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HISTORY

OF

ROCKINGHAM AND STRAFFORD

COUNTIES,

NEW HAMPSHIRE,

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF MANY OF ITS

PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

COMPILED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

D. HAMILTON HURD.

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PREFACE.

THE province of the historian is to gather the threads of the past, ere they elude forever his grasp, and weave them into a harmonious web, to which the art preservative may give immortality. Therefore he who would rescue from fast-gathering oblivion the deeds of a community, and send them on to futurity in an imperishable record, should deliver "a plain, unvarnished tale,"

"Nothing extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice."

In such a spirit have the compilers of the following pages approached the work of detailing the history of the territory embodied herein, and trust they have been fairly faithful to the task imposed.

It has been their honest endeavor to trace the history of the development of this section from that period when it was in the undisputed possession of the red man to the present, and to place before the reader an authentic narrative of its rise and progress to the prominent position it now occupies among the counties of New England.

That such an undertaking is attended with no little difficulty and vexation none will deny. The aged pioneer relates events of the early settlements, while his neighbor sketches the same events with totally different outlines. Man's memory is ever at fault, while time paints a different picture upon every mind. With these the historian has to contend; and while it has been our aim to compile an accurate history, were it devoid of all inaccuracies, that perfection would have been attained which the writer had not the faintest conception of, and which Lord Macaulay once said never could be reached.

From colonial and other documents in the State archives, from county, town, and village records, family manuscripts, printed publications, and innumerable private sources of information, we have endeavored to produce a history which should prove accurate, instructive, and in every respect worthy of the counties represented. How well we have succeeded in our task a generous public, jealous of its reputation and honor, of its traditions and memories, of its defeats and triumphs, must now be the judge.

We desire to acknowledge our sincere thanks to the editorial fraternity generally for much valuable information, which has greatly lessened our labor in the preparation of this work; to each and every one who has assisted us in the compilation, and would cheerfully make personal mention of each, but it is impracticable, as the number reaches nearly a thousand.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1882.

D. H. H.

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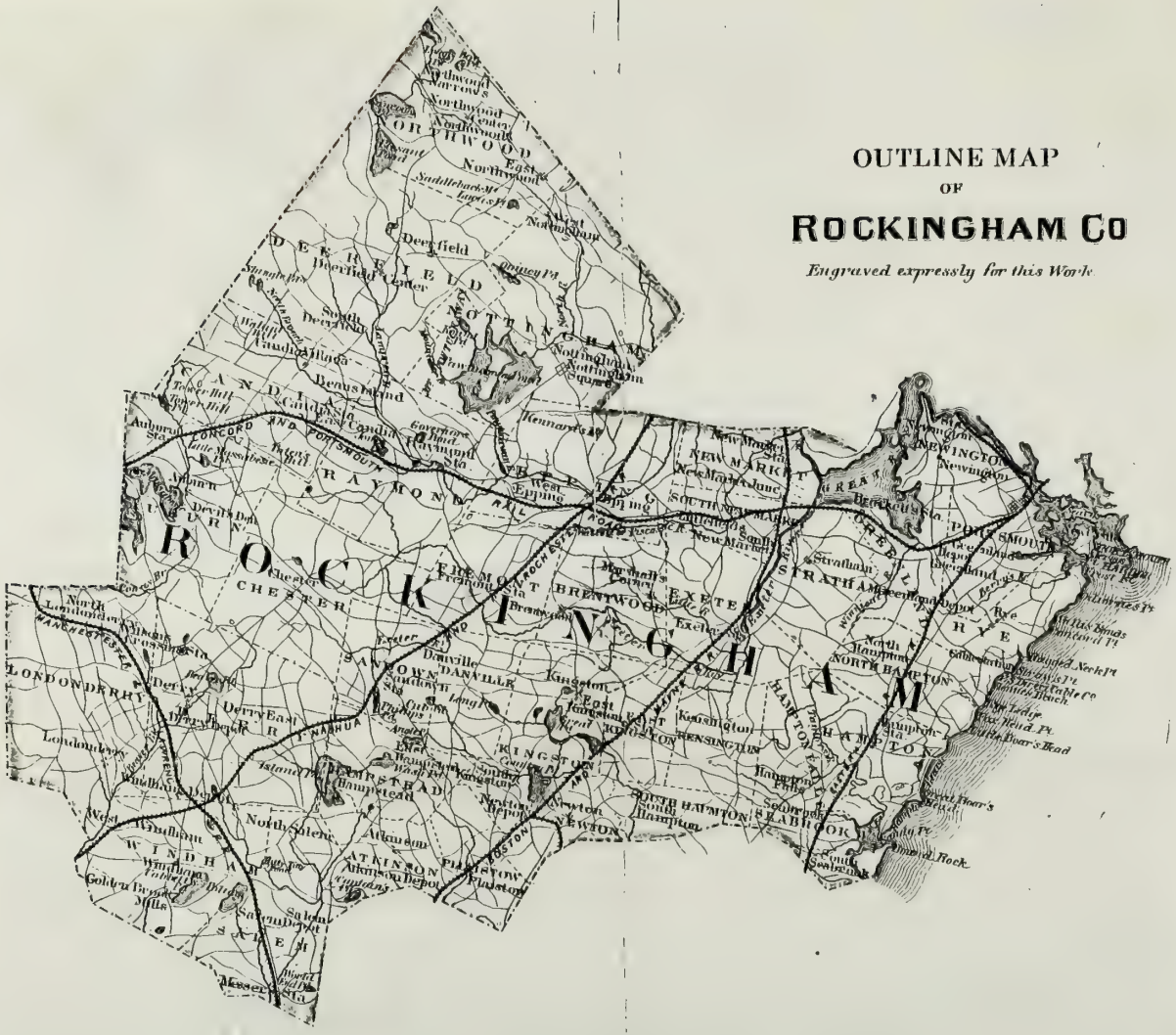

OUTLINE MAP
OF
ROCKINGHAM Co
Engraved expressly for this Work
ROCKINGHAM
NORTHWOOD
DEERFIELD
NOTTINGHAM
CANDIA
RAYMOND
CHESTER
LONDONDERRY
DERRY
WINDHAM
SALEM
PLAISTOW
ATKINSON
HAMPSTEAD
KINGSTON
EAST KINGSTON
SOUTH HAMPTON
NEWTON
EPPING
BRENTWOOD
EXETER
DANVILLE
SANDOWN
FREMONT
NEWMARKET
SOUTH NEWMARKET
NEWINGTON
PORTSMOUTH
GREENLAND
NEW CASTLE
RYE
NORTH HAMPTON
HAMPTON
HAMPTON FALLS
SEABROOK
STRATHAM
CONCORD AND PORTSMOUTH RAILROAD
MANCHESTER AND LAWRENCE RAILROAD
BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

HISTORY

OF

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY lies in the southeastern part of New Hampshire, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Strafford County; on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by Essex County, Mass.; and on the west by Hillsborough and Merrimac Counties, N. H.

Rockingham is the only county in this State that borders on the Atlantic, its coast being about seventeen miles in extent.

Incorporation.—It was incorporated March 19, 1771, and named in honor of Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham, by Governor Benning Wentworth.

There are thirty-eight towns in the county, of which two were incorporated in the reign of Charles I., one in the reign of Charles II., two in the reign of William and Mary, two in the reign of Queen Anne, George I. seven, George II. thirteen, George III. eight, and three by New Hampshire.

The present civil sub-divisions are as follows: Atkinson, Auburn, Brentwood, Candia, Chester, Danville, Deerfield, Derry, East Kingston, Epping, Exeter, Freemont, Gosport, Greenland, Hampstead, Hampton, Hampton Falls, Kensington, Kingston, Londonderry, New Castle, Newington, New Market, Newton, North Hampton, Northwood, Nottingham, Plaistow, Portsmouth, Raymond, Rye, Salem, Sandown, Seabrook, South Hampton, South Newmarket, Stratham, and Windham.

Rockingham is a shire county, courts being held alternately at Exeter and Portsmouth.

The principal rivers are the Piscataqua, Lamprey, Squamscot, Pantuckaway, and Spiggot. The principal elevations are Pantuckaway Mountain in Deerfield and Nottingham, and Saddleback in Deerfield and Northwood.

CHAPTER II.

CIVIL LIST.

The following is a list of the judges of the highest judicial court of New Hampshire, which by various changes of the laws has been known at different periods as the "Superior," the "Supreme Judicial," and the "Supreme Court," and at present bears the last of these designations:

JUSTICES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Nathaniel Weare, Robert Wadleigh, and Joseph Smith, 1694–99; William Partridge, 1696; Kingsley Hall, Shadrack Walton, and Richard Hilton, 1698–99; John Hinckes, 1699–1705; Peter Coffin, 1699–1712; John Gerrish, 1699–1714; John Plaisted, 1700–17; William Vaughn, 1708–15; Mark Hunking, 1712–27; Samuel Penhallow, 1714–26; George Jeffrey, 1717–31; Thomas Packer, 1717–172–; John Frost, 1723–30; Peter Weare, 1723–30; Nathaniel Weare, 1730–38; Andrew Wiggin, 1729–30; Henry Sherburne, 1731–42; Nicholas Gilman, 1731–39; Benjamin Gambling, 1734–37; Thomas Millet, 1740–42; Ellis Huske, 1740–50; Samuel Gilman, 1740–47; George Jeffrey, 1742–49; Jotham Odiorne, 1742–47; Thomas Wallingford, 1748–71; Mesheck Weare, 1748–82; Joseph Blanchard, 1749–63; Theodore Atkinson, 1754–76; Leverett Hubbard, 1763–84; William Parker, 1771–76; Matthew Thornton, 1776–82; John Wentworth, 1776–81; Samuel Livermore, 1782–90; Woodbury Langdon, 1782–83; Josiah Bartlett, 1782–90; William Whipple, 1783–85; John Dudley, 1785–97; Woodbury Langdon, 1786–90; John Pickering, 1790–95; Simeon Olcott, 1790–1802; Timothy Farrar, 1791–1803; Ebenezer Thompson, 1795–96; Daniel Newcomb, 1796–98; Edward St. Loe Livermore, 1797–99; Payne Wingate, 1798–1809; Arthur Livermore, 1799–1816; Jeremiah Smith, 1802–9; Wm. K. Atkinson, 1803–5; Richard Evans, 1809–13; Jonathan Steele, 1810–12; Clifton Claggett, 1812–13; Caleb Ellis, 1813–16; William M. Richardson, 1816–38; Samuel Bell, 1816–19; Levi Woodbury, 1817–23; Samuel Green, 1814–40; John Harris, 1823–33; Joel Parker, 1833–48; Nathaniel G. Upham, 1833–42; Leonard Wilcox, 1838–42; John J. Gilchrist, 1840–55; Andrew S. Woods, 1842–55; C. J., 1855.

Ira Allen Eastman, Gilmanton, J., Aug. 31, 1849, to Aug. 17, 1855.

Samuel Dana Bell, Manchester, J., Aug. 31, 1849, to Aug. 17, 1855.

Ira Perley, Concord, J., June 28, 1850, to Oct. 1, 1852.

Ira Perley, Concord, C. J., July 20, 1855, to Oct. 1, 1859, and from Aug. 1, 1864, to Oct. 1, 1864.

Ira Allen Eastman, Concord, J., July 20, 1855, to Dec. 1, 1859.

Asa Fowler, Concord, J., July 20, 1855, to Feb. 23, 1861.

George Yeaton Sawyer, Nashua, J., July 20, 1855, to Nov. 1, 1859.

Samuel Dana Bell, Manchester, J., July 20, 1855, to Sept. 23, 1859; C. J., Sept. 23, 1859, to Aug. 1, 1864.

Jonathan Everett Sargent, Wentworth, J., July 5, 1859, to March 17, 1873; C. J., March 17, 1873, to Aug. 18, 1874.
Henry A. Bellows, Concord, J., Sept. 23, 1859, to Oct. 1, 1869; C. J., Oct. 1, 1869, to March 11, 1873.
Charles Doe, Rollinsford, J., Sept. 23, 1859, to Aug. 14, 1874.
George W. Nesmith, Franklin, J., Dec. 3, 1859, to Oct. 31, 1870.
William Henry Bartlett, Concord, J., Feb. 23, 1861, to Sept. 24, 1867.
Jeremiah Smith, Dover, J., Oct. 19, 1867, to Jan. 26, 1874.
William L. Foster, Concord, J., Oct. 1, 1869, to Aug. 14, 1874.
William S. Ladd, Lancaster, J., Oct. 31, 1870, to Aug. 14, 1874.
Ellery A. Hibberd, Laconia, J., March 17, 1873, to Aug. 18, 1874.
Isaac William Smith, Manchester, J., Feb. 10, 1874, to Aug. 18, 1874.
Edmund L. Cushing, Charlestown, C. J., Aug. 18, 1874, to July 22, 1876.
William S. Ladd, Lancaster, J., Aug. 14, 1874, to July 22, 1876.
Isaac W. Smith, Manchester, J., Aug. 18, 1874, to July 22, 1876.
Charles Doe, Rollinsford, C. J., July 22, 1876.
Clinton W. Stanley, Manchester, J., July 22, 1876.
William L. Foster, Concord, J., July 22, 1876, to 1881.
Aaron W. Sawyer, Nashua, J., July 22, 1876, to June 18, 1877.
George A. Bingham, Littleton, J., July 22, 1876, to 1880.
William H. H. Allen, Claremont, J., July 22, 1876.
Isaac W. Smith, Manchester, J., July 22, 1876.
Lewis W. Clark, Manchester, J., Aug. 13, 1878.
Isaac N. Blodgett, Franklin, J., 1880.
Alonzo P. Carpenter, Bath, J., 1881.

CIRCUIT JUSTICES.

Charles F. Gove, Nashua, January, 1843, to December, 1847.
Noah Tibbetts, Rochester, January, 1843, to September, 1844.
Ira A. Eastman, Gilmanton, September, 1844, to 1849.
Leonard Wilcox, Oxford, December, 1847, to 1848.
Samuel D. Bell, Manchester, June, 1848, to 1849.
George Y. Sawyer, Nashua, September, 1851, to August, 1854.
Charles R. Morrison, Haverhill, September, 1851, to August, 1855.
Josiah Minot, Concord, September, 1852, to March, 1855.
Charles W. Woodman, Dover, August, 1854, to August, 1855.
Edmund L. Cushing, Charlestown, March, 1855, to August, 1855.

JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Until 1680, Exeter and Kingston were annexed to the old county of Norfolk, and their courts were holden at Salisbury, Mass. Of course the justices of the Norfolk court are not included in the following list, although some of them may have been from the towns now in Rockingham County. Until 1680 the Common Pleas, a county court, was held by some one or more of the Council and by persons in the province appointed for this purpose as judges. The names of the latter only are given in the list. The counselors who attended at different times were Thomas Danforth, Humphrey Atherton, Capt. Tyng, Maj. Lusher, Capt. Pike, Maj. Hathorne, Daniel Gookin, Mr. Symonds, Fr. Willoughby, Maj.-Gen. Leverett, Mr. Stoughton, Maj. Thomas Clark, Maj. Willard, Worshipful and Joseph Dudley.

The following is a list of the justices:

Thomas Wiggin, 1659–63; Bryan Pendleton, 1659–65; Valentine Hill, 1659; Richard Waldron, 1659–82; Edward Hilton, 1661–64; Richard Cutt, 1663–65; John Cutt, 1665–73; Elias Stileman, 1662–82; Job Clement, 1670–82; Peter Coffin, 1670–74; Richard Martyn, 1676–83; Thomas Daniel, 1676–82; William Vaughan, 1680–86; John Gilman, 1680–82; Samuel Dalton, 1680–81; Christopher Hussey, 1680–82; Walter Barefoote, 1683–87; Nathaniel Fryer, 1683–95; Thomas Packer, 1683–95; George Jeffrey, 1695; S. Walton, 1695; John Tuttle, 1695; Richard Waldron, 1702–6; Henry Dow, 1696–1707; John Woodman, 1702–6; Theodore Atkinson, 1702–18; Winthrop Hilton, 1706–10; George Vaughan, 1707–15; F. Dudley, 1707–13; John Wentworth, 1713–18; Richard Gerrish, 1717; James Davis, 1717–29; Jotham Odiorne, 1719–30; Joshua Pierce, 1729–30; Nicholas Gilman, 1729–30; Richard Waldron, 1730–42; Paul Gerrish, 1730–42; E. Dennett, 1731–41; Nathaniel Rogers, 1737–42; Richard Wibird, 1741–42; Theodore Atkinson, 1742–54; Joshua Pierce, 1742–54; Daniel Warner, 1742–45; William Moore, 1742–48; John Newmarch, 1748–65; John Wentworth, 1754–73; Clement March, 1754–75; Peter Livius, 1765–72; John Phillips, 1771–75; Christopher Toppan, 1774–75; Nathaniel Folsom, 1776–90; John Langdon, 1776–77; John Dudley, 1776–85; Josiah Bartlett, 1776–82; Timothy Walker, 1777–1809; Samuel Hale, 1778–85; John Calfe, 1783–1808; Abiel Foster, 1784–89; William Parker, 1790–1807; Thomas Bartlett, 1790–1805; Levi Bartlett, 1808–13; Richard Jenness, 1809–13; Daniel Gookin, 1809–13; Timothy Farrar, 1813–16; Oliver Peabody, 1813–16; Samuel Hale, 1813–16; D. M. Durell, 1816–20; Levi Bartlett, 1816–17; George W. Prescott, 1817–18; John Harvey, 1818–20; Hall Burgen, 1818–20; Arthur Livermore, 1824–33; Timothy Farrow, Jr., 1824–33; Josiah Butler, 1824–33; Bradbury Bartlett, 1832; Dudley Freese, 1832–42; Charles F. Gove, 1843; Noah Tibbetts, 1843–44; James Pickering, 1843–53; James H. Butler, 1852–55; John Scammon, 1853–55.
Jonathan Kittridge, Canaan, C. J., Aug. 18, 1855, to Aug. 1, 1859.
J. Everett Sargent, Wentworth, J., Aug. 18, 1855, to Aug. 1, 1859.
Henry F. French, Exeter, J., Aug. 18, 1855, to Aug. 1, 1859.

CIRCUIT COURT.

William L. Foster, Concord, C. J., Aug. 14, 1874, to July 22, 1876.
Edward D. Rand, Lisbon, J, Aug. 14, 1874, to July 22, 1876.
Clinton W. Stanley, Manchester, J., Aug. 14, 1874, to July 22, 1876.

SHERIFFS.

The list of sheriffs prior to 1741 is necessarily incomplete. The following list is from 1683 to 1883, covering a period of two hundred years:

Richard Jose, 1683; Thomas Phips; Theodore Atkinson, 1729; Richard Wibird, 1732; Eleazer Russell, 1733; Thomas Packer, 1741–71; John Parker, 1771–91; George Reed, 1791–1805; Oliver Peabody, 1805–10; Josiah Butler, 1810–13; Silas Betten, 1813–18; Clement Storer, 1818–23; John Bell, 1823–28; Clement Storer, 1828–30; Benjamin Jenness, 1830–35; Joseph Towle, 1835–40; Samuel Marshall, 1840–45; Stephen W. Dearborn, 1845; Nathan H. Leavitt, 1850; Rufus Dow, 1855; John S. Brown, 1855; Joseph B. Adams, 1860; Joseph P. Morse, 1865; Caleb Moulton, 1870; Samuel Rowe, 1871; James W. Odlin, 1872; Samuel Rowe, 1874; J. Horace Kent, 1876–83.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

For many years after the settlement of the province the county court was the court of probate; an appeal lying to the court of assessments. Subsequently the Governors of the province exercised the powers of judges of probate either personally or by substitute. In 1693, Lieutenant-Governor Usher acted as judge of probate, as did Lieutenant-Governor Partridge in 1699. Prior to 1703, Thomas Packer and Nathaniel Fryer had at different times appeared as judges of probate. After 1703 no Governor appears to have acted directly in that capacity.

The following is the list from 1693 to 1883:

Thomas Packer, 1693–97; Nathaniel Fryer, 1697–99; Joseph Smith, 1703–8; Richard Waldron, 1708–30; Benjamin Gambling, 1737; Richard Waldron, 1737–42; Andrew Wiggin, 1742–56; Richard Wibird, 1756–95; John Wentworth, 1765–73; John Sherburne, 1773–76; Phillips White, 1776–90; Oliver Peabody, 1790–93; Samuel Penney, 1793–80; Jeremiah Smith, 1800–2; Nathaniel Rogers, 1802–15; Daniel Gookin, 1815–26; John Harvey, 1826–38; John Sullivan, 1838–48; Ira St. Clair, 1848–57; William W. Stickney, 1857–72; Joseph F. Wiggin, 1872–76; Thomas Leavitt, 1876–83.

REGISTERS OF PROBATE.

The following is a list of registers of probate from 1693 to 1883:

William Redford, 1693–97; Francis Tucker, 1697–99; Charles Story, 1699–1716; Richard Gerrish, 1716–17; Richard Gambling, 1718–30; Richard Waldron, 1730–31; John Penhallow, 1731–35; William Parker, 1735–81; William Parker, 1781–1813; John J. Parker, 1813–31; John Kelly, 1831–32; David A. Gregg, 1842–47; J. Hamilton Shapley,

1847–52; William B. Morrill, 1852–57; S. Dana Wingate, 1857–65; Thomas Leavitt, 1865–76; Woodbury M. Durgin, 1876–83.

REGISTERS OF DEEDS.

George Smyth, 1647–53; Renald Fernald, 1654–56; Henry Sherbune, 1657–59; Elias Stileman, 1659–82; Richard Chamberlain, 1682–87; John Pickering, 1690–92; Henry Penny, 1692–93; Thomas Davis, 1693; William Redford, 1693–96; William Vaughan, 1697–1702; Samuel Penhallow, 1702–6; William Vaughan, 1705–17; Samuel Penhallow, 1719–22; Mark Hunking, 1722–28; Joshua Pierce, 1729–42; Daniel Pierce, 1743–73; Samuel Brooks, 1776–1801; Josiah Adams, 1801–9; Seth Walker, 1809–34; Francis D. Randall, 1834–40; John Woodbury, 1840–45; Josiah B. Wiggin, 1845; David Murray, 1846–50; Josiah B. Wiggin, 1850–51; Nathaniel G. Gilman, 1851–52; J. Hamilton Shapley, 1852–54; Thomas Smith, 1854–55; William H. Hills, 1855–57; Thomas Smith, 1857–58; Benjamin D. Leighton, 1858–60; Alonzo J. Fogg, 1860–63; Hiram Smart, Jr., 1863–65; William H. Belknap, 1865–72; George W. Weston, 1872.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT FROM 1700.

Theodore Atkinson, 1700; Clement Hughes, 1717; John Penhallow, 1729–37; Benjamin Gambling, 1737–44; George Jeffrey, 1744–66; George King, 1767–80; Samuel Sherburne, 1780–81; Nathaniel Adams, 1781–1829; Peter Chadwick, 1829–37; Ira B. Hoitt, 1837–53; Albert H. Hoyt, 1853–56; Charles G. Connor, 1856.

CLERKS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FROM 1700.

Henry Penny, 1700–8; Benjamin Gambling, 1709; Richard Gerrish, 1718; Theodore Atkinson, 1720; Henry Sherburne, 1729; Hunking Wentworth, 1742; Isaac Rindge, 1770; Noah Emery, 1776–1816; Josiah Butler, 1816–17; Peter Chadwick, 1817–34; Ira B. Hoitt,[1] 1834.

SOLICITORS.

Oliver Peabody, 1789–91; E. St. L. Livermore, 1791–93; John Hale, 1793–96; Arthur Livermore, 1796–98; William Plummer, 1798–1802; George Sullivan, 1802–6; Charles Walker, 1806–8; Daniel French, 1808–12; Samuel Green, 1812–19; Ichabod Bartlett, 1819–21; Jonathan Steele, 1821–23; Samuel D. Bell, 1823–28; John Sullivan, 1828–38; Henry F. French, 1838–49; Albert R. Hatch, 1849–56; Charles H. Bell, 1856–66; William B. Small, 1866–72; John S. H. Frink, 1872–76; William B. Small, 1876–79; Walter C. Harriman, 1879.

CHAPTER III.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The Second Regiment—The Third Regiment—The Fourth Regiment—The Fifth Regiment—The Sixth Regiment—The Seventh Regiment—The Eighth Regiment—The Ninth Regiment—The Tenth Regiment.

THE lightning had scarcely flashed the intelligence to the expectant North that Maj. Anderson and his gallant band had surrendered as prisoners of war to the Southern Confederacy, ere the patriotic sons of Rockingham and Strafford were rallying to the support of their imperiled country. Men and money were promptly raised, and the record of these counties during the whole struggle is one in which their citizens may justly feel a patriotic pride.

The Second Regiment was recruited under the first call for seventy-five thousand troops. The men were enlisted for three months, but before the organization of the regiment was completed the call came for three hundred thousand three-years' troops, and a large majority of the men re-enlisted for the full term. The regiment went into camp at Portsmouth, with Thomas P. Pierce, Esq., of Manchester, as colonel. Upon the re-enlistment of the men as three-years' troops, Col. Pierce resigned, and Hon. Gilman Marston, of Exeter, was appointed colonel, with Frank S. Fiske, of Keene, as lieutenant-colonel, and Josiah Stevens, Jr., of Concord, as major.

The regiment left Portsmouth June 20, 1861, and arrived at Washington on the 23d, and went into camp on Seventh Street. While here the regiment was brigaded with the First and Second Rhode Island, the Seventy-first New York, and the Second Rhode Island Battery, the whole under command of Gen. A. E. Burnside.

July 16th the regiment started on its first campaign, and received its baptism of fire on the disastrous battle-field of Bull Run. Here Col. Marston was wounded in the shoulder by a rifle-ball. In this sanguinary struggle the Second fought nobly, and was acknowledged to be one of the best regiments on the field. Its loss was seven killed, fifty-six wounded, and forty-six prisoners. Of the latter, however, many doubtless died on the field.

Early in August the camp was removed to Bladensburg, and the Second formed the first of a brigade to be commanded by Gen. Hooker.

We next find the regiment on the Peninsula, and in the battle of Williamsburg, where it lost eighteen killed, sixty-six wounded, and twenty-three missing. It soon after participated in the battles of Fair Oaks, Mechanicsville, and Gaines' Mill.

At the close of the Peninsula campaign, in which the Second had ever borne an active part, the regiment returned to Alexandria, and was immediately ordered to Warrenton Junction to reinforce Gen. Pope.

The second battle of Bull Run soon followed, and here the gallant Second added fresh laurels to those already won on many a hard-contested field. The regiment entered the battle with three hundred and thirty-two. Of these sixteen were killed, eighty-seven wounded, and twenty-nine missing. Ten out of twenty-one commissioned officers were killed or wounded.

Passing over many details in the history of the regiment, our record comes to the 1st of July, 1863, and the ever memorable battle of Gettysburg. In this terrible contest, which has gone down in history as one of the most sanguinary struggles of the war, the Second New Hampshire played an important part and suffered greater loss than in any of the numerous fights in which it was engaged.

The carnage of those July days is too well known to need especial mention in this connection. The thin and decimated ranks of the Second at the close of the contest showed only too well the fierceness of the struggle. Before the battle twenty-four officers and three hundred and thirty men had responded to

[1] Same as clerk of Superior Court.

roll-call. Of this number nineteen had been shot dead, one hundred and thirty-six wounded, and thirty-eight missing. That battle clothed many a home in mourning in the old "Granite State." All the field-officers were wounded; Capts. Metcalf and Roberts were killed, and Lieuts. Ballard, Dascomb, Vickery, and Patch died of their wounds. Capt. Hubbard was mortally wounded, and was found within the enemy's lines, where he had been buried by brother Masons. Lieuts. Perkins and Converse each lost an arm, and eight other officers were wounded. Maj. Sayles was also wounded. The total loss of the regiment was one hundred and ninety-three out of three hundred and fifty-four.

We next find this battle-scarred regiment in the memorable battle of Cold Harbor, where it lost seventy either killed or wounded. This was the last battle of the original Second New Hampshire, and it was fierce and bloody enough to fitly crown three years of active service.

Dec. 19, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of the service, and on the 23d reached Concord. On the 25th a reception was given the battle-scarred organization, speeches being made by Governor Smyth, ex-Governor Gilmore, Adjt.-Gen. Nath. Head, Col. Herrman, and Col. Peter Sanborn. On Tuesday, the 26th, the regiment was paid off, and the Second New Hampshire passed into history.

The Second furnished many officers for other commands, and as many of these as could be learned are here given:

Col. Gilman Marston was promoted to brig.-gen., and served with distinction in various commands during the war.
Adjt. S. G. Langley was afterwards commissioned lieut.-col. of the Tenth N. H.
Sergt. C. H. Lawrence, after adjt. of the regiment, was commissioned capt. and asst. adjt.-gen., and afterwards brevet maj.
Q.m. Godfrey was appointed capt. and asst. q.m., pro. lieut.-col., and served as chief q.m. of the Centre Grand Division.
Q.m.-Sergt. F. W. Perkins was made q.m. of the regiment, and pro. to capt., held various positions with rank of lieut.-col.
Com.-Sergt., afterwards Q.m., James A. Cook, was pro. to capt. and commissary of subsistence.
Corp. Thomas E. Barker, capt. in 12th, also lieut.-col. and col.
Capt. T. A. Barker, pro. to lieut.-col. 14th.
2d Lieut. H. B. Titus, maj., lieut.-col., and col. of 9th.
Capt. S. G. Griffin, lieut.-col. and col. of 6th; pro. brig. and brevet maj.-gen.
Capt. Hiram Rollins, maj. and brevet lieut.-col. Vet. Res. Corps.
2d Lieut. A. B. Thompson, capt. 18th U. S. I.
2d Lieut. W. H. Prescott, capt. 16th U. S. I.
Capt. W. O. Sides was trans. to Vet. Res. Corps with same rank.
2d Lieut., afterwards Capt., S. O. Burnham, Vet. Res. Corps, rank 1st lieut.
2d Lieut. Charles Holmes, pro. capt. 17th U. S. I.
Asst. Surg. Bunton, asst. surg. and surg. of the 17th.
2d Lieut. E. C. Adams, capt. 1st U. S. V.
2d Lieut. John H. Lord, capt. in Hancock's corps.
1st Lieut., afterwards Capt., E. W. Farr, maj. of the 11th.
1st Lieut. Hiram K. Ladd, became 1st lieut 18th.
C. A. Burnham, asst. surg. 3d.
O. M. Head, adjt. 8th.
John Sullivan, asst. surg. 13th.
Jos. E. Jamison, asst. surg. 15th.
W. W. Wilkins, pro. to asst. surg.
John C. W. Moore, asst. surg. 11th.
Sergt. Charles S. Cooper, adjt. 75th U. S. C. T.
Sergt. W. A. Crafts, 2d lieut., capt., maj., lieut.-col., and col. of 5th.
Sergt. F. M. Rhodes, capt. 14th.
Corp. Charles F. Goodwin, 2d lieut. 5th.
Corp. and Sergt. J. W. Clark, 1st lieut. and adjt. 18th Maine.
Charles Wilkins, 2d lieut. U. S. A.
Sergt. Edwin Young, 2d lieut. 1st U. S. V.
Corp. H F. Gerrish, 1st lieut. 37th U. S. C. T., served as q.m. on division and corps staff, capt. and asst. q.m. and brevet maj, and served as chief q.m. District of Northeastern Virginia.
Sergt. A B. Farmer, 1st lieut. and capt. 18th.
Sergt. Charles O. Howard, 1st lieut. 107th U. S. C. T.
Sergt. L. B. Adley, 1st lieut. 22d U. S. C. T.
Corp. E. F. Jackman, 1st lieut. U. S. C. T.
Corp. J. B. Reed, capt. 25th U. S. C. T., and maj.
Charles M. Chaos, capt. 108th U. S. C. T.
W. H. Mix, 1st lieut. 36th U. S. C. T.
Corp. W. H. Rourke, 2d lieut. 36th U. S. C. T.
W. H. Hurd, 1st lieut., capt., and maj. U. S. C. T.
Sergt. W. E. Bancroft, 1st lieut. 1st U. S V.
Sergt. H. Hilliard, capt. 17th
John Haynes, asst. surg. 10th.
Sergt. Thomas E. Marshall, 1st lieut. 1st U. S. V.
Capt. John F. Holman, 1st li ut. Vet. Res. Corps

Besides the above the following served on various staff details:

Capts. Hubbard, Young, J. N. Patterson, G. E. Sides, Carter, Le Gro, Locke, Bean, Bohanon, Lieuts. Titus, Wilkinson, Durgin, Frazer Maj. Converse, Surg. Merron, and Adjt. Plaisted.

Besides these many served on staff duty in departments, to which they were afterwards promoted, who are not mentioned here.

The Second saw severe service, and its history is a record of many of the hardest fought battles of the war.

The Third Regiment.—The Third Regiment was the second regiment raised in the State under the call for three-years' troops. It was organized in 1861, and mustered into the United States service between the 22d and 26th of August, by Maj. Seth Eastman, of the regular army. It rendezvoused at Camp Berry, Concord.

The regimental officers were as follows: Colonel, Hawkes Fearing, Jr. He however resigned, and Enoch Q. Fellows was appointed his successor.

Lieutenant-Colonel, John H. Jackson.
Major, John Bedell.
Adjutant, Alfred J. Hill.
Quartermaster, Arthur S. Nesmeth.
Surgeon, Albert A. Moulton.
Assistant Surgeon, B. F. Eaton.
Chaplain, Henry Hill.

The regiment consisted of one thousand and forty-seven officers and men, raised throughout the State generally, Rockingham County furnishing a few, but no entire company. September 3d the regiment left the Granite Hills and proceeded to Long Island, where they went into camp. Here they remained until September 14th, when they were ordered to Washington, and went into camp near the Congressional burying-ground. On the 4th of October the regiment moved to Annapolis, Md., and on the 18th of the same month embarked on board Gen. Sherman's flag-ship "Atlantic" for Fortress Monroe, where they arrived on the 20th, and the 4th of the following

month found them at Port Royal. On the 9th the regiment landed and went into camp in a cotton-field. From this time until the close of its term of service the history of this regiment is a history of many of the severest battles of the war. It participated in the following engagements: Port Royal, Nov. 7, 1861; Elba Island, March 7, 1862; Bluffton, March 16, 1862; Jehosse, April 10, 14, and 17, 1862; James Island, June 8, 1862; Secessionville, June 16, 1862; Pocotaligo, Oct. 22, 1862; May River, Jan. 7, 1863; Stone Inlet, April 7, 1863; Morris Island, July 10, 1863; Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863; siege of Wagner, July 18 to Sept. 7, 1863; siege of Sumter, Sept. 7, 1863, to March 1, 1864; Pilatka, April 3, 1864; Chester Station, May 9, 1864; Drury's Bluff, May 13 to 16, 1864; Bermuda Hundred, May 18, 1864; Wier Bottom Church, June 2, 1864; Petersburg, June 9, 1864; Hatcher's Run, June 16, 1864; Flussell's Mills, Aug. 16, 1864; siege of Petersburg, Aug. 16, 1864; New Market Heights, Sept. 29, 1864; demonstration towards Richmond, Sept. 29 and Oct. 1, 1864; New Market Road, Oct. 7, 1864; Darbytown Road, Oct. 13, 1864; Charles City Road, Oct. 27, 1864; Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; Sugar-Loaf Hill, Feb. 11, 1865; Wilmington, Smith's Creek, and Northeast Ferry.

During its term of service the regiment had on its rolls eighteen hundred and eighteen men. One hundred and ninety were killed in battle or died of wounds, one hundred and thirty-seven died of disease. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

The Fourth Regiment.—This regiment was mustered into the service Sept. 18, 1861, with Thomas J. Whipple, of Laconia, as colonel; Louis Bell, of Farmington, lieutenant-colonel; and Jeremiah D. Drew, of Salem, as major. Company A was enlisted at Dover, Company F at Great Falls, and Company H at Salem. Col. Whipple resigned in 1862, and May 16, 1862, Lieut.-Col. Bell was commissioned colonel, and was killed at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865. Jeremiah D. Drew, of Salem, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel Dec. 1, 1863. Charles W. Sawyer, of Dover, was made major in 1863, and died of wounds June 22, 1864. George F. Towle, of Portsmouth, was commissioned major Jan. 3, 1865. Henry F. Wiggin, of Dover, was commissioned adjutant Sept. 12, 1864.

The Fourth left Manchester for Washington on the 27th of September, under command of Col. Whipple, and on Monday, the 30th, they arrived at the Federal capital, and encamped on the Bladensburg road about a mile and a half from the city, where they were armed with Belgian rifles, and at once put to drilling.

Here the regiment remained until October 9th, when it proceeded to Annapolis, and after ten days' sojourn at that place they embarked on board the steamer "Baltic," and on the morning of the 7th of November landed at Hilton Head. Here the regiment remained about three months.

Early in January, 1862, the chaplain, M. W. Willis, was discharged on account of ill health. On the 21st of the same month the Fourth with other regiments sailed from Hilton Head on an expedition down the coast. The Fourth embarked on the steamer "Delaware," and on the 26th came to an anchorage in Warsaw Sound, Ga. The troops were landed on Warsaw Island, a marshy, unhealthy spot, and remained on shore and on board awaiting the arrival of the navy until the 28th of February, when the expedition started again, and the next day arrived within twelve miles of Fernandina, Fla. Sunday, the 2d of March, it was learned that the rebels had evacuated the place, and Fernandina and Brunswick were occupied by our troops, and the Fourth was encamped in the town.

Companies E and F, under Capt. Towle, were left as provost-guard at Fernandina.

We next find the regiment in the battle of Pocotaligo, where it lost three killed and twenty-five wounded. The expedition, of which this battle seemed to be the culminating point, having failed, the regiment went into winter-quarters at Beaufort, S. C. April 4th the regiment embarked for Hilton Head, and on the 29th encamped on Morris Island, within two miles of the enemy's works.

On the night of the 17th of June, Company B of the Fourth commenced the first works in the last long siege of Charleston. One man was killed by a piece of shell. For twenty-one nights and nearly as many days the regiment constructed masked batteries, working in silence, no one being allowed to speak above a whisper. On the morning of the 8th of July the work was completed. Forty-four guns and mortars were in position, the magazines filled, and the embrasures cleared. Severe labor and want of sleep had so exhausted the men that they were obliged to relinquish the completion of the works they had so faithfully commenced to fresh troops drilled for the purpose. The Fourth joined Gen. Terry's command, and participated in a diversion upon James Island. On the morning of the 10th the batteries opened simultaneously upon the enemy, who were taken completely by surprise. A rebel officer, while surveying our pickets through a glass, suddenly exclaimed, "By ——, the Yanks have mounted a gun over there!" At that moment forty-four "peacemakers" rained iron around him. The chivalrous Southerner doubtless left for safer quarters, as he lived to tell the story. The advance was halted by the guns of Fort Wagner, and after two desperate and bloody charges it was determined to take that formidable work by regular approaches. On the same day the Fourth Regiment returned from James Island, and a lodgment having been effected by our forces on Morris Island, the Fourth was selected for its coolness in working under fire to report to Maj. Brooks, of Gen. Gillmore's staff, and in charge of siege-works, for engineer duty.

The regiment subsequently participated in the bat-

tles of Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, the battle of the Mine, and its last memorable battle, which has gone down in history as the attack of Fort Fisher.

The second expedition against Fort Fisher was commanded by Gen. Terry, while Gen. Ames, with forces selected from his old division, was to do the hard fighting. The regiments chosen were among the best in the army, of large experience and unchallenged bravery, prepared for the work by such battles and assaults as Wagner, Morris Island, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and the battle of the Mine. Every man of the Fourth capable of doing duty was brought into the ranks, and the regiment was commanded by Capt. John H. Roberts. It embarked on the good steamer "Baltic," a sad remnant of the full regiment which had filled the spacious saloons and cabins of the same vessel on the expedition to Port Royal. Once more the transports floated before the long line of sandy mounds known as Fort Fisher. On Friday, the 13th of January, 1865, the fleet moved into line and opened fire. The troops were landed through a heavy surf on a hard beach, about five miles north of the fort. Gen. Paine's division and Gen. Abbott's brigade were sent to prevent an advance from the enemy above. Gen. Ames formed his division across the narrow tongue of land which separates Cape Fear River from the ocean, and moved forward about two miles toward the fort, where he threw up a hasty line of works and made a careful reconnoissance. The bombardment, scarcely paralleled in history, which paved Fort Fisher with iron, continued without cessation till three o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th. The time had now come when it was to be decided whether this, perhaps the strongest of the rebel works, on which the wealth of England and the best engineering skill of West Point had been expended, could be taken; and this little veteran division, consisting of men from New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, led by Gen. Ames, had this momentous question intrusted to their hands. Well may the cheeks of that little band blanch and their teeth set firmly together as slowly they move over the sand-hills, with their eyes fixed upon the deadly work before them. A force of marines at first charged the sea-face of the fort, and were repulsed after a gallant fight. Just at the instant when the rebel garrison were crowding to the sea-face exultant with their victory, and pouring their fire into the retreating marines, Gen. Curtis' brigade dashed forward upon the angle near Cape Fear River, closely followed by Pennypacker's and Bell's brigades. The movement was successful. The gate and one mound were gained, though the road to the former lay over a broken bridge, enfiladed and crossed by a murderous fire. Gallantly leading his brigade, Col. Bell had almost gained the bridge, when a shot struck him and he fell mortally wounded. A moment later and the colors of his own regiment, which he had loved so long and so well, were planted on the first mound of the fort. Thus fell the colonel of the Fourth New Hampshire, dearly beloved and deeply mourned by his brigade. Dignified yet genial, brave yet cautious, never sacrificing lives uselessly, ever ready to share danger and hardship with his men, no influence or peril could deter him from doing his duty, or shake a resolution once formed.

The one weak point in the Malakoff was the gate. The foremost men now gained this, and were speedily reinforced by the remainder of the division, who crept hastily through the stockade while the engineers were at work hewing it down. The great strength of the fort was in its long succession of huge sand mounds or traverses, thirty feet high, each forming a redoubt in itself, with magazines and bomb-proofs, accessible only over the top or through a narrow entrance. The gate and captured mound formed the base of operations against the rest of the fort, though to any but iron-nerved men it would have proved but a slender foothold, for the rebels still had the advantage of superior numbers, twelve mounds to one, and Fort Buchanan below to rake the inside of the work. Admiral Porter kept up a continued and harassing fire. Now came the tug of war. The dash and first excitement of the assault were over; dogged obstinacy and persistent effort to advance in the face of death were the soldierly qualities now called into play. In the narrow limits where the whole division was now compelled to operate, identity of company, regiment, or brigade was impossible. Each man must and did act as though success depended on his own right arm. The fire of the enemy was well directed and incessant. A hundred dashes to the next traverse would fail, and the next succeed. This desperate contest continued till after ten o'clock in the evening, and nine of the traverses were taken. The men were by this time almost exhausted, and the ranks were fearfully decimated. The enemy's fire had almost ceased, when Gen. Abbott's brigade entered the fort, and the remainder of the rebels soon after surrendered. The fierce, prolonged struggle was over, and victory was proclaimed by a blaze of rockets from the fleet and the triumphant cheers of the men on shore. The joy of the Fourth was mingled with sadness at the loss of their beloved commander and a number of tried comrades. The regiment was mustered out, and arrived home Aug. 27, 1865.

Fifth Regiment.—This regiment was organized in 1861, and had one company, D, from Strafford County. Edward E. Cross, of Lancaster, was colonel; Samuel G. Langley, lieutenant-colonel; Wm. W. Cook, of Derry, major; Charles Dodd, adjutant; E. M. Webber, of Somersworth, quartermaster; Dr. L. M. Knight, surgeon; Dr. J. W. Buckham, assistant surgeon; Rev. E. R. Wilkins, chaplain. The regiment rendezvoused at Concord, and October 29th left for the seat of war. The regiment saw severe service, and participated in the following engagements: Fair Oaks, Mal-

vern Hill, Antietam, Charleston, Va., Snicker's Gap, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Brandy Station, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, and Farmville. The regiment was mustered out July 8, 1865. No regiment in the service from any State fought better, and few, if any, fought oftener.

The Sixth Regiment.—This regiment was organized at Keene, and mustered into the service on the 27th, 28th, and 30th of November, 1861. Company C was from Rockingham County, and Company H from Strafford. December 25th the regiment left for the seat of war, and upon arrival at Washington was assigned to Burnside's expedition. The history of the Sixth is the history of many of the severest battles of the war.

No regiment from the State and none in the army won a prouder name or made a more honorable record than the gallant old veteran Sixth. No regiment saw more severe campaigning, did more or better service, or was oftener under fire. Few regiments went through the war with so little internal dissension and so much harmony among officers. Few regiments endured the hardships of the service with so much fortitude and so little grumbling, for they were men whose hearts were in the work of crushing out the Rebellion. When at various times calls were made for the names of men to whom medals should be awarded for gallant conduct upon the field, few names were ever given, for the reason that so many had done well it was hard to designate a small number. Captains would repeat that almost every one of their men might be recommended, but it would be invidious to name a few.

The following is a list of battles in which it was actively engaged: Camden, N. C., April 19, 1862; Second Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862; Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862; South Mountain, Md., Sept. 13, 1862; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; siege of Vicksburg, Miss.; Jackson, Miss.; Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 18, 1864; North Anna River, Va., May 24, 1864; Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 31, 1864; Bethesda Church, Va., June 2, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Va., July 30, 1864; Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Besides these the regiment was present at many skirmishes and reconnoissances, which are not mentioned as it suffered no loss. In addition to these there were many days during the campaign in the Wilderness and for nine weeks before Petersburg when the regiment was constantly under fire, and suffered heavy losses in the aggregate. The regiment was mustered out in July, 1865.

The Seventh Regiment.—This regiment was raised by Joseph C. Abbot in the fall of 1861, and December 14th same year was mustered into the service with the following officers:

Colonel, H. S. Putnam, regular army.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Joseph C. Abbot, of Manchester.

Major, Daniel Smith, of Dover.

Quartermaster, Andrew H. Young, of Dover.

Adjutant, Thomas A. Henderson, of Dover.

Surgeon, W. W. Brown, of Manchester.

Chaplain, J. C. Emerson, of Fisherville.

The Seventh rendezvoused at "Curry's Hall," Manchester, and Jan. 14, 1862, left for the front. They remained at White Street Barracks, in New York, about one month, when they embarked for the Dry Tortugas to perform general duty. June 16th the regiment left Tortugas and embarked for Port Royal, arriving on the 22d, and was soon ordered into camp at Beaufort. While here Maj. Smith died of disease. They left Beaufort September 1st for St. Augustine, Fla., where it remained until May 10th. In the mean time, however, Col. Putnam and five companies of the regiment had joined the expedition against Charleston, which proved a failure, and after two weeks returned to the regiment.

The first engagement in which the Seventh participated was the unsuccessful assault on Fort Wagner. This was one of the memorable assaults of the war, and during the hour and a half the engagement lasted the gallant Seventh lost two hundred and eighteen killed, wounded, and missing, with Col. Putnam and four line-officers among the killed. The regiment subsequently participated in the battles of Olustee, Lempster Hill, Drury's Bluff, Petersburg, Deep Bottom (where Lieut.-Col. Henderson was killed), New Market Heights, Laurel Hill, Darbytown Road, Fort Fisher.

The Eighth Regiment.—There were a few men from Rockingham and Strafford Counties in this regiment, but no organization. The regiment was mustered into the service Dec. 23, 1861, in Manchester. The regiment participated in various engagements, the most memorable of which was the attack on Port Hudson, where it suffered more than any other regiment in the army. In December, 1863, the Eighth was changed to "Second New Hampshire Cavalry." It was mustered out in December, 1864.

Ninth Regiment.—There were a few men from Strafford County in this regiment, which was recruited in 1862, with E. Q. Fellows, of Sandwich, as colonel. The regiment participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, the "Mine," Poplar Grove Church. The Ninth saw hard service, and suffered severely.

Tenth Regiment. — This regiment was raised during the dark hours of 1862, when the glamour of military life had passed away, and grim-visaged war stood out before the people in all its horrors. It was commanded by Col. Michael P. Donohoe, who was

subsequently breveted brigadier-general. Rockingham County had one company, "G," in this regiment, which was raised in Portsmouth and Greenland. George W. Towle was captain.

The history of the Tenth Regiment contains nothing which need cause any of its members to be ashamed of the organization in which they served, while it is a record of brave deeds and heroic sacrifices of which any soldier might well feel proud. Other regiments from the State may have been through more battles and lost more men, but none ever fought more gallantly or discharged whatever duty devolved upon them more faithfully. With the Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg and Cold Harbor, and the Army of the James at Drury's Bluff, Fort Harrison, and all the bloody campaign of 1864, its history is inseparably connected, and as long as the war for the Union and its heroes shall be gratefully remembered by the people in whose behalf so much was risked, the story of the Tenth New Hampshire will never cease to be of interest.

The regiment was mustered out June 21, 1865.

CHAPTER IV.

MILITARY HISTORY.—(*Continued.*)

The Eleventh Regiment—The Thirteenth Regiment—The Fourteenth Regiment—The Fifteenth Regiment—The Sixteenth Regiment—The Eighteenth Regiment.

The Eleventh Regiment.[1]—The Eleventh Regiment was recruited and mustered into the service in August, 1862, with the following officers: Colonel, Walter Harriman, of Warner; Major, Moses A. Collins, of Exeter; Adjutant, Charles R. Morrison, of Nashua; Quartermaster, James F. Briggs, of Hillsborough; Surgeon, Jonathan S. Ross, of Somersworth; Assistant Surgeon, John A. Hayes, of Concord; and Chaplain, Frank K. Stratton, of Hampton.

There were three companies recruited from Rockingham County for the regiment, A, B, and I, and one company, K, from Strafford County.

"The Eleventh Regiment left Concord on the 11th of September, 1862, and arrived at Washington on the 14th, and was brigaded with the Twenty-first Connecticut and Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, under command of Brig.-Gen. Henry S. Briggs, of Massachusetts, and constituted a part of Casey's reserved corps. Early in October the regiment marched to Pleasant Valley, Md., and was brigaded with the Thirty-fifth and Twenty-first Massachusetts, Fifty-first New York, and Fifty-first Pennsylvania, and was the Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, the brigade commander being Acting Brig.-Gen. E. Ferrero. On the 27th of October the Army of the Potomac started in pursuit of Gen. Lee's retreating army, the division to which the Eleventh belonged being in the advance. The enemy was closely pursued and driven from point to point, occasionally skirmishing, without any serious engagement or the loss of any men to the regiment. They reached Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, on the 19th of November, and went into camp, where they remained, drilling and performing ordinary camp and picket duty, until they engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg. The Eleventh Regiment crossed the Rappahannock on the morning of the 12th of December. It was not put into the fight until about twelve o'clock on the 13th, when it was ordered to the railroad, and thence advanced to the bottom of a slope across an open plain swept by the enemy's fire of infantry and artillery, with nothing to divert that fire, and two or three fences to impede the progress of the regiment and add to its exposure. The order to advance, given by Col. Harriman on the right and Maj. Farr on the left, was promptly obeyed, and they proceeded upon the double-quick to the point indicated, which was not more than twenty rods from the rebel intrenchments. The position was held by a few companies that had preceded the regiment. For nearly two hours they sustained a tremendous fire from the enemy's strongholds, nearly alone. The enemy were well protected by their intrenchments, while the regiment was considerably below them, and only partially protected when flat upon the ground by the character of the slope. The men were ordered to lie down and load, and then stand up, take aim, and fire. Some, however, were so eager for the fray and reckless of consequences that they persisted in standing bolt upright all the while. The enemy rushed down the slope several times as if to make a charge, but were met with terrific volleys from the Eleventh and repulsed. Every man stood firm and would not yield an inch. After the ammunition was nearly exhausted, only a few rounds being reserved for an emergency, and when there were indications that they might be called upon to make or meet a charge, Col. Harriman gave orders to fix bayonets. Some of the men, by procuring ammunition from other regiments which had come up and from the cartridge-boxes of the dead, kept up a continuous fire. Regiment after regiment came up, and so the battle raged, the fire of the enemy's musketry and artillery being most murderous and terrific, until after dark, when the regiment was withdrawn. On a single acre, embracing the ground held by the New Hampshire Eleventh, as measured by those who afterwards went over to bury the dead, there were six hundred and twenty dead men. The conduct of the regiment on that day was the subject of universal commendation. The general in command in an address said, 'To the new troops who fought so nobly on the 13th, on their first battle-field, thanks are especially due; they have every way proved themselves worthy to stand side by side with the veterans of the Second Brigade.'

[1] From Adjutant-General's Report, and Waite's "New Hampshire in the Rebellion."

The New Hampshire Eleventh were the only 'new troops' in that brigade, and of course appropriated this high and well-deserved compliment. In this battle the regiment had fourteen men killed, one hundred and fifty-six wounded, and twenty-four missing. Of the latter some afterwards came in, some are supposed to have been killed, others were wounded or prisoners. Many died of wounds not supposed at the time to be fatal. Among these was Capt. Amos B. Shattuck, an excellent officer and much esteemed man.

"The Eleventh Regiment remained at the heights of Strafford until the 11th of February, 1863, when, with the rest of the corps, they were at Newport News until the 26th of March, and then went to Covington, Ky., to protect the people from guerrillas and drive out the rebel forces. They remained in the State at different places until the 4th of June, when they were removed to Vicksburg. Here Col. Harriman resigned, and Lieut.-Col. Collins assumed command of the regiment.

"After the surrender of Vicksburg, on the 4th of July, the Eleventh with other troops started in pursuit of Johnston, the details of which movement are given in the history of the Sixth Regiment. The regiment returned to Milldale, where it remained until the 6th of August, suffering like the other regiments from the unhealthiness of the location. From there it proceeded to Cincinnati, where it arrived on the 14th, sadly reduced in numbers and strength by exposure to the malaria of the swamps in the vicinity of Vicksburg. The regiment marched over to Covington, Ky., and remained there until the 26th of August, when they were successively at Nicholasville, Camp Parke, Crab Orchard, and Loudon, Ky., and were then engaged in the siege of Knoxville.

"After a very tedious march the Eleventh arrived at Knoxville on the 29th of October, and on the 17th of November were joined by Gen. Burnside and his gallant little army of thirteen thousand men, who were closely followed by Longstreet with his excellent force, thirty thousand strong, and the siege of Knoxville commenced. Trenches were thrown up; trees were felled; forts were built; dams were erected on the small creek separating the city proper from North Knoxville, and other preparations made for a defense of the city. The Eleventh shared all the hardships of the siege, short rations, etc., until the night of the 28th of November, when the rebels made an attack along the whole line, and skirmishing continued through the night. At five o'clock in the morning the enemy opened with renewed vigor on the whole front, the object being to capture Fort Sanders, at the west part of the town. Against this Longstreet hurled five thousand of his best troops, who were mowed down like grass by the Union battery. The enemy charged bravely, but it was only to meet sudden death. At seven o'clock the enemy, repulsed at every point, withdrew from the contest, leaving a thousand dead and wounded along the lines, while only ten or twelve men had been killed or wounded on the Union side. In a day or two news came of the victory at Chattanooga, and ringing cheers ran along the whole line. On the 5th of December the enemy commenced a retreat, and troops were sent in all directions in pursuit, who brought in a large number of prisoners. On the 7th an advance was made up the valley to force Longstreet inside the Clinch Mountains, and keep him from Cumberland Gap. After considerable skirmishing the Eleventh went into camp at Lee's Springs, and remained there three weeks. Rations had become very short, some days only a single ear of corn being issued to the men. The Eleventh had drawn very little of any kind of clothing for the five months that they had been in Tennessee, and they could be tracked by the marks of bloody feet while marching. In lieu of shoes, green hides were issued to the men, of which they made moccasins.

"The last of February, 1864, Col. Harriman rejoined the regiment, and was received with much enthusiasm. He had been re-commissioned as colonel of the Eleventh, and had marched over the mountains, a distance of two hundred and forty miles, in command of a detachment of six hundred recruits for that and other regiments.

"On the 18th of March orders were received to proceed to Annapolis, and the troops, after long and tedious marching and railroad transportation, arrived there on the 7th of April and went into camp. The Ninth Corps, under its favorite commander, Gen. Burnside, was reorganized, enlarged, and made to embrace four heavy divisions. Here they remained, drilling, clothing, arming, and organizing, until the 23d of April, when it began another march to the front.

"At the battle of the Wilderness, on the 6th of May, the regiment was under fire nearly all day. At one o'clock the brigade advanced through the Wilderness in good order, in the face of a terrific fire. It passed one line of Union troops lying close to the ground not engaged; came to another similar line and passed that also, when about three hundred Western men from that line sprang to their feet and rallied under the flag of the Eleventh and joined their fortunes with them. They pressed forward with spirit and carried two successive lines of the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet, driving the rebels from their last intrenchments in their front, and nearly out of the Wilderness. In this bloody engagement the regiment lost severely in both officers and men. Col. Harriman was captured, Lieut.-Col. Collins was killed, Capt. J. B. Clark and Lieut. J. C. Currier were wounded severely, and Capt. H. O. Dudley slightly. Lieut. Arthur E. Hutchins, serving on Gen. Griffin's staff, was killed. The command of the regiment devolved on Capt. Tilton.

"On the 12th of May occurred the battle of Spottsylvania. The advance was commenced before daylight. The enemy's pickets were soon encountered. The Eleventh discovered a regiment of the enemy dressed in Union blue, detected their character, and at once attacked them. The fighting was terrific all along the lines, in which hundreds of pieces of artillery and thousands of muskets dealt death on every hand. Among the wounded in this fight were Adjt. Morrison and Lieut. John E. Cram, who at the time had the colors in his hand. The position of the Eleventh was just to the left of where the Second Corps captured the rebel general, Bushrod Johnson, and about five thousand prisoners.

"On the 16th, in a skirmish with the enemy, the regiment lost several men killed and wounded. On the 24th the regiment was under fire at North Anna River. On the 25th and 26th, in picket and skirmish firing, several of the men were wounded.

"At Cold Harbor, notwithstanding the regiment was not used in the offensive movement, the battle being fought mainly by the other troops, it was under fire and a number of its men were killed and wounded, Captain Shepard, of Company I, being among the latter. On the 16th and 17th of June, in an engagement with the enemy before Petersburg, the regiment lost several prisoners, among them Lieut. Dimick. On the 21st Lieut. Little was mortally wounded while on the picket line.

"The months of June and July were spent by the regiment in the trenches before Petersburg, and on the 30th of July took an active part in the celebrated battle of the 'Mine.' Capt. Tilton, who had been in command of the regiment from the 17th of June, was wounded early in the morning, and the command devolved upon Capt. Locke. The result of the attack was a repulse of the Union troops. The Eleventh occupied the 'crater' most of the day, and lost heavily. The colors were twice lost and twice retaken, and were finally torn in two, the enemy retaining half while the remaining half was retained by the regiment.

"In September the regiment took part in the movements on the Weldon Railroad. On the 30th it moved to Poplar Grove Church, and was actively engaged at Pegram's Farm, where it lost heavily in killed and wounded. Among the wounded were Capts. Locke, commanding the regiment, Currier, and Bell, and Lieuts. Davis, Brown, and Bean, the latter mortally. Capt. Shepard succeeded to the command of the regiment, which he held until the 1st of October, when Capt. Dudley returned from leave of absence and succeeded him. On the 27th the regiment took part in the engagement at Hatcher's Run, where it lost two men wounded and the sergeant-major captured. On the 31st, by order of the commanding general, Capt. Shepard again took command of the regiment.

"On the 21st of November, Col. Harriman returned to the regiment from his imprisonment, and was cordially welcomed. On the 29th the regiment, with the Ninth Corps, moved to the front of Petersburg, where it went into camp near Hancock Station, on the military railroad, and remained there until the 2d of April, 1865, engaged in picket duty, skirmishing, and preparing for the last great struggle. On the 25th of March the enemy made a vigorous assault upon the lines of the Ninth Corps at Fort Steadman at daylight. They took the fort, but an hour later were driven back with great slaughter and a loss of two thousand prisoners.

"On Sunday morning, April 2d, at three o'clock, the grand charge all along the lines, from the Appomattox River to Hatcher's Run, was made. It was a great day and a great battle. The division commander having been wounded during the day, Gen. Griffin assumed command, and Col. Harriman took charge of the brigade, while the command of the Eleventh Regiment devolved on Capt. Dudley. About midnight it became evident that the rebels were evacuating Petersburg. The city was on fire at three different points. Half an hour before day on the 3d an advance was ordered. The troops moved cautiously at first, but hurriedly very soon, and sprang over the rebel breastworks with a shout of triumph. The brigade commanded by Col. Harriman, consisting of the Sixth, Ninth, and Eleventh, and six other regiments, marched through Petersburg with bands playing and banners flying. The common people, and especially the colored population, received the troops with demonstrations of joy, while most of the rich, aristocratic, original rebels were sour and glum. Secession was dead, and this latter class distinctly saw and keenly felt it. The army closely pursued Lee to Appomattox Court-House, where, on the 9th, he surrendered the great Army of Northern Virginia to Gen. Grant, and the four years' war of the Rebellion was virtually ended.

"The Eleventh Regiment joined in the grand review of the Second, Fifth, and Ninth Corps, Sherman's entire army, and some other troops at Washington on the 23d and 24th of May. It was the grandest spectacle of the kind ever witnessed in this country. Two hundred thousand armed veterans passed the whole length of Pennsylvania Avenue, the reviewing officers being stationed in front of the President's house. It has been confidently claimed that, in soldier-like bearing and general appearance, no corps eclipsed the Ninth, no division the Second of that corps, no brigade the Second of that division, and no troops those of that brigade from New Hampshire.

"The Eleventh was mustered out of the United States service on the 4th of June, and immediately started for home, arriving at Concord on the afternoon of the 7th, meeting with a hearty reception in the State-House yard. On the 10th the regiment was paid off and formally discharged. By order of the commanding general of the army, for meritorious

conduct in battle, the Eleventh Regiment inscribed upon its banner 'Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, East Tennessee, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Hatcher's Run, Petersburg.'"

The following were the officers of this regiment, with their official record, during the term of service:

Field- and Staff-Officers.—Col. Walter Harriman, of Warner, captured May 6, 1864; exchanged Sept. 12, 1864; appointed brig.-gen. U. S. V. by brevet, for gallant conduct during the war, to date from March 13, 1865; must. out as col. June 4, 1865.

Lieut.-Col. Moses N. Collins, of Exeter, killed in action May 6, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. Leander W. Cogswell, of Henniker, not mustered; hon. disch. as capt. April 26, 1865.

Maj. Moses N. Collins, of Exeter, pro. to lieut.-col. Sept. 9, 1862.

Maj. Evarts W. Farr, of Littleton, must. out June 4, 1865.

Adjt. Charles R. Morrison, of Nashua, wounded severely May 12, 1864; hon. disch. Sept. 9, 1864.

Adjt. William A. Nason, of New London, not mustered; must. out as 1st lieut. June 4, 1865.

Q.-m. James F. Briggs, of Hillsborough, hon. disch. Aug. 1, 1863.

Q.-m. Gilman B. Johnson, of Epping, must. out June 4, 1865.

Surg. John S. Ross, of Somersworth, hon. disch. for dis. Dec. 7, 1864.

Surg. John A. Hayes, of Concord, must. out June 4, 1865.

Asst. Surg. John A. Hayes, of Concord, pro. to surg. Jan. 2, 1865.

Asst. Surg. Edward R. Hutchins, of Concord, res. Dec. 25, 1862.

Asst. Surg. John C. W. Moore, of Concord, must. out Oct. 11, 1864.

Asst. Surg. Charles M. Jones, must. out June 4, 1865.

Chaplain Frank K. Stratton, of Hampton, res. May 5, 1863.

Chaplain Edward T. Lyford, of Deerfield, res. May 13, 1865.

Sergt.-Maj. Josiah W. Taylor, wounded severely May 6, 1864; died of disease March 18, 1865.

Sergt.-Maj. Jonathan T. Williams, of Sutton, must. out June 4, 1865.

Q.m.-Sergt. Henry L. Colby, of Warner, must. out June 4, 1865.

Com.-Sergt. William S. Carter, of Warner, must. out June 4, 1865.

Hosp. Steward Charles M. Jones, pro. to asst. surg. Jan. 2, 1865.

Hosp. Steward George P. Ladd, of Deering, must. out June 4, 1865.

Principal Musician Andrew J. Coffin, of Epping, must. out June 4, 1865.

Company Officers.—Capt. Horace C. Bacon, of Epping, Co. A, wounded Dec. 13, 1862; hon. disch. June 11, 1864.

Capt. J. Charles Currier, of Derry, Co. A, wounded severely Sept. 30, 1864; hon. disch. Jan. 18, 1865.

Capt. Charles E. Frost, of Hampstead, Co. A, must. out June 4, 1865.

1st Lieut. George N. Shepard, of Epping, Co. A, wounded Dec. 13, 1862; pro. to capt. May 6, 1864.

1st Lieut. Charles Davis, Jr., of Warner, Co. A, pro. to capt. Sept. 20, 1864.

1st Lieut. Charles E. Bartlett, Co. A, must. out June 4, 1865.

2d Lieut. Gilman B. Johnson, of Epping, Co. A, pro. to q.m. April 22, 1864.

2d Lieut. Charles E. Bartlett, Co. A, pro. to 1st lieut. Feb. 17, 1865.

Capt. Sewell D. Tilton, of Raymond, Co. B, wounded severely May 30, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.

1st Lieut. Isaac H. Morrison, of Deering, Co. B, wounded slightly Dec. 13, 1862; hon. disch. Sept. 3, 1864.

1st Lieut. Merrill Johnson, of Deering, Co. B, must. out June 4, 1865.

2d Lieut. Joseph H. Cram, of Deering, Co. B, disch. Feb. 5, 1864.

2d Lieut. John E. Cram, of Raymond, Co. B, wounded severely May 12, 1864; hon. disch. on account of wounds Oct. 19, 1864.

2d Lieut. George W. Caswell, of South Newmarket, Co. B, wounded July 30, 1864; not must.; disch. for disability at Concord, May 20, 1865.

Capt. Hollis O. Dudley, of Manchester, Co. C, wounded slightly May 6, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.

1st Lieut. Joseph B. Clark, of Manchester, Co. C, pro. to capt. May 1, 1863.

1st Lieut. Jeremiah D. Lyford, of Manchester, Co. C, died of disease Dec. 9, 1864.

1st Lieut. Charles C. Page, of Candia, Co. C, wounded severely June 2, 1864; trans. from Co. I; not must.; unable to accept on account of wounds; must. out as sergt. Aug. 23, 1865.

1st Lieut. Will C. Wood, of Lyme, Co. C, trans. from Co. H; must. out June 4, 1863.

2d Lieut. T. P. Heath, of Manchester, Co. C, res. Aug. 3, 1863.

2d Lieut. Ira G. Wilkins, of Manchester, Co. C, pro. to 1st lieut. Nov. 5, 1864.

Capt. Leander W. Coggswell, of Henniker, Co. D, pro. to lieut.-col. Aug. 20, 1864.

Capt. Charles Davis, Jr., of Warner, Co. D, wounded severely Sept. 30, 1864; not must.; hon. disch. as 1st lieut. Jan. 20, 1865.

1st Lieut. Thomas L. Sanborn, of Henniker, Co. D, res. Feb. 23, 1863.

1st Lieut. David C. Harriman, of Warner, Co. D, res. June 27, 1863.

1st Lieut. Joseph N. Modica, of Henniker, Co. D, app. capt. U. S. V. by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865; must. out as 1st lieut. June 4, 1865.

2d Lieut. David C. Harriman, of Warner, Co. D, pro. to 1st lieut. Feb. 27, 1863.

2d Lieut. Charles Davis, Jr., of Warner, Co. D, pro. to 1st lieut. July 25 1864.

Capt. Amos B. Shattuck, of Manchester, Co. E, wounded Dec. 13, 1862; died of wounds Dec. 17, 1862.

Capt. Arthur C. Locke, of Epsom, Co. E, wounded Sept. 30, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.

1st Lieut. Arthur C. Locke, of Epsom, Co. E, pro. to capt. Dec. 18, 1862.

1st Lieut. Henry G. Dillenback, of Derry, Co. E, hon. disch. July 22, 1864.

1st Lieut. Charles E. Frost, of Hampstead, Co. E, pro. to capt. Feb. 17, 1865.

1st Lieut. Solomon Dodge, Jr., of New Boston, Co. E, must. out June 4, 1865.

2d Lieut. Charles E. Frost, of Hampstead, Co. E, wounded Nov. 19, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut. July 22, 1864.

Capt. Samuel M. Carr, of New London, Co. F, resigned Jan. 29, 1863.

Capt. Charles Woodward, of New London, Co. F, hon. disch. June 23, 1864.

Capt. Orlando W. Dimick, of Lyme, Co. F, must. out June 4, 1865.

1st Lieut. Austin W. Messer, of New London, Co. F, disch. for disability Sept. 29, 1862.

1st Lieut. Hiram K. Little, of Sutton, Co. F, wounded; died of wounds at David's Island, N. Y., July 4, 1864.

1st Lieut. William A. Nason, of New London, Co. F, pro. to adjt. Dec. 1, 1864.

1st Lieut. R. Baxter Brown, of Candia, Co. F, trans. to Co. I.

2d Lieut. Hiram K. Little, of Sutton, Co. F, pro. to 1st lieut. Jan. 30, 1863.

2d Lieut. R. Freeman Sanborn, of Springfield, pro. to 1st lieut. July 25, 1864.

Capt. George E. Pingree, of Lisbon, Co. G.; hon. disch. to accept appointment in V. R. C., April 30, 1864.

Capt. J. LeRoy Bell, of Haverhill, Co. G, wounded July 30, 1864; wounded Sept. 30, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.

1st Lieut. Arthur E. Hutchins, of Bath, Co. G, killed in action May 6, 1864.

1st Lieut. L. Newell Sawyer, of Dover, Co. G, pro. to capt. Sept. 1, 1864.

1st Lieut. Ira G. Wilkins, of Manchester, Co. G, wounded April 2, 1865; appointed capt. U. S. V. by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865; must. out June 4, 1865.

2d Lieut. J. LeRoy Bell, of Haverhill, Co. G, wounded slightly May 12, 1864; wounded slightly June 2, 1864; pro. to capt. July 22, 1864.

Capt. Convers G. Morgan, of Enfield, Co. H, dismissed April 18, 1863.

Capt. Joseph B. Clark, of Manchester, Co. G, wounded severely May 6, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.

1st Lieut. Orlando W. Dimick, of Lyme, Co. H, pro. to capt. July 22, 1864.

1st Lieut. Frank S. Bean, of Enfield, Co. H, trans. to Co. I, Sept. 23, 1864.

1st Lieut. Will C. Wood, of Lyme, Co. H, trans. to Co. I.

2d Lieut. Allen H. George, of Canaan, Co. H, hon. disch. May 23, 1864.

2d Lieut. Frank S. Bean, of Enfield, Co. H, pro. to 1st lieut. July 25, 1864.

2d Lieut. Will C. Wood, of Lyme, Co. H, pro. to 1st lieut. Jan. 2, 1865.

Capt. William R. Patten, of Candia, Co. I, hon. disch. April 20, 1864.

Capt. George N. Shepard, of Epping, Co. I, wounded severely June 2, 1864; must. out June 4, 1865.

1st Lieut. John K. Cilley, of Exeter, Co. I, pro. to capt. and asst. q.m. U. S. V., April 7, 1864.

1st Lieut. J. Charles Currier, of Derry, Co. I, pro. to capt. June 28, 1864.

1st Lieut. R. F. Sanborn, of Springfield, Co. I, hon. disch. Aug. 9, 1864.

1st Lieut. Frank S. Bean, of Enfield, Co. I, trans. from Co. H, Sept. 23, 1864; wounded Sept. 30, 1864; died of wounds Nov. 25, 1864.

1st Lieut. Charles C. Page, of Candia, Co. I, trans. to Co. C.

1st Lieut. R. Baxter Brown, of Candia, Co. I, trans. from Co. F; must out June 4, 1865.

2d Lieut. J. Charles Currier, of Derry, Co. I, wounded severely May 6, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut. May 11, 1864.

2d Lieut. R. Baxter Brown, of Candia, Co. I, pro. to 1st lieut. Dec. 5, 1864.
Capt. Nathaniel Lowe, Jr., of Dover, Co. K, pro. to capt. and asst. q.m. U. S. V. June 16, 1864.
Capt. L. Newell Sawyer, of Dover, Co. K, must. out June 4, 1865.
1st Lieut. B. Frank Rackley, of Dover, Co. K, resigned Dec. 22, 1862.
1st Lieut. Henry W. Twombly, of Dover, Co. K, resigned July 19, 1863.
1st Lieut. Charles E. Everett, of Dover, Co. K, pro. to capt. May 15, 1865.
2d Lieut. Henry W. Twombly, of Dover, Co. K, pro. to 1st lieut. Dec. 24, 1863.
2d Lieut. L. Newell Sawyer, of Dover, Co. K, wounded slightly June 16, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut. July 25, 1864.
2d Lieut. George P. Demerritt, of Durham, Co. K, not mustered; must. out as sergt. June 4, 1865.

Thirteenth Infantry.—This was the fifth regiment raised by the State, in the fall of 1862, under the call of the President for six hundred thousand troops.

In its organization of ten companies seven counties were represented: Rockingham, Hillsborough, and Strafford each furnishing two, and Merrimack, Grafton, Carroll, and Coos one each. The first company went into camp at Concord on the 11th of September. The whole were mustered into the United States service on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of the same month, and on the 23d the field-officers were also mustered.

Aaron F. Stevens, Esq., of Nashua, who had served as major of the First New Hampshire, was commissioned colonel; George Bowers, of the same city, who had served in Mexico, was lieutenant-colonel; and Jacob I. Storer, of Portsmouth, was major.

On the 5th of October, in the presence of a great assembly, the Thirteenth received its colors, at the State-House, from the hand of Hon. Allen Tenny, Secretary of State, and on the following day left the Capitol for Washington, fully armed and equipped.

Mr. Waite, in "New Hampshire in the Rebellion," says, "It went into camp near Fort Albany, on the south side of the Potomac, where it remained several weeks, engaged mostly in drill. The regiment arrived at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, Va., on the 9th of December, and was assigned to the First Brigade, commanded by Col. Hawkins, Third Division, Gen. Getty, of the Ninth Army Corps, then commanded by Gen. O. B. Wilcox.

"The Thirteenth crossed the Rappahannock River with its brigade on the 11th, and held the lower part of the city. During the greater part of the battle on the 13th the regiment was protected from the guns of the enemy by a bluff under which it was stationed. About five o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Getty was ordered to attempt with his division what two corps had failed to accomplish and had been repulsed with terrible slaughter. He was to carry the batteries on Marye's Heights, the most formidable position in the enemy's line. The division consisted of but two brigades, Hawkins' and Harland's. The former posted his brigade in two lines. The Thirteenth was on the right of the second line. The order to advance was obeyed promptly. The troops moved across the railroad under a considerable fire from both musketry and artillery, and charged up the steep bank, hoping to carry the works which crowned its crest. It was so dark that the line was considerably confused, and receiving a terrific volley when within a few rods from the enemy and the point aimed at, the regiments were broken up and retreated in disorder. The lines of the Tenth and Thirteenth New Hampshire were immediately reformed by their commanders, expecting to renew the attack, but the whole command was soon ordered to retire to the city. The troops recrossed the river on the night of the 15th, and the regiment returned to its old encampment. During the evacuation of the city, and while the remainder of the division retired across the river, the Thirteenth held the Union picket line along the railroad and on both sides of Hazel Run. Lively firing was kept up during the night with the enemy's pickets. It was a position of responsibility and peril, and was held by the regiment until three o'clock on the morning of the 16th, when it was relieved and again joined its brigade. In this battle the Thirteenth lost three officers and thirty-nine men killed, wounded, and prisoners. Capt. Carter and Lieuts. Durell and Shaw were slightly wounded. This was the first time the regiment had met the enemy or been under fire, but it proved the coolness and gallantry of the officers and the bravery of the men.

"The Thirteenth shared with the army the cold and snow, the mud and exposure of Falmouth, and suffered severely from sickness of officers and men. It moved with the Ninth Corps to Newport News in February, 1863, and on the 13th of March with the division to Suffolk, where it was actively engaged in the defense of that place against the siege which soon followed, and was under fire most of the time for four weeks.

"On the 3d of May a reconnoissance was ordered, and the Thirteenth and three other regiments, with some artillery and cavalry, crossed the Nansemond on the Providence Church road, and in their advance drove in the skirmishers of the enemy, who retired to their rifle-pits in the edge of the woods, where they occupied a line more than half a mile long. Upon this the Thirteenth, with a part of the Eighty-ninth New York, charged, under command of Col. Stevens, and carried the works at the point of the bayonet, the killed and wounded of the enemy falling into the hands of the Union troops. The enemy were driven through the woods, and a strong line of intrenchments, heavily garrisoned, unmasked. The artillery opened a sharp fire upon the works, which was briskly replied to, the fight lasting until dark. The same night the enemy withdrew from his position, raised the siege of Suffolk, and retreated towards Blackwater, closely followed by the Union troops, who captured a large number of prisoners. The regiment was particularly complimented for its conduct in this affair. Its loss in killed and wounded was about thirty. Capt. Buzzell was killed, and Lieut. Murray severely and Capt. Stoodley slightly wounded.

"During the ensuing summer and fall the regiment was engaged upon the fortifications in the vicinity of Portsmouth, doing an immense amount of labor. It participated in Gen. Dix's expedition to Hanover Junction in June, suffering much from the exposure and hardship of the march, which was followed after its return to camp by extraordinary sickness and mortality. Companies B and D were soon after placed in Fort Tallinghast, in the line of defenses, where they remained until the following winter, instructed and exercised in heavy artillery. The regiment passed the winter in comfortable quarters erected by the men, doing but little severe duty. During the fall and winter the regiment received an accession of two hundred and forty recruits, many of whom were substitutes.

"For the campaign of 1864 the regiment was organized with the Second Brigade and First Division of the Eighteenth Army Corps. The brigade was composed of the Tenth and Thirteenth New Hampshire, Eighth Connecticut, and Hundred and Eighteenth New York, under command of Brig.-Gen. Hiram Burnham, formerly colonel of the Sixth Maine. The Eighteenth Corps was under command of Maj.-Gen. W. F. Smith. From Yorktown the corps moved up the James River, landed at Bermuda Hundred, and on the 7th of May the Thirteenth was engaged with the enemy on the Walthal Railroad, and on the 9th and 10th fought them at Swift Creek, near Petersburg, driving them across the creek, and losing in these operations several men killed and wounded. On the 12th it again met the enemy on the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike, drove them towards Richmond, capturing several prisoners; on the 13th and 14th drove them across Kingsland Creek from their rifle-pits and intrenchments, and capturing their outer line of works at Drury's Bluff. The regiment was constantly under fire, a portion of it being night and day on the skirmish line, with the remainder in support. The position in the captured works assigned to the Thirteenth, being on the extreme left of the brigade, with the Tenth New Hampshire joining it on the right, was held until the morning of the 16th, when Beauregard with thirty thousand troops in the dense fog attacked Gen. Butler's line, and surprised and routed Gen. Heckman's command on the right, forcing it back. The attack commenced about four o'clock, but the Tenth and Thirteenth were under arms and prepared to receive the enemy. The day previous Gen. Burnham had caused wires to be stretched along the front of his command, fastened to stumps, and about a foot from the ground. The rebels made a fierce attack on the skirmishers in front of the two New Hampshire regiments, and forced them to retire, but they were soon rallied, and their line reformed and held until the enemy, being reinforced, massed his troops directly in front of the Thirteenth, and advanced to the assault of its position in three lines, forcing the skirmishers to retire to the main body. The enemy emerged from the woods and moved forward evenly under a hot and deliberate fire. When the enemy reached the wire his lines were entirely broken, when some fled and others threw down their arms. Each successive line was broken as soon as it reached the wire, and met the same fate as the first. The attack was handsomely repulsed by the Thirteenth, aided by the oblique fire of the Tenth. The enemy made two like attempts to carry the position, but were each time repulsed with heavy loss. The Thirteenth took fifty-nine prisoners, principally from the Forty-fourth Tennessee and North Carolina regiments, including the adjutant-general of Bushrod Johnson. About nine o'clock peremptory orders were received from the division commander to retire, the right and left of the line having fallen back, and they were reluctantly obeyed. The loss of the regiment in these operations towards Petersburg and Richmond was thirty-one killed, wounded, and prisoners. Lieut. R. R. Thompson was wounded severely while on the picket line.

"The regiment with its corps arrived at Cold Harbor on the 1st of June, and on the afternoon of that day engaged the enemy, advancing under a terrific fire of artillery and musketry, gaining and holding an advanced position commanding the enemy's works. The Thirteenth was in front of its brigade, and lost heavily, sixty officers and men having fallen in less than five minutes. Col. Stevens and Capt. Goss were slightly, and Capt. Farr and Lieut. Staniels severely, wounded. On the 3d, the day of the main battle at Cold Harbor, the regiment was in front of and near the enemy's lines and under fire, suffering severely, but was not ordered to attack. Lieut. George H. Taggard was severely wounded, and Lieut. J. M. Durell received a slight wound in the neck. In subsequent operations at Cold Harbor the regiment was constantly on duty at the front, losing several men, among whom was Capt. Julian, slightly wounded. The total casualties of the regiment at Cold Harbor were: officers wounded, six; men killed, fourteen; wounded and prisoners, sixty-four; total, eighty-four.

"On the 15th of June, in an attack upon Petersburg, the Thirteenth, under Col. Stevens, covered the front of its whole division, and behaved so bravely as to call forth, in the reports of the generals commanding the brigade and division, especial commendation. Gen. Burnham, in his report, said, 'I threw my skirmishers forward, and assaulted their line, advancing on the double-quick, under a severe musketry and artillery fire. My line dashed across the open field to the enemy's 'French rifle-pits,' which they captured with the entire force that occupied them. Nearly a hundred prisoners were captured here and were hastily sent to the rear, a portion of them guarded by men from the Thirteenth New Hampshire, while others were probably driven to the

rear without any guard whatever. Col. Stevens then moved the line forward, and still encountering a severe fire, they dashed across the open plain, through the ravine, and up to the enemy's formidable works, assaulting and capturing Battery No. 5 in a gallant manner. Capts. E. W. Goss, George N. Julian, and N. D. Stoodley, of the Thirteenth New Hampshire, were among the first to enter the battery, and to them the officers commanding it surrendered. Lieut.-Col. Council, of the Twenty-sixth Virginia Regiment, Maj. Beatty, and another major, name unknown, surrendered their swords to Capt. Julian, while Capt. Sturtevant, commanding the field battery which was captured, surrendered his sword to Capt. Stoodley. The Thirteenth captured in this work one color, five pieces of artillery, and about one hundred prisoners. The number of prisoners captured in the whole affair could not have been less than two hundred.' Immediately after the fort was entered by the Thirteenth, the captured guns were, by order of Col. Stevens, turned and fired on the retreating enemy. The loss of the regiment was heavy. Capt. E. E. Dodge, a gallant officer, fell mortally wounded before the works were reached, and died in hospital seven days after. Adjt. Boutwell and Lieut. Gafney were dangerously wounded in front of and near the works, while gallantly pressing forward in the assault. The whole number of killed and wounded in the operations of the day was forty-nine, the regiment going into action with fifteen officers and one hundred and eighty-nine muskets. Two rebel flags, one taken by Sergt. James R. Morrison, of Company K, the other by Corp. Peter Mitchell, of the same company, were sent by Col. Stevens to the Governor of New Hampshire.

"The Thirteenth remained in front of Petersburg until the 27th of August. At the explosion of the "Mine," on the 30th of July, the brigade held the outer position of the Union works in front of the "crater" for two days after the other troops had retired. On the 25th of July the regiment was transferred to the First Brigade of the division, and Col. Stevens was assigned to its command, which he retained until the assault on Fort Harrison, on the 29th of September. This was a formidable work in the enemy's line at Chapin's Farm, half a mile from the north bank of the James River, and about six miles from Richmond. To the First Division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Stannard, of Vermont, was assigned the duty of assaulting and capturing this work. The division came upon the enemy's pickets at daylight on the morning of the 29th, and skirmishing at once commenced.

"On the next day, the 30th, the enemy attempted to retake the fort, making four assaults upon the lines established by the Union troops, but was each time repulsed with terrible slaughter. In these assaults the Thirteenth received the enemy in open ground. Of their part in these operations the official report of Lieut.-Col. Smith gives the following account: 'On the morning of the 30th the regiment was again moved into the fort and placed at work on the left, where we were when it was found the enemy were massing on the right, when we were moved to the extreme right of the fort, our right resting on the intrenchments. About twenty minutes afterwards the enemy made the attack. The regiment was almost entirely unprotected during the engagement, but never flinched, and kept up a destructive fire upon the advancing enemy, who were repulsed in every attempt to recapture the fort. After the repulse of the enemy, Capt. Goss, Company I, commanding sharpshooters, captured the colors of three regiments of Clingman's brigade, with several prisoners.'

"The conduct of the officers and men of the Thirteenth on these two days was superb. But again its loss was severe. More than one-half the command which left camp on the night of the 28th had melted away under the fire of the enemy. Two officers and thirteen men were killed, and seven officers and fifty-nine men wounded. Capt. Forbush and Lieut. R. R. Thompson, both brave officers, were killed in the assault and capture of the fort. Col. Stevens fell severely wounded in the assault while at the head of his regiment and brigade, and within a few yards of the fort. Lieut.-Col. Smith, Capts. Saunders and Bruce, and Lieuts. Ladd, Hall, and Wheeler were wounded.

"The Thirteenth was assigned as a part of the garrison of Fort Harrison, now called Fort Burnham, in honor of Gen. Burnham, who lost his life in its capture. It participated with its division in the movement to the Williamsburg road on the 27th of October, but was held in reserve, and its list of casualties was small. It returned to Fort Harrison the next day. In the reorganization of the Army of the James in December the Thirteenth was assigned to the First Brigade of the Third Division of the Twenty-fourth Corps, with which it served until its muster out of the service. During the winter furlough prizes were offered to the best soldier in each division. Sergt. Shattuck, of Company B, Thirteenth New Hampshire, received the first furlough granted in a division of over six thousand men, and during the winter the regiment carried off a very large portion of the furlough prizes.

"The Thirteenth Regiment participated in the final movement upon Richmond, on the 3d of April, 1865. Gen. Devens, commanding the division, in a complimentary letter to Governor Smyth, of this State, dated at Richmond, June 22, 1865, speaking of the Tenth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Regiments, says, 'On the formation of the Twenty-fourth Corps, all these regiments formed a part of the Third Division, to which they have until now belonged, and were of the first column that entered Richmond on the morning of April 3, 1865, the Thirteenth New Hampshire being the first regiment of the army whose colors were

brought into the city.' The Thirteenth was mustered out of the United States service on the 22d of June, and came home with the Tenth and Twelfth, under command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. Donohoe. Arrived at Nashua, the officers of the brigade assembled at the Indian Head House, and Capt. George A. Bruce, of the Thirteenth, upon the staff of Gen. Donohoe, in their behalf, presented Gen. Aaron F. Stevens, their old and esteemed commander, a sabre, sash, and belt, suitable to his rank. The general accepted the gift in a handsome and feeling speech, after which he reviewed the brigade, and it appeared so well as to receive the warmest encomiums of thousands of spectators who witnessed it.

"Authority was received from the general commanding the army for the Thirteenth Regiment to inscribe upon its colors the names and dates of the following engagements: Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; siege of Suffolk, April and May, 1863; Walthal Road, May 7, 1864; Swift Creek, May 9 and 10, 1864; Kingsland Creek, May 12 and 13, 1864; Drury's Bluff, May 14 and 16, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1 and 3, 1864; Battery 5, Petersburg, June 15, 1864; Battery Harrison, Sept. 29 and 30, 1864.

"The regiment was paid off and finally discharged at Concord on the 1st of July, 1865. Its record while in the service is a better commendation than words.

Field- and Staff-Officers.—Col. Aaron F. Stevens, of Nashua, wounded severely June 1, 1864; severely wounded Sept. 29, 1864; honorably discharged Feb. 4, 1865; discharge suspended; appointed brigadier-general U. S. V. by brevet, to date from Dec. 8, 1864; must. out as colonel June 21, 1865.

Lieut.-Col. George Bowers, of Nashua, res. May 30, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Jacob I. Storer, of Portsmouth, hon. disch. May 28, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. William Grantman, of Wakefield, hon. disch. Oct. 16, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. Normand Smith, of Stewartstown, must. out June 21, 1865.

Maj. Jacob I. Storer, of Portsmouth, pro. to lieut.-col. June 1, 1863.

Maj. William Grantman, of Wakefield, pro. to lieut.-col. July 15, 1864.

Maj. Normand Smith, of Stewartstown, wounded slightly Sept. 29, 1864; pro. to lieut.-col. July 15, 1864.

Maj. Nathan D. Stoodley, of Peterborough, must. out June 21, 1865.

Adjt. George H. Gillis, of Nashua, resigned March 23, 1863.

Adjt. Nathan B. Boutwell, of Lyndeborough, wounded severely June 15, 1864; hon. disch. for disability May 5, 1865.

Adjt. George H. Taggard, of Nashua, must. out June 21, 1865.

Q.m. Person C. Cheeney, of Peterborough, resigned Aug. 6, 1863.

Q.m. Mortier L. Morrison, of Peterborough, must. out June 21, 1865.

Surg. George B. Twitchell, of Keene, resigned March 24, 1863.

Surg. Samuel A. Richardson, of Marlborough, must. out June 21, 1863.

Asst. Surg. Samuel A. Richardson, of Marlborough, pro. to surg. April 1, 1863.

Asst. Surg. John Sullivan, Jr., of Exeter, hon. disch. Aug. 16, 1864.

Asst. Surg. Ezekiel Morrill, of Concord, pro. to surg. 1st N. H. H. Art. Nov. 17, 1864.

Asst. Surg. Horatio N. Small, of Lancaster, pro. to surg. 10th N. H. Vols. Aug. 20, 1863.

Asst. Surg. John C. Emery, must. out June 21, 1865.

Chap. George C. Jones, of Nashua, hon. disch. May 9, 1865.

Sergt.-Maj. William J. Ladd, of Portsmouth, pro. to 2d lieut. Dec. 30, 1862.

Sergt.-Maj. Charles C. Favor, of Boston, Mass., pro. to 2d lieut. Nov. 28, 1863.

Sergt.-Maj. James M. Hodgdon, of Rollinsford, wounded severely Sept. 30, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut. June 15, 1865.

Q.m.-Sergt. M. L. Morrison, of Peterborough, pro. to q.m. Aug. 12, 1863.

Q.m.-Sergt. Charles A. Ames, of Peterborough, must. out June 21, 1865.

Com.-Sergt. George H. Taggard, of Nashua, pro. to 2d lieut. March 16, 1864.

Com.-Sergt. George W. Ferguson, of Monroe, pro. to 1st lieut. July 15, 1864.

Com.-Sergt. George Burns, of Concord, pro. to 2d lieut. June 15, 1865.

Hosp. Stew. John J. Whittemore, disch. for disability Nov. 22, 1862.

Hosp. Stew. Royal B. Prescott, of Nashua, pro. to 1st lieut. Oct. 28, 1864.

Hosp. Stew. D. W. Butterfield, of Nashua, must. out June 21, 1865.

Principal Musician Charles C. Hall, of Strafford, died of disease Jan. 22, 1865.

Principal Musician Manson S. Brown, of Campton, must. out June 21, 1865.

Company Officers.—Capt. William Grantman, of Wakefield, Co. A, pro. to maj. June 1, 1863.

Capt. Buel C. Carter, of Ossipee, Co. A, appointed A. Q. M. Vols. May 17, 1864.

Capt. George A. Bruce, of Mount Vernon, Co. A, wounded slightly Sept. 29, 1864; must. out June 21, 1865.

1st Lieut. Buel C. Carter, of Ossipee, Co. A, wounded severely Dec. 13, 1862; pro. to capt. June 1, 1863.

1st Lieut. Charles B. Gafney, of Ossipee, Co. A, wounded severely June 15, 1864; must. out June 21, 1865.

2d Lieut. Charles B. Gafney, of Ossipee, Co. A, pro. to 1st lieut. June 1, 1863.

2d Lieut. Henry Churchill, of Brookfield, Co. A, hon. disch. for disability Feb. 28, 1865.

Capt. Elisha E. Dodge, of Rollinsford, Co. B, wounded severely June 15, 1864; died of wounds June 22, 1864.

Capt. Marshall Saunders, of Littleton, Co. B, wounded slightly Sept. 29, 1864; must. out June 21, 1865.

1st Lieut. George A. Bruce, of Mont Vernon, Co. B, pro. to capt. May 30, 1864.

1st Lieut. William J. Ladd, of Portsmouth, Co. B, wounded severely Sept. 29, 1864; appointed capt. U. S. V. by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865; must. out as 1st lieut. June 21, 1865.

2d Lieut. N. B. Boutwell, of Lyndeboro', Co. B, pro. to adjt. March 24, 1863.

2d Lieut. Charles M. Kittridge, of Mont Vernon, Co. B, res. Nov. 3, 1863.

2d Lieut. Charles C. Favor, of Boston, Mass., Co. B, hon. disch. Sept. 5, 1864.

Capt. Charles O. Bradley, of Concord, Co. C, res. June 10, 1864.

Capt. James M. Durell, of New Market, Co. C, must. out June 21, 1865.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Curtis, of Farmington, Co. C, pro. to capt. Oct. 28, 1864.

1st Lieut. Royal B. Prescott, of Nashua, Co. C, must. out June 21, 1865.

2d Lieut. Rufus P. Staniels, of Concord, Co. C, pro. to 1st lieut. Feb. 20, 1863.

2d Lieut. Wm. H. McConney, of Windham, Co. C, must. out June 21, 1865.

Capt. George Farr, of Littleton, Co. D, wounded severely June 1, 1864; must. out June 21, 1865.

1st Lieut. Edward Kilburn, of Littleton, Co. D, res. Jan. 24, 1863.

1st Lieut. Marshall Saunders, of Littleton, Co. D, pro. to capt. July 15, 1864.

1st Lieut. Robert R. Thompson, of Stratford, Co. D, killed in action at Fort Harrison, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.

1st Lieut. Andrew J. Sherman, of Bethlehem, Co. D, must. out June 21, 1865.

2d Lieut. Marshall Saunders, of Littleton, Co. D, pro. to 1st lieut. Jan. 25, 1863.

2d Lieut. Andrew J. Sherman, of Bethlehem, Co. D, pro. to 1st lieut. Oct. 28, 1864.

Capt. George N. Julian, of Exeter, Co. E, must. out Jan. 31, 1865.

1st Lieut. James M. Durell, of New Market, Co. E, wounded Dec. 13, 1862; wounded slightly June 3, 1864; pro. to capt. July 15, 1864.

1st Lieut. Oliver M. Sawyer, of Nashua, Co. E, hon. disch. March 10, 1865.

2d Lieut. H. H. Murray, of New Market, Co. E, pro. to 1st lieut. Feb. 20, 1863.

2d Lieut. S. Millett Thompson, of Durham, Co. E, wounded severely June 15, 1864; hon. disch. Oct. 4, 1864.

Capt. Lewis H. Buzzell, of Barrington, Co. F, killed May 3, 1863.

Capt. Gustavus A. Forbush, of Peterborough, Co. F, killed in action at Fort Harrison, Virginia, Sept. 29, 1864.

Capt. Charles H. Curtis, of Farmington, Co. F, must. out June 21, 1865.

1st Lieut. Wm. H. H. Young, of Barrington, Co. F, hon. disch. Feb. 2, 1864.

1st Lieut. Jonathan Dustin, of Barrington, Co. F, hon. disch. Oct. 1, 1864.
1st Lieut. George H. Taggard, of Nashua, Co. F, pro. to adjt. May 30, 1865.
2d Lieut. Hubbard W. Hall, of Strafford, Co. F, pro. to 1st lieut. May 1, 1863.
2d Lieut. Jonathan Dustin, of Barrington, Co. F, pro. to 1st lieut. March 16, 1864.
2d Lieut. George H. Taggard, of Nashua, Co. F, wounded severely June 3, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut. Oct. 28, 1864.
Capt. N. D. Stoodley, of Peterborough, Co. G, pro. to maj. Oct. 28, 1864.
Capt. Lewis P. Wilson, of Greenfield, Co. G, must. out June 21, 1865.
1st Lieut. G. A. Forbush, of Peterborough, Co. G, pro. to capt. May 5, 1863.
1st Lieut. Lewis P. Wilson, of Greenfield, Co. G, pro. to capt. Jan. 2, 1865.
1st Lieut. Lucius C. Oliver, of New Ipswich, Co. G, pro. to 1st lieut. March 1, 1865.
Capt. Normand Smith, of Stewartstown, Co. H, pro. to maj. July 15, 1864.
Capt. Rufus P. Staniels, of Concord, Co. H, must. out June 21, 1865.
1st Lieut. Albe Holmes, of Stratford, Co. H, res. Feb. 19, 1863.
1st Lieut. Rufus P. Staniels, of Concord, Co. H, wounded severely June 1, 1864; pro. to capt. July 15, 1864.
1st Lieut. George W. Ferguson, of Monroe, Co. H, must. out June 21, 1865.
2d Lieut. Edward Parker, of Nashua, Co. H, res. May 28, 1863.
2d Lieut. Robert R. Thompson, of Strafford, Co. H, wounded severely May 16, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut. July 15, 1864.
Capt. Luther M. Wright, of Nashua, Co. I, res. Dec. 29, 1862.
Capt. Enos W. Goss, of Portsmouth, Co. I, killed in action Oct. 27, 1864.
1st Lieut. Alfred S. Smith, of Pelham, res. Nov. 14, 1862.
1st Lieut. Major A. Shaw, of Nashua, wounded Dec. 13, 1862; res. April 29, 1863.
1st Lieut. Hubbard W. Hall, of Strafford, wounded severely Sept. 29, 1864; pro. to capt. March 1, 1865.
1st Lieut. Lucius C. Oliver, of New Ipswich, must. out June 21, 1865.
2d Lieut. Major A. Shaw, of Nashua, pro. to 1st lieut. July 15, 1862.
2d Lieut. Oliver M. Sawyer, of Nashua, pro. to 1st lieut. July 15, 1864.
2d Lieut. Henry B. Wheeler, of Peterborough, wounded slightly Sept. 29, 1864; must. out June 21, 1865.
Capt. Matthew T. Betton, of Portsmouth, Co. K, must. out June 21, 1865.
1st Lieut. Enoch W. Goss, of Portsmouth, Co. K, pro. to capt. Dec. 30, 1862.
1st Lieut. Nathan J. Coffin, of Portsmouth, Co. K, res. June 9, 1863.
1st Lieut. Henry H. Murray, of New Market, Co. K, captured Oct. 27, 1864; paroled Feb. 15, 1865; must. out June 21, 1865.
2d Lieut. Nathan J. Coffin, of Portsmouth, Co. K, pro. to 1st lieut. Dec. 30, 1862.
2d Lieut. William J. Ladd, of Portsmouth, Co. K, pro. to 1st lieut. May 30, 1864.

The Fourteenth Regiment.—This was recruited principally from the western part of the State, although a few were furnished by Rockingham County. It was mustered into the service in September, 1862, with Robert Wilson, of Keene, as colonel. It participated in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek, etc. It lost by death over two hundred men and officers, seventy of whom fell in battle or died of their wounds.

The Fifteenth Regiment.—This was the first regiment raised in New Hampshire under the President's call for three hundred thousand nine-months' troops. There were a few men from Rockingham and Strafford Counties, and John W. Kingman, of Durham, was colonel, George W. Frost, of New Market, lieutenant-colonel, Ira A. Moody, of Dover, quartermaster, B. N. Towle, of New Market, assistant surgeon, Edwin M. Wheelock, of Dover, chaplain, and John O. Wallingford, of Dover, sergeant-major.

The regiment was mustered into the service Nov. 12, 1862, and upon arriving at the front was assigned to the division commanded by Gen. Sherman. Their first engagement was the assault on Port Hudson, which is thus described by Mr. Otis F. R. Waite:

"On the 27th an assault was ordered along the whole line. The four companies under Maj. Aldrich, thrown out on the flanks as sharpshooters and skirmishers, did good execution in picking off the rebel artillerymen. The other six companies formed a part of the assaulting column of the brigade, commanded by Gen. Dow, and led by Gens. Sherman and Dow. The brigade covered the south end of the eastern portion of the enemy's works, and lay in line of battle about three-fourths of a mile from the enemy. The intervening distance was level. Just in front was a long dense belt of woods, some sixty rods in depth; then an opening about forty rods wide and one hundred and fifty long, from right to left; then woods again, between this opening and the enemy. There was a gap in the woods about forty rods wide, leading direct from this cleared ground to a broad level space, on the farther side of which was the earth bank of the enemy. The distance from the line of trees nearest the rebels to their works was about a quarter of a mile. On the right of this front was a deep ravine, with steep, irregular sides, running direct to the enemy's works, forming a right angle at the point of intersection. At one o'clock P.M. the brigade was drawn up in the first clearing in front of its position. On the extreme left were several batteries of artillery, which played through the gap in the woods upon the rebel works. The forenoon had been passed in sharp skirmishing along the whole length of the lines; the light troops, covering themselves with stumps, bushes, and everything that afforded shelter, had pushed in many places nearly up to the rebel works. For two days the enemy had not shown himself outside his defenses. The air was filled with Minié-balls, cannon shot and shell, which, however, did but little damage to either side. The artillery opened at one o'clock in earnest, and for half an hour thundered upon the enemy. The fire was tremendous, and the enemy replied with an incessant shower of every conceivable missile. Soon a long train of wagons, loaded with bags of cotton, boards, and long poles, for bridging the ditch, and escorted by three hundred negroes, burst through the smoke and hurried to the front. The brigade was awaiting the order to advance. It was soon given, and they went forward at the double-quick, and met a terribly deadly fire from the enemy. As they pressed on over fences and through scattering trees the men fell in fearful numbers. An attempt was made to correct the alignment, which had become broken, but it was found impossible, and the confusion soon became inextricable, so murderous was the fire of the enemy. The bravest hurried to the front, the cowards to the rear; the whole knew not what to do; to retreat was unthought of, and finally the whole brigade was swept away to the right, and went into the ravine. Those in the extreme advance—and the

Fifteenth was largely represented there—seeing their support disappear, leaped into the gorge themselves, while their officers hurried back to arouse the middle and rear. Gen. Dow had been wounded and carried from the field. There was no possibility of reforming the brigade; nothing could be done but push on, surmount the parapet, if possible, and attack the enemy in his teeth. A second advance was made, at double-quick, and when in perfect range the enemy opened his fire, concentrated from more than a mile of his works, direct upon the column, but they did not falter. Lieut.-Col. Blair was in command of the advance. As he started the second time he asked Gen. Sherman for instructions. 'Lead them ahead, straight ahead, dead on the enemy's works,' were the orders he received. The advance was unsuccessful, and the troops were obliged to fall back to the ravine in order to reform. Gen. Sherman, having been severely wounded, was taken from the field by men of the Fifteenth. The command devolved upon Col. Cowles, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New York, who rallied the men and attempted another advance, which was also unsuccessful. Col. Cowles ordered a retreat, and fell, mortally wounded, about forty rods outside the enemy's works. There was one more attempt to gain the works. A common soldier came marching along alone, leading a white horse with his right hand, waving the stars and stripes with his left, and calling upon his comrades to rally, and rally they did. The bank of the ravine was instantly alive with soldiers, the parapet was ablaze again, and the men fell fearfully fast; still they pressed on. The centre and rear of the column did not waver. The advance hurried forward, was nearing the parapet; it was not ten rods off; here Lieut.-Col. Blair fell, severely wounded in the arm. The brave fellow with the white horse pressed forward a few steps beyond, and fell, blood streaming from his mouth. The men who rushed forward had nearly all fallen, and with this ended the fight. At night the troops were withdrawn. The loss was very heavy, one-fourth of the fighting men of the corps."

On the 13th of June fifty men from the Fifteenth, under Lieuts. Seavey and Perkins, of Company H, with the same number from the Twenty-sixth Connecticut, all commanded by Lieut. Seavey, made a demonstration against the enemy's works. Before advancing they were addressed by Col. Clark, commanding the brigade, who told them if there was a man among them who feared to die, he then had an opportunity to honorably retire, but that they must choose then or not at all. Not a man of the Fifteenth left the ranks, and but one of the Twenty-sixth Connecticut. They were then deployed as skirmishers and ordered to advance across the scene of the late battle, coolly and steadily, towards the rebel parapet, up to it, and over it. They obeyed their instructions until many of them had fallen, when, not being supported, they lay down, and covering themselves as they could, they fought away until dark. There never was a braver act than the charge of that line of skirmishers. The rebels were struck with admiration, and, after they were well up, issued orders to kill no more such brave fellows, but by a sally to endeavor to capture them. But for this forbearance of the enemy probably not a man could have escaped. The loss of the regiment in this affair was thirteen killed and wounded, or more than one-fourth of the number engaged.

The next day another attack was made upon the enemy's works. Soon after sunrise the Fifteenth, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Blair, followed by the Twenty-sixth Connecticut, marched up the road from a position near the river, which had been reached by a circuitous route of six miles, to within seven hundred yards of the rebel works. Here they formed in line of battle and advanced about four hundred yards, under a heavy artillery fire, and came upon a concealed ravine, filled with fallen timber, underbrush, and brier-vines, which was impassable. There was no path to the right or the left, and after some hesitation the regiments plunged into the gorge. Some struggled through and came up on the other side, but to no purpose. The division remained there during the day, intensely tortured by heat, hunger, and thirst, under the fire of the enemy, but the men were so well protected by the underbrush that but few were harmed. At night the command was withdrawn. The loss in the Fifteenth was two officers and twenty-four men wounded. Lieut.-Col. Blair was hit by a Minié-ball on the arm previously wounded. Capt. J. H. Johnson, of Company D, was prostrated by exertion and heat, and died at his home at Deerfield on the 14th of October. Col. Clark, who commanded the brigade on the 14th of June, in his report of the engagement said of the Fifteenth New Hampshire Regiment, "Both officers and men conducted themselves in a manner worthy of American soldiers. The nine-months' men have demonstrated by their gallant conduct that they can be relied on in any emergency."

The siege of Port Hudson continued, both armies erecting batteries and strengthening their works, for several days, without either molesting the other. At length fire was opened simultaneously from each side, and continued for several days; the rebel guns were dismounted and the rebel flag shot away several times, and finally not raised again, though no breach was made sufficient to warrant an attempt to take the works by storm. After the receipt of the news of the fall of Vicksburg, Gen. Gardner unconditionally surrendered Port Hudson to Gen. Banks.

On the 26th of July the regiment turned over its camp and ordnance stores and started on its way home. It reached Concord on the 8th of August, and was mustered out, paid, and discharged on the 13th. When the regiment was mustered out of service, though there were thirty-nine officers and seven hundred and two enlisted men whose names were

borne upon the rolls, less than thirty officers and not four hundred and fifty enlisted men were fit for duty. The siege of Port Hudson and the climate of Louisiana had thus sadly thinned the ranks.

The Sixteenth Regiment.—This regiment was mustered into the service in November, 1862, with James Pike, of Sanbornton, as colonel. One company (K) was recruited in Rockingham County. Though this regiment saw but little hard fighting, it suffered as much from disease, induced by exposure and the malaria of Southern swamps, as any from New Hampshire had done from all causes combined in the same length of time. It was mustered out in August, 1863.

The Eighteenth Regiment.—On the 19th of July, 1864, the War Department issued an order calling for five hundred thousand volunteers, and under this call the State authorities commenced recruiting the Eighteenth Regiment. Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, was commissioned colonel, and James W. Carr, of Manchester, lieutenant-colonel, both of whom resigned before being mustered into the United States service, and their places were filled by the appointment of Thomas L. Livermore, of Milford, and Joseph M. Clough, of New London. Company K was principally from Rockingham County. The regiment participated in the following engagements: Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865; attack on Petersburg, April 2, 1865; and capture of Petersburg, April 3, 1865. It was mustered out in July, 1865.

The First Heavy Artillery was raised in August, 1864, and was mustered into the service with Charles H. Long, of Claremont, as colonel, and Ira McL. Barton as lieutenant-colonel. Company D was recruited in Dover. The following is a list of the officers of this company: Captain, George W. Colbath, of Dover. First Lieutenants, William S. Pillsbury, of Londonderry, William F. Thayer, of Dover. Second Lieutenants, William F. Thayer, of Dover, promoted to first lieutenant Sept. 12, 1864; Joseph T. S. Libby, of Dover; Moses P. Moulton, of Dover, honorably discharged Feb. 15, 1865; Joseph H. Flagg, of Kingston.

On the 21st of November, 1864, Col. Long was assigned to the command of Hardin's division, Twenty-second Army Corps, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Barton. On the 25th Battery A was ordered to Portsmouth Harbor, and in February, 1865, Battery B was ordered for duty at the same place. During the winter and until the muster out of the regiment it garrisoned a line of works ten miles in extent and gained considerable proficiency in artillery drill.

On the 15th of June, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of service, and arrived at Concord on the 19th, where it received final pay and discharge.

Our military history is closed. We have faithfully traced the history of the various regiments, and it has been our honest endeavor to place before the people of Rockingham and Strafford Counties a truthful record of their gallant sons who risked their lives in the defense of their country. We have sought to deal justly with all, and give deserving credit to each and every regiment.

While the history is a record of many of the severest battles of the war, it is not in any particular overdrawn; it is a "plain, unvarnished tale." It has been impossible to sketch many individual acts of heroism, but these were not wanting.

Rockingham and Strafford Counties may justly feel proud of their soldiery, as no section of our country acted a more prominent or honorable *rôle* in the great tragedy.

Eighteen years have now elapsed since the close of the Rebellion, and we find our country a united and prosperous people. Sectional strife is rapidly passing away, and the same hand strews flowers alike on the graves of the Blue and the Gray.

"No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day;
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray."

CHAPTER V.

BENCH AND BAR.[1]

AMONG the prominent agencies which give shape and order in the early development of the civil and social condition of society, the pulpit, press, and bar are perhaps the most potential in moulding the institutions of a new community; and where these are early planted, the school, academy, and college are not long in assuming their legitimate position, and the maintenance of these institutions secures at the start a social and moral foundation upon which we may safely rest the superstructure of the county, the State, and the nation.

The establishment of courts and judicial tribunals, where society is protected in all its civil rights under the sanction of law, and wrong finds a ready redress in an enlightened and prompt administration of justice, is the first necessity of every civilized community, and without which the forces and press of society, in its changeable developments, even under the teachings of the pulpit, the directions of the press, and the culture of the schools, are exposed to peril and disaster from the turbulence of passion and conflicts

[1] The biographical sketches in this chapter (excepting that of himself and those of most of the lawyers of Portsmouth) are by Governor Charles H. Bell. Those of the Portsmouth lawyers (Daniel Webster and William M. Richardson excepted) are by Col. William H. Hackett.

of interest; and hence the best and surest security that even the press, the school, or the pulpit can find for the peaceful performance of its highest functions is when protected by and intrenched behind the bulwarks of law, administered by a pure, independent, and uncorrupted judiciary.

The Rockingham County bar has from its beginning numbered among its members able jurists, talented advocates, and safe counselors. Here many have lived, flourished, and died, while others still are upon the stage of action who have been prominent in the advancement of the interests of the county and figured conspicuously in the councils of the State.

PORTSMOUTH,

for so many years the important town of the State, and noted for the extent of its commerce, wealth, and political importance, naturally maintained an able and influential bar, whose members had a large practice, and some of whom were known throughout the country from their political as well as their legal celebrity.

Matthew Livermore (son of Samuel) was born in Watertown, Mass., Jan. 14, 1703; graduated at Harvard College, 1722, and went to Portsmouth to keep school and study law. He was admitted to the bar in 1731, at which time there was no regularly educated lawyer in Portsmouth. He practiced extensively in Maine and New Hampshire. He was attorney-general of the province and king's advocate in the Admiralty Court. He was afterwards judge of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, and died Aug. 11, 1762.

William Parker was born in Portsmouth, Dec. 9, 1703, and, after being for a while at school, was apprenticed by his father to a tanner, but on attaining his majority became master of one of the public schools. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1732. He was clerk to the commissioners selected to settle the boundary line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts; was register of probate, surrogate, and judge of admiralty. He was a representative in the Assembly for several years from 1765 to 1774. In August, 1771, he was appointed justice of the Supreme Court, and held this office until the Revolutionary war. He was not only a well-read lawyer, but an excellent scholar. He died April 21, 1781.

Wyseman Claggett was born in Bristol, England, in 1721, and came to Portsmouth to serve as the king's attorney-general in 1758. He married in Portsmouth, 1759, Miss Warner, and died at Litchfield in 1784. As king's attorney he was faithful in the discharge of his "duties," but when the "Stamp Act" was promulgated he was one of the earliest to remonstrate. His father was Wyseman Claggett, a barrister at-law in Bristol. Mr. Claggett was renowned as a classical scholar. In Alden's "Collections" there is a copy of an inscription on an elegant marble baptismal vase in Portsmouth, which is said to have been written by Mr. Claggett. In the war of the Revolution he took sides with the people at the risk of very much of his property, then within the power of the British government.

Samuel Livermore was born in Waltham, Mass., May 14, 1702 (O. S.). He taught school in Chelsea in 1750–51, and during the latter year entered Nassau Hall College, N. J., graduating in September, 1752. After teaching for a while he studied law with Judge Trowbridge, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1756. Commencing practice at Waltham, he removed to Portsmouth in 1757; thence, in 1764, he removed to Londonderry, which town he represented in the Legislature in 1768. He was commissioned attorney-general in 1769, then again living at Portsmouth. In 1775 he removed to Holderness. In 1776 he was again made attorney-general. In 1779 he was a delegate to the Continental Congress, and also in 1781. June 21, 1782, he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court. In 1790 he resigned his judgeship. In 1789 he was representative to Congress. In 1793 he was chosen United States senator, and again in 1798. He resigned the latter office in 1801. He died May, 1803, aged seventy-one.

John Samuel Sherburne, the son of John and Elizabeth (Moffat) Sherburne, was born in Portsmouth in 1757, and died in that town Aug. 2, 1830, aged seventy-three. After reading law he began practice in Portsmouth. He was a representative in Congress from 1793 to 1797; attorney for the United States for the district of New Hampshire from 1801 to 1804; judge of the District Court of the United States from May, 1804, to the date of his death. In the war of the Revolution he served with distinction, and lost a leg in battle. He married Submit, daughter of Hon. George Boyd, in October, 1791.

John Pickering was born in Newington in 1738; graduated at Harvard College in 1761; was chosen United States senator in 1789. In August of 1789 he was appointed justice of the Supreme Court, and chief justice in July following, serving until 1795. Was then appointed judge of the United States District Court, and served till 1804. He was noted for his strength of character, learning, and personal excellence. He died April 11, 1805.

Charles Story was appointed judge of the Court of Admiralty for New Hampshire in the fall of 1696. He sailed from England for Portsmouth late in the same season, and reached that town in January, 1797. On the 19th of January he presented his commission to the President and Council, and it was read, approved, and recorded. In 1699 he was appointed register of probate, continuing in office till his death. His last record bears date Dec. 11, 1774. In 1712 he was attorney-general of the province, and was engaged in many prominent suits. His residence was at New Castle.

Jonathan Mitchell Sewall was born in Salem,

Mass., in 1748, and read law with Judge John Pickering in Portsmouth. He began practice at Haverhill, N. H., and was register of probate for Grafton County in 1773. Previous to 1787 he removed to Portsmouth, where he was register of the Court of Admiralty. He was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court of the United States, Nov. 20, 1790, and held high rank as a counselor in the courts of the States. His poetic writings have to some extent survived him. He wrote an address presented to President Washington on his visit to Portsmouth, and an oration delivered July 4, 1788. He was the author of the oft-quoted lines,—

> "No pent-up Utica contracts your powers,
> But the whole boundless continent is yours."

Mr. Sewall died March 28, 1808, aged sixty years.

Daniel Humphreys was the son of Rev. David Humphreys, of Derby, Conn., and graduated at Yale College in 1757. He became a lawyer and a teacher of the Sandemanian doctrines. He came to Portsmouth in 1774, and was United States district attorney from 1804 to 1828, and was a member of the convention to frame a new Constitution in 1791–92. He was in considerable practice, and was a man of unblemished character.

Joseph Bartlett was noted for his eccentricities and wit. He was born at Plymouth, Mass., June 10, 1762, and graduated at Harvard College in 1782 with a high rank in scholarship. He studied law first at Salem, Mass., then went to England. Returning, he was a captain of volunteers raised by Massachusetts to put down Shay's rebellion. After this he resumed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar. He practiced at Woburn and Cambridge. In 1803 he removed to Saco, Me., where he had a good practice. After losing his influence and a large share of his business in Saco by the prosecution of a protracted libel suit, he for a while lived in Branch, and came to Portsmouth in 1810. He died in Berlin, Oct. 27, 1827. He published an edition of poems dedicated to John Quincy Adams, and while in Saco edited a paper called the *Freeman's Friend*. July 4, 1805, he delivered an oration at Biddeford. He was a fluent, and at times eloquent, speaker, abounded in wit, which was at ready command, but his habits of life and a lack of firmness of purpose prevented his attaining a position at the bar which he otherwise might have filled. He married Ann Witherell, of Kingston, Mass., but left no children.

Edward St. Loe Livermore was a son of Hon. Samuel Livermore, and born in Portsmouth in 1762. He studied law and practiced his profession in Portsmouth, and was United States district attorney for the District of New Hampshire from 1789 to 1797. Mr. Livermore was a member of the convention chosen to revise the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire, which assembled at Concord on the 7th of September, 1791. His father was president of the convention. He was justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire from 1797 to 1799, and subsequently removed to Massachusetts. He died September 22d, aged eighty years.

Jeremiah Mason, one of the ablest members of the Rockingham County bar, was born at Lebanon, Conn., April 27, 1768. He was a descendant of John Mason, a captain in Oliver Cromwell's army, and who came from England in 1630, and settled at Dorchester, Mass. After graduating at Yale College, Mr. Mason studied law in Connecticut, and was admitted to the bar in New Hampshire in 1791. He began practice at Westmoreland, and removed thence to Walpole, from which place he removed to Portsmouth in 1797. He was appointed attorney-general in 1802, which office he resigned in three years. In June, 1813, he was chosen a senator of the United States, and served with distinction until his resignation in 1817. He also served in the Legislature of New Hampshire, and was president of the United States Branch Bank at Portsmouth. His law practice was extensive, and in his office were many students-at-law. Mr. Webster has said of Mr. Mason that "his great ability lay in the department of the common law. In his address to the court and jury he affected to despise all eloquence and certainly disdained all ornament, but his efforts, whether addressed to one tribunal or the other, were marked by a degree of clearness, directness, and force not easy to be equaled." He was the most adroit and successful in the cross-examination of witnesses of any lawyer ever seen at the bar of the State.

In 1832, Mr. Mason removed to Boston, in which city he died Oct. 14, 1848. While a resident of Portsmouth, Mr. Mason's practice extended throughout the State, and he was retained in the most important cases upon the dockets of the various counties of New Hampshire, and enjoyed a reputation as one of the leading lawyers of the country.

Daniel Webster, whose fame is world-wide, lived the earlier half of his life in New Hampshire. The son of a Revolutionary patriot Capt. Ebenezer Webster, and of New Hampshire descent for four generations, he was born in Salisbury, Jan. 18, 1782. A feeble constitution pointed him out as fitter for education than for the sturdy labors of the farm, and with self-denial on the part of his parents, and struggle on his own part, he accomplished his wishes, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1801 with honor. His legal studies he completed under the direction of Hon. T. W. Thompson, of Salisbury, and Hon. Christopher Gore, of Boston, where he was admitted an attorney in 1805. He took up his residence at once in Boscawen, and remained two years a close student of his profession and of general literature. In 1807 he made Portsmouth his place of abode, and lived there until 1816, when he removed to Boston. While a resident of New Hampshire he served two terms as representative in Congress.

Mr. Webster acquired a high reputation as a lawyer

Daniel Webster

and a statesman (for he never was a politician) before he quitted his native State. When he went to Portsmouth, at the age of only twenty-five years, he was a mature man, armed at every point for the battle of life. Mr. Mason, then in the prime of his unrivaled powers, describes his first encounter with Webster. He had heard of him as a formidable antagonist, and found on trial that he was not over-estimated. Young and inexperienced as he was, Webster entered the arena with Mason and Sullivan and Bartlett, and bore away his full share of the honors. And before he quitted his New Hampshire home his reputation as a lawyer and as an advocate of eloquence and power ranked with the very highest in the land.

Those who heard his addresses to the jury in his early prime testify that none of his later great efforts surpassed them—if, indeed, they equaled them—as examples of earnest, impassioned forensic oratory. There was a youthful brilliancy and bloom about those earlier productions that is not found in the stately works of his maturer years.

In those days, when practitioners made reputations by special pleading and sharp practice, Mr. Webster relied little upon mere technicalities or adroit management. He tried his causes upon their merits, and with his logical power and eloquent tongue made short work of trumped-up claims and dishonest defenses. Many traditions attest his commanding influence over court and jury at this period of his career. Without being authentic in all particulars, they all concur in demonstrating that on no legal practitioner of his time was the popular confidence and admiration so universally bestowed as on Webster.

The events in the life of Mr. Webster from the time he re-entered Congress from Massachusetts are too familiar to require special repetition here. He continued in public life, with the exception of very brief intervals, up to the time of his decease in 1852. He was a senator in Congress for seventeen years. He was twice Secretary of State, and died in possession of that office. Every public position that he held he adorned and dignified by eminent, patriotic services.

Now that nearly a generation has passed since Mr. Webster's death, his character is beginning to be estimated more justly, and the value of the work he did for the country has been tested. We see that his sagacity and foresight were far beyond those of his time; that his apprehensions for the safety of the Union were well founded; that his exhortations to his countrymen to stand by the flag were honest, necessary, and vitalizing to the patriotism of the people.

The petty assaults that seemed temporarily to obscure his fame have had their brief day, and posterity will recognize the true grandeur of the man, and value at their just worth the great deeds of his lifetime. As a statesman and a diplomatist, as a vindicator of the Constitution, as a lawyer and an orator, and, most of all, as a patriot, the country will be fortunate if the future shall furnish his peer.

Nathaniel A. Haven, Jr., was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 14, 1790, and was a son of Hon. Nathaniel A. Haven, and a grandson of Rev. Samuel Haven, D.D. He graduated at Harvard, and studied law in the office of that eminent jurist, Hon. Jeremiah Mason. He was admitted to the bar in 1811, and commenced practice in his native town. High as was Haven in his profession, he had not given to a single science a mind that could compass the circle of them. He had a decided taste for literature, and from 1821 to 1825 was connected editorially with the *Portsmouth Journal*. He also contributed articles for the *North American Review*. He was a member of the Legislature in 1823–24. He died June 3, 1826.

Peyton Randolph Freeman was the son of Hon. Jonathan Freeman, of Hanover, and born Nov. 14, 1775. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1796, and began the practice of the law in Hanover in 1801. Previous to this he was principal of an academy at Amherst, N. H. He came to Portsmouth and established himself in practice in 1803. He was Deputy Secretary of State in 1816–17, clerk of the United States Courts from March, 1817, to May, 1820. Mr. Freeman's strong point was his familiarity with the law concerning real property. He was of the old school, and any departure by the courts from the ancient rules of law concerning real estate was a horror to him. He was severely painstaking and careful in all business he undertook, such as the investigation of titles, drafting of wills, creating trusts, life estates, etc. Indeed, he was so much absorbed in following the intricate phases of cases and titles that his clients after experience in this direction were apt to prefer a man of more practical turn of mind. He was never married. He died March 27, 1868, in the ninety-third year of his age.

Edward Cutts, son of Edward Cutts, was born in Kelley, Me., and was a descendant of Judge Edward Cutts. He graduated at Harvard College in 1801. He studied law with Jeremiah Mason, and after his admission to the bar began practice in Portsmouth in 1807. At the May term, 1809, he was admitted as an attorney and counselor of the Circuit Court of the United States, at the same time with Daniel Webster, and continued in large practice in the State and Federal courts until his death, Aug. 22, 1844, at the age of sixty years.

Mr. Cutts neither sought nor attained political honors. He was a safe counselor, and devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession. He was at one time president of the United States Branch Bank in Portsmouth, and afterwards a director in the Rockingham Bank. He married Mary Hurke Sheafe, daughter of Jacob Sheafe, a prominent merchant of Portsmouth, but left no children. His widow is remembered for her munificent legacy left to improve Richards Avenue, a fine street leading to the South Cemetery in Portsmouth.

William Claggett was the son of Hon. Clifton

Claggett, and grandson of Wyseman Claggett. He was born at Litchfield, April 8, 1790; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1808; was admitted to the bar in Hillsborough County in 1811, and soon after began the practice of his profession in Portsmouth. He was representative in the State Legislature in 1814, and was several times re-elected to that office. He was clerk of the State Senate in 1820; senator from District No. 1 in 1825; clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts from 1820 to his resignation March 5, 1825; and naval officer of the port of Portsmouth from 1830 to 1838. His first wife was Sarah F., daughter of George Plumer, who died in 1818. His second marriage was with Mary Thompson, daughter of Col. E. Thompson; she died in 1863.

Mr. Claggett at one time had a large practice in Portsmouth, but when he too often became his own client his business diminished and finally disappeared. In 1812 he gave a Fourth of July oration in Portsmouth, Daniel Webster making one at the same time in another part of the town. He was for many years an ardent Democrat, and subsequently became a Free Soiler, and wrote extensively for the press in Portsmouth and Concord after that party's formation. He died on the 28th of December, 1870, at Portsmouth, leaving one son, William C. Claggett, then a merchant in New York City.

Ichabod Bartlett was born in Salisbury. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1808, and studied law in the office of Moses Eastman in his native town. He practiced law after his admission to the bar at Salisbury and at Durham, and in 1818 removed to Portsmouth. The same year he was appointed solicitor for Rockingham County.

He was chosen clerk of the Senate for 1817 and 1818. He was a representative to the General Court from Portsmouth in 1820 and 1821 (being Speaker of the House of Representatives for 1821), and also served as representative in the years 1830, 1838, 1851, and 1852. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1850, was representative in Congress in 1823, 1825, and 1827, and was for many years engaged in many of the most important lawsuits throughout the State. As a lawyer he had few equals; in ready wit and keen satire he was unsurpassed, as public speaker, as an advocate of the bar, and a legislator he maintained a prominent position for very many years. He died at Portsmouth, Oct. 17, 1853, aged seventy-seven, and was unmarried.

Charles W. Cutter, son of Jacob Cutter, was born in Portsmouth, graduated at Harvard College in 1818, and studied law with Jeremiah Mason, and commenced practice in his native town. He was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court of the United States in October, 1825, and appointed clerk of the Circuit and District Courts March 13, 1826, positions he held for fifteen years. In 1841 he was appointed naval storekeeper, and afterwards was navy agent at Portsmouth. He for several years edited the *Portsmouth Journal*, and was an effective public speaker in political campaigns, but never devoted himself with much zeal to the practice of his profession. He died Aug. 6, 1856, aged fifty-six years, and unmarried.

Timothy Farrar practiced law in Portsmouth from 1814 to 1822, and from 1834 to 1836. He was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of the United States, October term, 1817, and subsequently removed to Exeter.

Charles B. Goodrich. This eminent lawyer was born at Hanover, N. H., in 1812. He was graduated at Darmouth College, and after a course of study, it is believed, in his native town, he was admitted to the bar. Coming to Portsmouth in 1826, he continued in practice for ten years, winning high reputation in his profession. His talents found a wider field of action at Boston, whither he removed, and where he at once took rank as a leader. Till his death, in the summer of 1878, Mr. Goodrich had few equals at the Suffolk bar in all that constitutes a learned and skilled practitioner. His duties called him not infrequently to Washington, where he was regarded as one of the ablest members of the bar from New England. In 1853 he published "The Science of Government as Exhibited in the Institutions of the United States of America,"—a course of lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute in Boston. In private life Mr. Goodrich was genial and warm-hearted. He married, March 11, 1827, Miss Harriet N. Shattuck, of Portsmouth, who survived him.

Levi Woodbury was the son of the Hon. Peter Woodbury, and born at Francistown, on the 22d of December, 1789. He was of the oldest Massachusetts stock, being descended from John Woodbury, who emigrated from Somersetshire in England in the year 1624, and was one of the original settlers of Beverly, Mass. Peter Woodbury removed from Beverly to Francistown in 1773. His son Levi entered Dartmouth College in October, 1805. After his graduation with honor in 1809, in September of that year he began the study of law at Litchfield, Conn., pursuing it at Boston, Exeter, and Francistown, and in September, 1812, commenced practice in his native village. He soon attained a high rank at the bar, with an extensive business. His first public service was upon his election as clerk of the Senate of New Hampshire in June, 1816. In December of the same year he received the appointment of judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and in the discharge of the duties of this position were seen the inherent force of his abilities, aided by his constant and never-ceasing habits of application.

In June, 1819, he married Elizabeth W. Clapp, of Portland, Me., and removing to Portsmouth soon after, except when absent on public duties resided in that city. In March, 1823, he was chosen Governor of New Hampshire, and re-elected in 1824.

In 1825 he was chosen one of the representatives from Portsmouth in the Legislature, and elected

Speaker upon the assembling of the House of Representatives. This was his first seat in any deliberative assembly; but his knowledge of parliamentary law, aided by his dignity and urbanity of manner, served to enable him to fill the office in a commendable manner.

At the same session he was elected a senator in the Congress of the United States. His senatorial term was completed in March, 1831, and in that month he was chosen State senator from his district, but before the Legislature assembled he was, in May, 1831, appointed Secretary of the Navy, and resigned the senatorship June 4th of that year, and served till June 30, 1834, in the secretaryship.

In July, 1834, Governor Woodbury was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and served until the election of Gen. Harrison to the presidency. He was again elected a senator in Congress for the term of six years, commencing March 4, 1841. He served until November, 1845. During that year President Polk had tendered Governor Woodbury the embassy to the Court of St. James, but the appointment, for domestic reasons, was declined.

Upon the death of Mr. Justice Story, Mr. Woodbury was commissioned an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and after subsequently entering upon the duties of this high office continued therein until his death, which occurred Sept. 4, 1851.

Judge Woodbury, in the various public positions he was so constantly called to fill, showed himself abundantly capable for the discharge of their duties. As a legislator he was painstaking and industrious, as a judge studious and indefatigable in his labors, and as a cabinet minister comprehensive and yet exact in his knowledge of details. His life was one of uninterrupted work, and his death at the age of sixty-one deprived the country of an upright judge and an eminent public man. Of his children, his only son is Charles Levi Woodbury, a prominent lawyer in practice in Boston, who retains the family mansion at Portsmouth. One daughter is the wife of Hon. Montgomery Blair, who was postmaster-general under President Lincoln, and another is the wife of Capt. Gustavus V. Fox, formerly of the United States navy, who rendered to the country such signal service by his practical knowledge as assistant secretary during the late war.

William Henry Young Hackett.—One of the last survivors of a school of lawyers who were at the bar when Jeremiah Mason and Daniel Webster appeared of counsel in important causes was William Henry Young Hackett, who, at the ripe age of seventy-eight, died at Portsmouth, Aug. 9, 1878, after a continuous practice of more than fifty-two years in duration. Mr. Hackett was born at Gilmanton, N. H., Sept. 24, 1800. His ancestor was Capt. William Hackett, of Salisbury, Mass., probably the "Will Hackett" who had a grant in 1656, "touching Bellemie's bank freshet" (now Dover). After receiving an education at Gilmanton Academy, Mr. Hackett studied law in his native town and at Sanbornton Square. In April, 1822, he came to Portsmouth, and entered the office of Ichabod Bartlett. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1826, and soon acquired a good practice, which he steadily maintained up to the time of his decease. He tried many cases to the jury, was retained of counsel by corporations, and later in life was largely employed in the management of trust estates. He had an instinctive knowledge of how to apply legal principles, and a knowledge, too, of human nature. As a counselor, though he warmly espoused the cause of his client, he was prudent and inclined to discourage litigation. He had an excellent memory, and knew what had been decided in the New Hampshire courts and in those of the New England States generally; but he is not to be termed a learned lawyer. He favored the extension of equity practice in New Hampshire, and he lived long enough to see some of his views in this regard adopted. In 1859 he declined a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Portsmouth sent him repeatedly to the Legislature, where he rendered important service as chairman of the judiciary and on other committees. In 1861 he was chosen president of the Senate, of which body he had been assistant clerk in 1824 and clerk in 1828. He was eminently successful in the management of a bank. As early as 1827 he was made director of the Piscataqua Bank. When the Piscataqua Exchange Bank was organized in 1845 he became president, and held that office till 1863, when the bank became the First National Bank of Portsmouth, the presidency of which he assumed and held till his death. He was also president of the Piscataqua Savings-Bank, as well as a director in railroad and other corporations.

Mr. Hackett had some literary accomplishments, and excelled in writing brief biographies. A memoir of Andrew Halliburton, and a sketch of Charles W. Brewster, author of "Rambles about Portsmouth" (the latter being prefixed to the second series of that work), are from his pen. All his life long Mr. Hackett was public-spirited and devoted to the interests of the town. His name has thus been identified with the history of Portsmouth for more than half a century. A memoir of Mr. Hackett (written by his son Frank W.) was privately printed in 1879, and a copy sent to various libraries in New England.

Hon. Albert Ruyter Hatch was born in Greenland on the 10th day of October, 1817. He entered Bowdoin College when quite young, and graduated in 1837. The late Governor John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts, was one of his classmates.

He immediately came to Portsmouth, and pursued the study of law with the late Ichabod Bartlett, who was then known all over the State as a great lawyer. Here Mr. Hatch, under the direct oversight of Col. Bartlett, saw a great deal of practice and hard work,

and here he laid the foundation of those habits of industry and close attention to his chosen profession which for the past quarter of a century have made him one of the foremost lawyers of our State and a model practitioner.

In 1841 he was admitted to the bar, and was soon in active practice.

In 1847 and 1848 he was a member of the House of Representatives from Portsmouth, then a town, and in 1848 was appointed solicitor for the county of Rockingham, and also clerk of the United States Court for New Hampshire.

Mr. Hatch was in no sense a politician. He was a Democrat from principle, and could never yield his convictions of duty for the sake of policy or of temporary advantage. He preferred to be right rather than hold office. Had the Democratic party been in power in this State he would have been a Governor and a senator, but though his party was unable to bestow upon him the honors he deserved, it never ceased to respect and esteem him, and his advice and counsel were always heeded.

In 1864 he was a candidate for Presidential elector, and in 1868 he was a member of the Democratic National Convention.

In 1873 his extensive law practice, which had steadily increased, required all his attention, and he resigned his position as clerk of the United States Court, having held it for twenty-five years. He then began to devote himself wholly to his profession, to which he was so firmly attached, but his friends urged him to accept again an election to the Legislature, and against his own judgment he was induced to yield to them, and that year he was a member of the House, and being again a member in 1874 he was elected Speaker, which position he filled under very trying circumstances to the general acceptance of all. He was again a member in 1875 and also in 1876. At the same time he was a member of the Board of Aldermen and of the High School Committee of this city, and taking a deep interest in city and school affairs he was scarcely ever absent from their meetings. He was a hard worker everywhere he was placed. The various Masonic bodies of which he was a member also received a share of his time and attention, and he soon found himself overwhelmed under the accumulating burdens imposed upon him.

He was an active member of all the Masonic bodies, and to show the esteem in which he was held among them it is only necessary to say that he was elected and served as Commander of DeWitt Clinton Commandery of Knights Templar for twenty-five successive years.

He was a director of the Portsmouth and Dover Railroad, the Portsmouth Bridge Company, and the Athenæum, and was held in great esteem by his associate directors. He was a vestryman and prominent member of the Episcopal Church of this city, and one of the trustees of the new Christ's Church, in the erection of which he was greatly interested, and to which he gave much time.

In public life no man ever accused him of fraud, wrong, or dishonor. As a lawyer he was learned, ready, fortified at every point, quick to perceive and quick to apply, and of incomparable industry. He was ever true to his client, and no man employed him who did not receive the benefit of every faculty that he possessed as well as having every point in his case presented in the best shape.

As a scholar he was superior, and his knowledge of books and the best literature was remarkable. He had a large miscellaneous library of the choicest works, and his studious habits and retentive memory had made him familiar with its contents.

In social life he was a gentleman in the truest sense of the word. Dignified in his bearing, he may have appeared to those who did not know him well cold and indifferent, but to those who really knew him he was a delightful companion, a man to whom one could not fail to be attached, and from whom one always parted with reluctance. He had many friends, and those who could call him a friend had no need to go farther to find the truest friend that ever drew breath. He died March 5, 1882.

SAMUEL CUSHMAN was born in Hebron, Me., July 21, 1783. His father was Job Cushman, a descendant from Robert Cushman, who joined the Plymouth colony in 1612. After an academic education, he studied law under the tuition of John Holmes, of Alford, Me., and was admitted to the York County bar in 1807, and began practice of the law in Maine, where he was a postmaster during Madison's administration. In May, 1812, Mr. Cushman was married to Maria J., daughter of John Salter, of Portsmouth, and in 1816 he removed to that place, where he resided up to the time of his death, May 22, 1851. He filled numerous municipal postions in Portsmouth between the year 1824 and the time of his death. He was for five years county treasurer, and for two years a member of the Executive Council. He was a member of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses from New Hampshire, in the years 1835 to 1839, was postmaster under the Van Buren administration, and navy agent from 1845 to 1849. In March, 1850, he was appointed police justice of the city of Portsmouth, being the first magistrate under the new city charter. This office he held up to the date of his death. Mr. Cushman was at one time associated in the practice of the law with the late Charles B. Goodrich. He was conscientious in his profession. He discouraged litigation, and oftentimes filled the position of pacificator rather than that of advocate. He was noted for his urbanity of manner, his kindness of heart, and his undeviating integrity. Of twelve children but two survive; one of these is Elizabeth S., widow of Hon. Samuel Tither, deceased, formerly of Sanburnton, and at one time United States Marshal for the District of New Hampshire.

The foregoing are sketches of lawyers who have been prominent in profession or political position. There were many of them of perhaps less celebrity as lawyers, but of whom we can only make mention, of them were R. Cutts Shannon, clerk of the Federal Courts from May 1, 1804, to 1814; Leverett Hubbard, at one time judge, who died in 1793; Samuel Hale, Oliver Whipple, who at one time lived in Maine; George Pierce, who died after a short practice; John Hale; Henry S. Langdon, afterwards a bank cashier; George W. Prescott, clerk of the United States Courts from 1814 to March, 1817, and who died in 1817; Isaac Lyman, who also practiced in York; John P. Lord, in practice from 1809 to 1819; Thomas L. Elwyne, who practiced but little from 1813 to 1816; James Smith, Jr., who lived in Portsmouth and Newington, and was more or less in practice from 1820 to 1869; Ertwich Evans; Hampden Cutts, who removed to Hanland, Vt.; Ichabod Bartlett Claggett, son of William Claggett, who graduated at Dartmouth College, read law with Ichabod Bartlett, and died March 12, 1861; Horace Webster, son of Hon. Samuel Webster, of Barnstead, who graduated at Dartmouth College, read law with Albert R. Hatch, and died Aug. 7, 1867, and John Scribner Jenness, son of Richard Jenness, who graduated at Harvard College, was a student in the office of Ichabod Bartlett, practiced a few years in Portsmouth, removed to New York, and died in Portsmouth, Aug. 10, 1879.

ATKINSON.

Atkinson's only lawyer was JOHN KELLY. He was a native of the neighboring town of Plaistow, the son of Deacon Simeon Kelly, and was born July 22, 1796. He was educated at Atkinson and Exeter Academies, and at Amherst College, where he graduated in 1825. He began the practice of the law in Plaistow in 1829. In 1832 he took the charge of the Atkinson Academy, and retained it till 1838; thence he removed to Derry, and was principal of the Adams Female Academy for nearly four years. In 1841 he removed to Chester, and resumed the practice of his profession until 1845, when he returned to Atkinson, and there resided until his death, in January, 1877.

Mr. Kelly was a lawyer of good capacity, but had none of the enthusiasm for his profession that would have led him into the contests of the courts. He preferred teaching, and was a good deal employed, especially in later life, as a land surveyor, in which he greatly excelled. He was a genial man, fond of social intercourse, and possessed a fund of entertaining anecdotes. He was also passionately fond of music, and entered into the spirit of it with his whole soul. Honest and upright in all his dealings, he deserved and won the sincere respect and trust of the community.

CHESTER.

JOHN PORTER, a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1787, practiced law in Chester from 1790 to 1793, and then removed to Canada.

ARTHUR LIVERMORE was the second lawyer of Chester. He was the son of Judge Samuel Livermore, and was born in Londonderry about the year 1766, came to Chester about 1793, and remained there not far from five years. He was a representative from Chester in the General Court in 1794 and 1795, and was appointed solicitor for the county of Rockingham in 1796. In the latter part of 1798 he was made a justice of the Superior Court, and about that time removed to Holderness, to which place his subsequent history belongs. He held other important offices, civil and judicial, and died July 1, 1853, at the age of eighty-seven.

Judge Livermore's mental endowments were of a high order, and must have been so regarded by his contemporaries to have placed him in the positions of trust and responsibility in which a large share of his active life was spent. And this is the more apparent from the fact that his manners were not of a popular character, and he took little pains to ingratiate himself with the people. He was a man of keen wit and quick temper, but he was honest, and endeavored to discharge his official duties acceptably. He belonged to a family which long took a distinguished part in public affairs in the State.

DANIEL FRENCH was born in Epping, Feb. 22, 1769, a son of Gould French, a farmer there. He received his education at Phillips' Exeter Academy, and after studying law with Hon. W. K. Atkinson commenced practice at Deerfield, but after two years removed to Chester, as successor to Arthur Livermore on his appointment to the bench. In June, 1808, he was appointed solicitor of the county, and in February, 1812, was commissioned attorney-general of the State, which office he resigned in 1815. He held the office of postmaster thirty-two years, from 1807 to 1839. In addition to his legal pursuits he took considerable interest in agriculture.

Mr. French was a man of talents and ample professional learning, and manifested no small share of skill and tact in the management of his business. He was faithful to the interest of his clients, even to the extent, as was the fashion of his time, of being sometimes pretty sharp to his adversaries. He was the father of a large and most respectable family of children.

AMOS KENT was born at Kent's Island, in Newbury, Mass., in October, 1774. He was fitted for college in part under the celebrated Master Moody, of Byfield Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in 1795. He read law with Hon. William Gordon, and was admitted to the bar in 1798. The next year he opened an office in Chester, where he continued to reside until his death in 1834.

Mr. Kent was gifted with a fine personal appearance and excellent powers of mind. He is said to have been a good counselor, but was not successful as an advocate. He was much fonder of active, outdoor employments than of the practice of his profession. A born athlete, he was much given to rough, boister-

ous sports, shooting matches, etc. He had some aptitude for political life, and was chosen to the State Senate in the years 1814 and 1815. But he gave much more time to his farm and to the promotion of agriculture than was good for his law business or profitable to his pocket.

SAMUEL BELL was the son of Hon. John Bell, of Londonderry, where he was born Feb. 9, 1770. He was employed upon his father's farm until the age of eighteen, and then commenced his classical studies. Afterwards he attended the academy at New Ipswich, under the tuition of Hon. John Hubbard. From Dartmouth College he received his bachelor's degree in 1793, and then pursued his law studies under the direction of Hon. Samuel Dana, of Amherst, whose daughter he subsequently married. He rose early to distinction in his profession.

In 1796 he began practice in Francestown, and in 1812 he removed to Chester, which afterwards was his home. A large part of his life he passed in public employment. In 1804 he became a representative in the State Legislature, and the two following years was Speaker of the House. In 1807 he received the appointment of attorney-general of the State, but the salary attached to the office at that time was so inadequate that he declined it. In 1807 and 1808 he was a member of the State Senate, and both years president of that body. In 1816 he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court, and so continued till 1819, when he resigned the place to accept the office of Governor of the State, which he held by successive elections until 1823. So fully were the people satisfied of his ability and integrity that on his fourth election to the gubernatorial chair he received in a vote of nearly twenty-four thousand all but about one thousand of the whole number of ballots cast. While he held the office of Governor, Bowdoin College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Upon quitting the office of Governor Mr. Bell was elected to the United States Senate for six years, and upon the expiration of that term re-elected for a like term. Upon leaving his seat in the Senate he retired from public life, and passed his remaining years upon his farm in Chester, where he died Dec. 23, 1850.

Mr. Bell was a man of good natural powers, cultivated with diligence, and accompanied by scrupulous integrity. The long-continued and honorable public positions conferred upon him are the best proof of the confidence reposed by his fellow-citizens in his honesty and capacity. He was a tall, erect, and slender man, of a naturally delicate constitution, which he fortified by exercise and temperance. His manners were dignified and impressive. His professional learning was ample, and his judgment in public affairs was regarded as peculiarly sound. It was he to whom Mr. Webster, just before he delivered his celebrated reply to Hayne, applied to know if the sentiments which he proposed to enunciate in that speech were in accord with the views of his party at the North. Senator Bell assured him that they were. "Then, by the blessing of God," replied Mr. Webster, "the country shall know my views of the Constitution before this day is over."

SAMUEL DANA BELL was the son of Hon. Samuel Bell, and was born Oct. 9, 1798. He graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1816, read law in the office of Hon. George Sullivan in Exeter, and commenced practice in 1820. He lived in Chester from 1820 to 1830, and thence removed to Exeter, where he held the office of cashier of the Exeter Bank till 1836, and in 1839 he established himself in the growing town of Manchester, and there remained until his decease, July 31, 1868.

While a resident in Chester he twice represented that town in the General Court, and in 1823 was appointed solicitor for Rockingham County, which office he filled until 1828. In 1830 he was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the statutes of the State, and afterwards received a similar appointment in 1842, and again in 1867. He was commissioned a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1848, and justice of the Superior Court in 1849. He held the latter position till 1859, when he was elevated to the chief justiceship, which office he resigned in 1864. In 1854 he received from Dartmouth College the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Judge Bell possessed a sound understanding and unwearied patience and industry. He acquired not merely the learning of his profession in a degree rarely surpassed, but he made himself thoroughly conversant with every branch of useful knowledge. It was difficult to broach a subject of practical importance which he had not studied and had not at his tongue's end. It was a common remark of those who met with him that his information was inexhaustible.

He was notably instrumental in promoting education, good order, and good morals in Manchester, which he saw grow up from a village to a large and populous city. He was the professional counsel and adviser of the great companies that built up the place; his recommendations were always heeded by them, and were productive of much advantage.

Judge Bell was deeply interested in historical studies, and contributed some valuable papers on the early persons and events of New Hampshire. He was a constant and stanch supporter of the New Hampshire Historical Society, of which he held the office of president, and collected much material for a work upon the history of the courts and bar of the province and State.

DAVID PILLSBURY, son of Benjamin Pillsbury, was born at Raymond, Feb. 17, 1802, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1827, studied law with Hon. Henry Hubbard and Hon. Samuel D. Bell, and began practice in Chester in 1830, and remained there till 1854, when he removed to Concord, where he died May 25, 1862. He was representative two years from

Chester in the Legislature of the State, and was police judge of Concord. He had a taste for military affairs, and rose to the rank of major-general of the militia.

He was a man of fair talents, of industry, and of considerable learning in his profession, but lacked acquaintance with human nature, and though he prepared his causes carefully, was very liable to be outgeneraled before a jury. He was a bachelor, and was sometimes made the butt of waggery, as is not unfrequently the case with those in like forlorn circumstances.

Moody Kent was born in Newbury, Mass, in the year 1779, graduated at Harvard College in 1801, read law with Hon. William Gordon and Hon. C. H. Atherton, of Amherst, was admitted to the bar in 1804, and the same year settled in practice in Deerfield. He remained there until 1809, when he removed to Concord, in which place and in Pembroke he spent most of the remainder of his life. He died unmarried Feb. 1, 1866, leaving the bulk of his large fortune to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

Mr. Kent acquired scholarship and great general information, and was industrious, methodical, and sagacious. He was a sound lawyer, but did not practice for many of the later years of his life, his time being occupied by the care of his large property.

DEERFIELD.

Phineas Howe was a native of Hopkinton and the son of Deacon Jotham Howe. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, in the class of 1798, and afterwards was a teacher in Deerfield for five years, studied law, and opened an office for a short time in Weare, but returned to Deerfield in 1805, and continued in the practice of his profession there until 1809, when he returned to Weare. He is believed to have lived afterwards in Maine, and in the State of New York, where he died. He is understood to have shown capacity and some literary taste.

Jesse Merrill was a native of Atkinson and a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1806. He studied law and was admitted in 1812, and commenced practice in Deerfield immediately, but remained there but a short time. He lived afterwards in Bradford, Vt., and died there in 1864, at the age of seventy-five.

Josiah Butler was a son of Nehemiah Butler, of Pelham, and was born there Dec. 4, 1779. He graduated from Harvard College in 1803, and pursued the study of the law under the direction of Hon. Clifton Clagett, and afterwards in the State of Virginia, where he was admitted to practice in 1807. He then returned to his native town and pursued his profession there until 1809, when he removed to Deerfield. He began his political life the same year as representative in the State Legislature from Pelham. In 1810 he was appointed sheriff of Rockingham County, but in 1813, when the opposite political party attained the ascendency, he was removed by address from the office. This loss was naturally well made up to him by his political friends when they afterwards came into power. He was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1815 and 1816 he was chosen a representative from Deerfield to the State Legislature, and in 1817 he was elected a representative in the Congress of the United States, where he continued by successive re-elections until 1823. In 1825 he was appointed an associate justice of the State Court of Common Pleas, and held the office until 1833, when the courts were remodeled, and afterwards he received the commission of postmaster of Deerfield, which he continued to hold until his death, Oct. 29, 1854.

Judge Butler was possessed of superior abilities and of honest purposes; he was true to his party, of unquestioned integrity and usefulness. As a lawyer he was attentive to his business, faithful, industrious, and persevering. As a citizen he is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by those who knew him best.

Frederic H. Davis was a native of Boston, and was said to have been educated at the Roman Catholic College in Baltimore. He practiced in Salem in 1815, and came to Deerfield the next year, but remained only a year or two.

David Steele, Jr., was a native of Peterborough, and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1815. After reading law with Hon. James Wilson, he commenced practice in Deerfield in 1818, but remained only a short time, removing to Gaffstown, where he passed the residue of his life.

Josiah Houghton studied law at the Connecticut Law School and in the office of Hon. Boswell Stevens, of Pembroke, and on being admitted to the bar in 1820 set up practice in Deerfield, where he died in 1833. He was a respectable practitioner and an estimable citizen. His death was the result of excitement and exposure, caused by the search for a child who had strayed away from his home.

Ira St. Clair was born in New Hampton, Aug. 9, 1796, read law with Stephen Moody, Esq., of Gilmanton, and S. C. Lyford, Esq., of Gilford, and began practice in his native town in 1824. The next year he changed his residence to Deerfield, where he remained for the rest of his life. In 1848 he received the appointment of judge of probate for the county of Rockingham, and held it until 1857. He was a lawyer of competent learning, with a good deal of old-fashioned prudence and caution, and was in many ways well fitted for the responsible office which he held. His character was excellent, and he was much respected by the community. He died April 5, 1875.

Horatio Gates Cilley was a son of Hon. Horatio G. Cilley, of Deerfield, and was born Nov. 26, 1805. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1826, and pursued his law studies under the direction of Hon. George Sullivan, commencing his professional life in Deerfield in 1830. He was a lawyer of respectable learning and capacity, and was chosen a representative of Deerfield in the General Court for

the years 1851 and 1852. Not long afterwards he left the State and removed to Lewiston, Me., where he passed the remainder of his life. His death occurred March 13, 1874.

DERRY.

JOHN PORTER was born in Bridgewater, Mass., Feb. 26, 1776. He completed his college course at Dartmouth in 1803, and studied law with Aaron Hutchinson, Esq., of Lebanon, and in 1806 began to practice in Derry (then Londonderry). He represented that town in the State Legislature for five years, and the town of Derry for ten years. He was also a member of one of the commissions to revise the statutes of the State.

Mr. Porter's education and capacity were quite above the average, and he was esteemed an able and learned counselor. He was engaged in many contested causes in the courts, though he lacked confidence in his powers as an advocate, and the most important of them were argued to the jury by other counsel. He gained the confidence of the community in an unusual degree, and there is no doubt that he conducted his legal business with prudence and uncommon skill, and was faithful to the interests of his clients.

He was a tall, impressive-looking man, deliberate in movement and speech, but with a thorough appreciation of all that was bright and humorous.

JAMES THOM was born in Londonderry, Aug. 14, 1784, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1805, studied his profession with Hon. George Sullivan, and was admitted an attorney in 1808, making Exeter his first residence. While there he edited a paper called *The Constitutionalist*, besides attending to his law business. In 1815 he changed his residence to his native town, and remained there till his death, Nov. 27, 1852. He was a representative in the Legislature for several years, and took a leading part therein. About 1828 he was instrumental in obtaining the charter of a bank in Derry, and became its cashier, after which he gave little time to his profession.

He was a bright, ready man, of popular manners, and sang a good song in the old-fashioned convivial assemblies of the bar. He was public-spirited and took much interest in every movement for the benefit of his town. Few men have passed through life with the more general esteem and regard of all parties than Mr. Thom.

DAVID AIKEN GREGG, a native of Londonderry, was born March 12, 1788, and died at Derry, May 15, 1866. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1811, and began the practice of law in Londonderry in 1814, removed to Salem in 1817, and returned to Londonderry in 1820. In 1832 he was representative in the State Legislature, and State senator in 1840 and 1841. He was also postmaster of Derry, and register of probate from 1842 to 1847, during which time he resided in Exeter.

Mr. Gregg manifested no little of the sagacity and wit which characterized his Scotch-Irish ancestors. He was never largely engaged in the courts, but conducted a quiet, useful business to the satisfaction of those who employed him.

THORNTON BETTON, a son of Hon. Silas Betton, was born in Salem in the year 1800, and died there Sept. 1, 1841. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1820, studied law with James Thom, Esq., and set up in his profession in Salem, from which town he was sent as representative to the General Court for two or three years. In 1830 he changed his residence to Derry, and that town also he represented in the Legislature.

Mr. Betton possessed talents, and during his rather brief career made something of a figure. It is believed, however, that his judgment and balance were not equal to his enterprise.

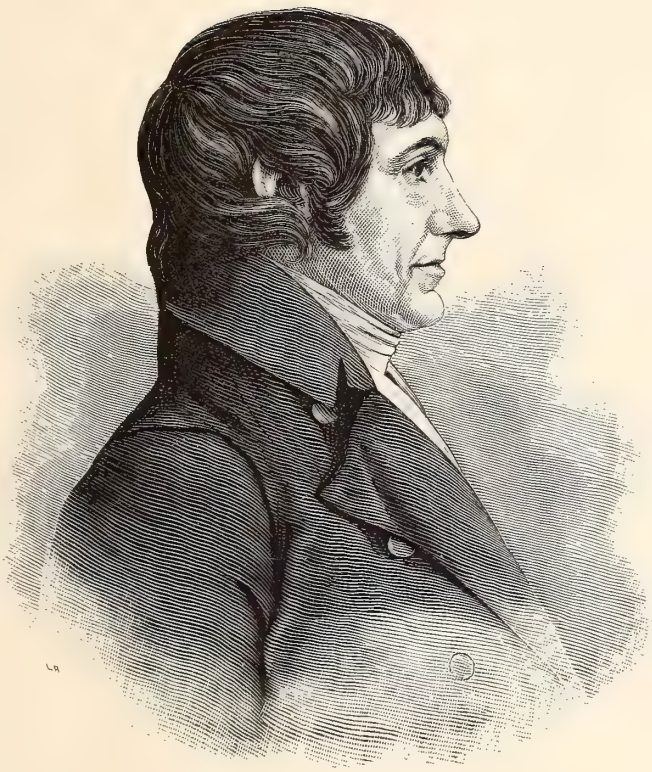
EDWARD PINKERTON PARKER, son of Rev. Edward L. Parker, was born in Londonderry, April 18, 1816. Graduating from Dartmouth College in 1836, he taught in the Pinkerton Academy and studied law for two years, and was admitted to practice in 1839, establishing himself in Derry. From 1843 to 1847 he was principal of the Adams Female Academy there, and then removed to Merrimac, where he formed a connection in business with Hon. James U. Parker. In 1853 he bade adieu to the law and engaged in manufacturing. He died in Merrimac.

JOSEPH A. GREGG was the son of Hon. David A. Gregg, of Derry. He studied law in his father's office, and commenced practice in Derry about 1842. In 1850 he was a member of the convention to revise the Constitution of the State, and the youngest of that body. He was a man of promising talents, and had he been spared gave every indication of rising to eminence. He died Sept. 9, 1854, at the early age of thirty-one. An obituary notice mentions the fact of his holding the office of postmaster, and being one of the prominent and enterprising citizens of his town.

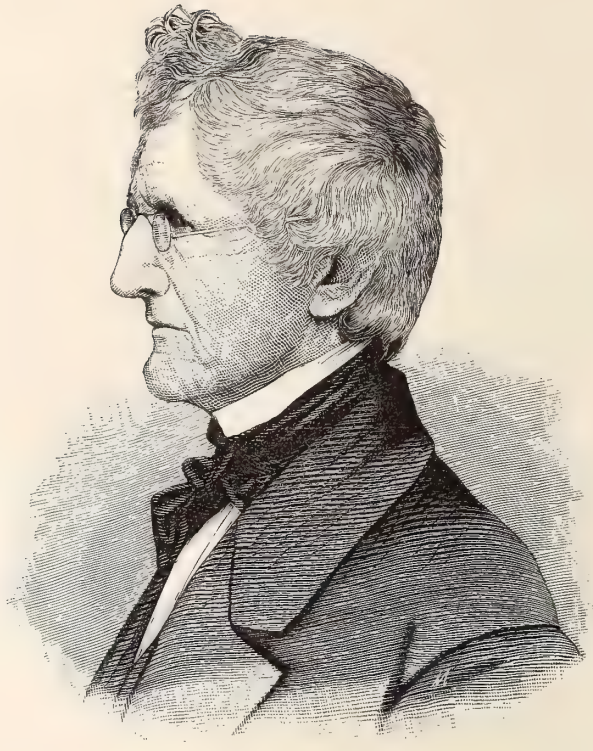
JOHN PORTER, JR., was a son of John Porter, Esq., of Londonderry. He studied law under the direction of his father, and entered practice in 1837 at Bedford as the partner of Jonas B. Bowman, Esq. Two years afterwards they removed to Manchester. Mr. Porter at a later date entered into trade in Manchester. Afterwards, about 1858, he returned to Derry and resumed his law practice. He was irregular in his habits, and his law business dwindled, and at length, without notice to his friends, he went to Enfield and joined himself to the Society of Shakers there. He became a leading member of the sect, and was for several years engaged as their business agent, acquitting himself quite to their satisfaction. He died among them in 1875.

EPPING.

WILLIAM PLUMER filled no small space in the legal and political history of the State. His native



William Plumer



W O Lamer Jr

place was Newbury, Mass., where he was born June 25, 1859, but when he was but nine years of age his father, Samuel Plumer, became a citizen of Epping, in this State, where his son ever afterwards resided.

William attended the schools of the neighborhood while assisting his father on the farm until he was seventeen, after which he had no instructor except while acquiring his legal education. But he was a great reader, and had an active mind and a retentive memory. His first essay in life was as a preacher of the Baptist denomination when he was just reaching his majority; but before long his opinions changed, and he resolved to study law. His instructors were Hon. Joshua Atherton, of Amherst, and Hon. John Prentice, of Londonderry, though he gave little credit to the latter.

Mr. Plumer was admitted to practice in 1787, having previously served in the office of selectman of Epping and representative in the State Legislature. The latter office he held for eight years, and was Speaker in 1791 and 1797. In 1798 he received the commission of solicitor for Rockingham County. In June, 1802, he was chosen to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States caused by the resignation of James Sheafe, and held his seat until March, 1807.

He was chosen a State senator in 1810 and 1811, and presided over the Senate both of those years. He was elected Governor of the State in 1812, and again in 1816, 1817, and 1818. This was the end of his public service, though he survived until Dec. 23, 1850. For the remainder of his life he lived in retirement on his farm, surrounded by his family, and deriving great enjoyment from his large and well-selected library and from his literary labors. He wrote and published various essays of a historical, practical character, and prepared and left in manuscript a series of valuable biographical sketches of Americans of note of his own and earlier times. These would have been given to the public had not the various biographical dictionaries and works of a similar character occupied so fully the field of his labors.

As a lawyer Governor Plumer was diligent, careful, and sagacious. He won his laurels among no mean competitors, the bar of Rockingham and Strafford Counties during the period of his active practice containing some of the foremost lawyers of their time in the country. In all the relations of life he was respected, even by those whose sympathies were, by reason of political disagreement, turned most widely in other directions.

William Plumer, Jr., son of the preceding, was born in Epping, Feb. 9, 1789, was a student in Phillips' Exeter Academy and in Harvard College, whose diploma he received in 1809. He completed his legal studies under the tuition of his father in 1812, and was admitted to the bar, but he never could be styled an active practitioner. He was essentially a student, and was far more interested in literary work and in public questions than in the pursuits of his profession.

In 1816 he was appointed United States commissioner of loans for the State of New Hampshire, and as such resided in Portsmouth for above a year, and until the office was abolished. In 1818 he was chosen a representative in the State Legislature, and the same year was elected a representative in the Congress of the United States, where he remained by successive re-elections for six years. In 1824 he was chosen, on the part of the New Hampshire Senate, United States senator, but the House failed to concur. In 1827 and 1828 he was a member of the New Hampshire Senate, and in 1827 he declined the appointment of United States district attorney. After this Mr. Plumer appeared seldom in public, though he occasionally took part in popular meetings and on occasions of unusual interest. He lived in much domestic happiness at his home in Epping, and employed himself in reading and in literary composition. Several poems of his were published, and others privately printed for distribution among his many friends. He also prepared a valuable biography of his father. His last public labors were in the State Constitutional Convention of 1850–51, and he died three years later, Sept. 18, 1854.

Hiram Osgood was a native of Loudon, and commenced the law business in Epping about 1823. After remaining there about a dozen years, during which time he sustained a highly respectable character, he emigrated to Michigan, where he died in 1840.

Enoch Bartlett was a son of Hon. Bradbury Bartlett, of Nottingham, and commenced practice in Epping about 1845, but remained there only a couple of years before he went to Lawrence, Mass., and opened an office. He was quite a successful practitioner, and was elected mayor of the city, but died in 1855.

James McMurphy was a partner of the preceding, and continued in business in Epping after Mr. Bartlett's departure until his death, about 1855. Mr. McMurphy was a man of decided ability, had gained a respectable position as a lawyer, and was a growing man at the time of his decease, which occurred while he was only in middle age.

EXETER.

The first educated lawyer in Exeter was Nicholas Perryman, a native of Devonshire, England, born Dec. 24, 1692. He came to this country young, after the death of his parents, married Joanna, daughter of Stephen Dudley, about 1717, and was in practice in Exeter between 1720 and 1730. His name appears pretty frequently in suits after that date, and he did much of the conveyancing of his time. In 1744 and 1746 he appeared in behalf of Exeter in divers contested matters wherein the town was interested. He

was evidently a leading man, and took a prominent part in the affairs of the community.

He had several children, only one of whom arrived at maturity, Joanna, who married Noah Emery, Esq. Mr. Perryman died Aug. 9, 1757.

Noah Emery was a son of Daniel Emery, of Kittery, Me., and was born Dec. 23, 1725. He studied law with Nicholas Perryman, Esq., whose son-in-law he became, and was in practice in Exeter before 1769. During the Revolutionary war he occupied important and confidential positions in the new government. He was repeatedly chosen delegate from Exeter to the Provincial Congress, and was made clerk thereof, and acted on the committee to draw up a form of government for the colony. He was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in 1776, and continued to hold the office till 1787, near the time of his death, and was succeeded in the office by his son, who bore the same name.

William Parker, Jr., was the son of Hon. William Parker, of Portsmouth, an eminent judge of the Superior Court. He was born in 1731, graduated from Harvard College in 1751, and was admitted to the bar in 1765. Commencing practice in Exeter, he succeeded his father as register of probate in 1776, and discharged the duties of the office until his death in 1813. He was also appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1790, and served in that capacity until 1807.

Judge Parker was respectably learned in his profession, and through his long life did much business in it, but on account of constitutional diffidence appeared little in the courts. It is said he never argued a cause to the court or jury, but he was an excellent conveyancer and a safe and judicious counselor, and found abundant professional occupation outside the courts. He was a man of bright parts and unbending integrity, and though he looked after his clients' interests faithfully, was very easy towards his own debtors. He died June 5, 1813.

Oliver Peabody, eldest son of a farmer of the same name, was born in Andover, Mass., Sept. 2, 1753, graduated at Harvard College at the age of twenty, studied law with Hon. Theophilus Parsons, of Newbury, Mass., and settled in Exeter about 1781. He was soon brought into public notice. He received the appointment of solicitor Aug. 6, 1789, was elected State senator in 1790, and the same year was constituted judge of probate for the county of Rockingham, which office he filled until June, 1793. In 1793 and 1794 he was again a member of the State Senate, and in the latter year president of that body. Being chosen State treasurer he resigned the office of senator, and continued in the former office for nine years. In 1805 he was appointed sheriff of the county of Rockingham, and discharged the duties of the position for five years. In 1813 he was again chosen to the Senate, and was its presiding officer, and the same year was made a justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the Eastern Circuit, holding the position until 1816. Three times he was chosen an elector of President of the United States, viz., in 1796, 1800, and 1808. He died Aug. 3, 1831.

Judge Peabody was gifted with excellent natural advantages, improved by study and cultivation. In all the various official positions which he sustained he exhibited the capacity and qualities needed for their satisfactory administration. He was not a contentious lawyer, and rarely took part in the trial of causes in court, but he drew many writs and conducted a large office business to the contentment of his clients. He was formed by nature for popularity. Handsome in person, graceful in manner, with a mild temper and a social disposition, he won the regard and conciliated the good will of all. He could not have an enemy. His name naturally suggested itself for new positions of trust, and while few objected, he attracted warm friends and zealous partisans, who easily carried his election or appointment, so that a large portion of his active life was spent in the service of the public. He was the father of an interesting and gifted family, on whose education he spared no expense, and in whose society he enjoyed the chief happiness of his later years.

Nathaniel Parker, son of Judge William Parker, Jr., was born in East Kingston, Oct. 22, 1760, and studied law in the office of his father, settling in practice at Exeter. He represented that town in the Legislature, and after performing the functions of deputy Secretary of State for some years was then made secretary in 1809. He died in 1812, leaving no descendants.

George Sullivan, a native of Durham, and a son of Gen. John Sullivan, of the Revolution, was born Aug. 29, 1771, and was a graduate of Harvard College, of the class of 1791. He prepared himself for his profession under the tuition of his father, and made Exeter his home. He was appointed solicitor for Rockingham County in 1802, and held the office till 1805. In 1811 he was elected a member of Congress for two years, and in 1814 and 1815 he was chosen to a seat in the New Hampshire Senate. Before this time, in 1805, he had received the appointment to the State attorney-generalship,—which for three generations has been held long and creditably in the Sullivan family,—and occupied it for two years. Afterwards in 1815 he was reappointed and administered the office for twenty years more. He resigned the place in 1835, on the passage of a law increasing the salary, but prohibiting the incumbent from engaging in practice in civil causes. Mr. Sullivan's services were in too much demand by suitors to allow him to confine his attention solely to the criminal business. He died April 14, 1838, highly respected throughout the State. His private, professional, and public character were alike unblemished. His intellectual capacity, his legal acquirements, and his honorable course of practice placed him in the foremost rank of

New Hampshire lawyers, while the charms of his sweet voice, his graceful gesticulation, and his eloquent periods gave him a great advantage over his less favored competitors. Though of ardent temperament, and never shunning a contest, he was as ready to forgive as to take offense; the only unpardonable sin in his eyes was mean and underhand dealing. He was above all tricks and artifices. The traditions of his career that yet linger in the bar are all as creditable to his high sense of professional honor as to his mental force and moving eloquence.

Solon Stevens, born in Charlestown, Oct. 3, 1778, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1798, read law with Hon. Benjamin West, and settled in Exeter in 1804. He remained there but a few years, when he removed to Boston, and soon returned to his native town, where he died Aug. 29, 1809.

Jeremiah Smith, a son of William Smith, was born in Peterborough, Nov. 29, 1759. He entered Harvard College in 1777, and about the same time served for two months in the army, being present and wounded at the battle of Bennington. He afterwards migrated to Rutgers College, in New Jersey, and graduated in 1780. He was for a time engaged in teaching, and then studied law, entering the bar in 1786, and establishing himself in his native town. He was sent as representative to the Legislature in 1788, 1789, and 1790, and as delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1791–92. In 1790 he was chosen representative in the United States Congress, and served until he resigned his seat to accept the appointment of United States district attorney for New Hampshire in 1797. The same year he changed his residence to Exeter. In 1800 he was commissioned judge of probate for Rockingham County, and discharged the duties of the position about two years. In 1801 he received from President Adams the appointment of United States circuit judge and entered upon its duties, but in a few months the law which established the court was repealed and his office terminated. In 1802 he was elevated to the dignity of chief justice of the Superior Court of the State, and administered the office with eminent ability until his resignation, on account of ill health, in 1809. The next year he was elected Governor of New Hampshire, and held the office for one year. He was replaced as chief in 1813 upon the bench of the highest State court, and continued as such until 1816, when a radical change of the judicial system of the State resulted in the removal of all the judges.

For a few years after this Judge Smith returned to the bar, and then about 1820 retired from active practice. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1804, and by Harvard in 1807. He continued to live in Exeter till 1842, and then removed to Dover, where he died September 21st in the same year.

Judge Smith's intellect was vigorous, his learning great, and his perceptions keen. He was an admirable lawyer, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in four counties for some years; but he studied and trained himself for the judicial office, and there he shone conspicuous. He had abundant professional learning, patience, and sound sense, beside fine discrimination and a sense of justice that was rarely at fault. Some of his opinions have been recently published in a volume, and, though mere skeletons and without revision, they constitute a valuable addition to the juridical literature of the State.

Many anecdotes of Judge Smith's ready wit are told by those who remember him. It was keen as an arrow, but left no sting behind. As a citizen and a neighbor his society was greatly valued. He manifested an interest in everything that made for the benefit and credit of his town. He was a trustee and treasurer of the Phillips Academy for many years; he was active in promoting the formation of a lyceum, and prepared lectures for it; he delivered an interesting and valuable historical discourse on the occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Exeter. Few men have left the record of a long life so unsullied.

Joseph Tilton was born in East Kingston in August, 1774, and graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1797. Studying law with Hon. Jeremiah Smith, he commenced practice in Wakefield soon after 1800, and removed to Rochester about 1805. In 1809 he opened an office in Exeter, where he thenceforward resided. For nine years in succession, from 1815 to 1823, inclusive, he represented Exeter in the General Court, a fact which is significant of the trust reposed in his ability and honesty by his fellow-citizens. He practiced his profession in the days of Mason and Webster, Sullivan and Bartlett, and other men of mark in the law, and maintained among them a creditable standing for learning and capacity. He was esteemed and respected by all, and his social qualities were highly valued by those who knew him best. Judge Richardson, who had a keen appreciation of humor, maintained the pleasantest relations with Mr. Tilton, and enjoyed many a hearty laugh at his quaint stories and bright repartees. Mr. Tilton died March 28, 1856, at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

Jotham Lawrence was a son of David Lawrence, of Epping. He received his early education at the Phillips Exeter Academy, which he entered in 1793, and prepared himself for admission to the bar in the office of Hon. George Sullivan. He lived to be the oldest member of the Rockingham bar, and died in Exeter, Nov. 6, 1863, aged eighty-seven years.

Jeremiah Fellowes was a native of Exeter, and a graduate from Bowdoin College in the class of 1810. He went through his preparatory studies under the eye of Hon. George Sullivan, and opened an office in Exeter in 1813. He was a young man of talents, and was the author of a volume of poems of some merit. He became in early life the victim of mental disease, from which he never recovered.

George Lamson, a son of Gideon Lamson, of Exeter, was a graduate from Bowdoin College in 1812, and began to practice in his native place three years after. He became interested in the publication of a newspaper and of some law books, and was the proprietor of the *Exeter Watchman* from 1819 to 1821. He subsequently engaged in the business of a bookseller in New York, and died there in 1826, aged thirty-two years.

William Smith was a son of Hon. Jeremiah Smith, and was born in Exeter about 1800. He graduated from Harvard College in 1817, and commenced the practice of the law in Exeter in 1821. He was chosen a representative of the town in the Legislatures of 1822, '23, '24, and 1825. He was a young man of high promise, of fine literary taste, and of many accomplishments. He was the author of two pamphlets of merit, one "Remarks on the New Hampshire Toleration Act," the other "On the Assassination of Julius Cæsar." His health failed at an early age, and he sought for relief in a milder climate, but in vain, for he died unmarried March 29, 1830.

Oliver William Bourne Peabody was a son of Hon. Oliver Peabody, born in Exeter, July 7, 1799, and educated at the Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1816. He was for a while a teacher in the academy in his native town, then studied law and entered into practice there. He was a representative of the town in the Legislature from 1823 to 1830, eight years successively. In the latter year he took up his residence in Boston. In 1835 he was one of the representatives of that city in the General Court, and in 1836 was appointed register of probate for the county of Suffolk. He afterwards studied for the ministry, and was settled over the Unitarian society in Burlington, Vt., and died, unmarried, July 5, 1848.

He was gifted with uncommon talents, and his literary acquirements were of the highest character. He was the author of several poems and addresses which were much admired. His character was singularly pure and amiable, and attracted to him a wide circle of friends.

John Sullivan was a son of Hon. George Sullivan, of Exeter. He went through the course of studies at the academy in his native town, and pursued his law-reading under his father's direction. On being admitted to the bar, about 1822, he chose Exeter as his place of business. In 1828 he received his first appointment as county solicitor, and performed the duties of the office for two terms (ten years). He was then commissioned judge of probate for the county of Rockingham, and so remained till 1848. In 1849 the appointment of attorney-general for the State was conferred on him, and he retained that position as long as he lived. He died Nov. 17, 1862, aged sixty-two years.

Judge Sullivan had a great share of the hereditary talent that characterized his family. He was a sound and careful lawyer, but he was particularly distinguished for his power as an advocate before the jury. He argued questions of fact with force, and frequently with eloquence, his well-rounded periods and musical voice reminding his elder hearers strikingly of his father. His feelings were quick and impulsive, but he was honest, honorable, and high-minded. The important and responsible offices which he filled for so large a portion of his life were ably and impartially administered. No man ever justly questioned his truthfulness or his integrity.

Samuel Taylor Gilman, a son of Hon. Nathaniel Gilman, of Exeter, received his academical education at Harvard College, graduating in 1819. After studying law in the office of Hon. George Sullivan, he established himself in practice in Exeter about 1826. He delivered a Fourth of July address in his native town, which gained him much credit; and he was a representative in the General Court from Exeter in 1829. He was a young man of fine capacity and amiable character, and the future seemed full of promise to him, but death cut short his career when he had attained the age of thirty-four years.

James Bell, a son of Hon. Samuel Bell, was born in Francestown on the 13th of November, 1804, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1822. Having prepared himself for his profession in the office of his brother, Hon. Samuel D. Bell, and at the law school in Litchfield, Conn., he entered into practice first at Gilmanton in 1825. After staying there about six years, he selected Exeter as his residence, where he continued for fifteen years, enjoying a large, important, and lucrative practice in Rockingham and Strafford Counties. During this period he was engaged in nearly every cause of magnitude which arose in that section of the State. His competitors at the bar were strong and learned men, but perhaps none of them—certainly none of his years—was his superior in all the qualities that go to make up an accomplished and successful lawyer.

In 1846 he was a member of the Legislature, and in the same year received a valuable appointment which caused him to remove to Gilford, of which place he continued a resident until his decease. While living there he was chosen a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1850, and was one of its most prominent and influential members. In March, 1855, he was chosen a senator of the United States for six years, but he did not live to complete the term. His death occurred May 26, 1857. He was a man of unblemished character and of high and honorable attainments.

John Kelly, son of Rev. William Kelly, and born at Warner, March 7, 1786, was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1804. After studying law he was admitted to practice in 1808, and chose Northwood as his home. He was a representative from that town in the General Court. In 1814 he resided for a year in Concord, and had editorial charge

of the *Concord Gazette*. In 1831 he went to Exeter to live, having accepted the appointment of register of probate, which he held until 1842. In 1846 and 1847 he was a member of the Executive Council of the State. Mr. Kelly was for many years the editor of the *Exeter News-Letter*, and contributed to its columns a series of articles of much historical and genealogical value. He was distinguished for his antiquarian tastes, and his reputation ranks high among the New Hampshire scholars in that department of learning. He was a witty writer, and contrived to lend an interest to subjects generally to ordinary readers dry and forbidding. He died in Exeter, Nov. 3, 1860.

Amos Tuck was born in Parsonsfield, Me., Aug. 2, 1810; pursued his preparatory studies at the academies in Effingham and in Hampton, and in 1835 graduated from Dartmouth College. He then became an instructor in Pembroke Academy, and subsequently the preceptor of the Hampton Academy, and at the same time devoted his leisure hours to law study, which he completed in the office of Hon. James Bell at Exeter, and on being admitted to the bar became his partner in business. The firm during the entire period of its existence enjoyed a large and important business in and out of the courts. Mr. Tuck began life as a Democrat in politics, but came out into the Free-Soil party in the movement which brought Hon. John P. Hale into prominence. In 1847 he was elected to Congress by the Whig and Free-Soil voters of his district, and was twice re-elected, serving six full years.

When Mr. Lincoln became President, he gave to Mr. Tuck, an old congressional friend, the position of naval officer in Boston, and reappointed him in 1865. It was an important and lucrative office. Mr. Tuck, after Mr. Bell removed from Exeter, had formed a law partnership with Hon. William W. Stickney, and subsequently with his son-in-law, Francis O. French, Esq., but after holding the office of naval officer gave up his law business and devoted his attention to other affairs. He received from the directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad the appointment of selling agent of their lands, and for some years passed most of his time in the West in that employment; and he gave much attention to other enterprises away from his home. He also traveled in Europe considerably.

He died in Exeter, Dec. 11, 1879, of apoplexy. Mr. Tuck was of an active temperament, and felt an interest in many things. In his town he took a prominent part in every movement, religious, educational, and political. He was concerned as president of the board of trustees in the shaping of the Robinson Seminary, and he served many years as a trustee of the Phillips Exeter Academy and of Dartmouth College. He was liberal in his dealings, and kind and charitable to the poor and needy.

As a lawyer he was ready, adroit, and familiar with human nature. He was faithful to his clients, and managed their business with sagacity and success. In his addresses to the court and jury he spoke pointedly, persuasively, and with effect. From early life he assumed a leading position, and throughout his threescore years and ten exerted a large influence about him. His death deprived the county of one of its best known and most important citizens.

Samuel Hubbard Stevens was born in East Kingston, Nov. 20, 1802. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1830, and after completing his professional study began practice in Bristol, and afterwards removed to Lawrence, and thence to Exeter, where he was cashier of the Granite State Bank from 1849 to 1858. Subsequently he took up his residence in Concord, having retired from active business, and made it his home for the remainder of his life.

Timothy Farrar, Jr., was born in New Ipswich, March 17, 1778, and was the son of Hon. Timothy Farrar. In 1807 he took his bachelor's degree at Dartmouth College, and entered the office of Hon. Daniel Webster as a student-at-law. He began practice in Portsmouth about 1813 as law partner of his preceptor, and continued there after Mr. Webster's removal to Boston until 1822, when he went to Hanover to reside. In 1824 he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and so continued until the abolition of that court in 1833. He then resumed his residence in Portsmouth till 1836, when he assumed the duties of cashier of a bank in Exeter. There he remained till 1844, and then removed to Boston, of which city he was a representative in the General Court of 1854. In 1867 he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws from his Alma Mater. He died in Boston, Oct. 27, 1874.

It was said of Judge Farrar that he was "pre-eminently a safe adviser." He was a man of much learning, general as well as professional. A number of works were the product of his pen, chiefly upon legal and constitutional subjects. He edited the "Report of the Dartmouth College Case" in 1819. In later life he published a "Review of the Dred Scott Decision," and several other minor essays, but his chief work was the "Manual of the Constitution," which has elicited the high commendation of some of our most eminent scholars and constitutional lawyers.

Melburn F. Eldridge was in practice in Exeter as an attorney-at-law from about 1845 to 1849, a part of that time having an office at Newmarket. He then removed to Nashua, and afterwards, it is believed, to Milford, where he continued till his decease, about 1854.

John Sullivan Wells, a descendant of Gen. John Sullivan, of the Revolution, was born in Durham, and passed his early childhood there. He first learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, and earned enough by it to enable him to acquire a fair education. He studied law in Vermont and began practice there,

but removed to Lancaster, N. H., in 1837, where he at once received the appointment of county solicitor and retained it for ten years. From 1839 to 1842 he was a representative from Lancaster in the Legislature, and in 1841 was chosen Speaker of the House. About 1846 he changed his residence to Exeter. In January, 1847, he was commissioned attorney-general of the State, but resigned the position after a few months. In 1851 and 1852 he was a member of the State Senate, and president thereof both years. In January, 1855, he was appointed by the Governor United States senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Moses Morris, and occupied his seat until March 4th. He was subsequently a candidate for Governor of the State and for senator in Congress. He died Aug. 1, 1860, at the age of fifty-six years.

Mr. Wells was gifted with many of the essentials of a successful lawyer and politician. He had a fine person, pleasing manners, readiness and fluency of speech, and a most melodious voice. In many of these respects he inherited the qualities which gave the Sullivans for several generations their prominent standing at the bar. Mr. Wells had the confidence of his party and of his clients in a remarkable degree. His professional business was large and lucrative, and but for the change that took place in the political complexion of the State at the period when his name was put forward he would have probably enjoyed more of her highest honors.

Eben Franklin Tucke was a native of Kensington, born Feb. 16, 1822. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1843, and pursued his professional studies with Messrs. Bell & Tuck in Exeter and at the Harvard Law School, and began to practice in Exeter in 1846. His abilities were excellent, and his social qualities rendered him a general favorite. The later years of his life were shaded by illness, which put a period to his earthly existence May 30, 1857.

Alva Wood was a native of Georgetown, Mass. He received an academical education, and came to Exeter about 1847 and made it his lifelong home. He studied law in the office of Messrs. Bell & Tuck, and entered into practice about 1849. He was active and assiduous, and gathered a very considerable business, which continued up to about a year before his decease, when his health began to fail. He died suddenly, Feb. 17, 1878, aged fifty-seven years. He was a man of talents, who had made his own way to respectability and competence; was public-spirited and generally esteemed.

Moses Norris Collins, a native of Brentwood, born in April, 1820, completed his law studies in the office of Gen. Gilman Marston, and was admitted in 1857. He had previously, in 1855, represented Brentwood in the General Court. He remained in the same office with Gen. Marston, and subsequently became his partner. The considerable business of the office he managed successfully while Gen. Marston was absent in Congress and in the army. In 1861 and 1862 Mr. Collins was a representative from Exeter to the Legislature, and in the summer of 1863 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, and proceeded to the seat of war. He was shot dead in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

Gilman Marston is a native of Oxford; his ancestors lived in Hampton. He took his degree of A.B. at Dartmouth College in 1837; the same institution conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him in 1882. He began practice in Exeter in 1841. In 1845, 1846, and 1847 he was a representative of that town in the State Legislature, and has been so a number of years since. He was a member of the 36th, 37th, and 39th Congresses of the United States. In 1861 he was commissioned colonel of the Second New Hampshire Volunteers, and was severely wounded at the battle of Bull Run. In 1862 he received the commission of brigadier-general, and served nearly to the close of the war. He is still in the practice of the law in Exeter.

Hon. William Weir Stickney was born in Enfield, N. H., June 24, 1801. He was the son of Daniel and Sarah (Morse) Stickney, and is a descendant in the sixth generation of William Stickney, the emigrant, who came from Frampton, Lincolnshire, England, about 1637, to Boston, Mass., and became one of the first settlers of Rowley, Mass. Daniel Stickney was a farmer, a soldier in the Revolution, enjoyed to a marked extent the confidence of the community, and for years was justice of the peace.

William W. received his preparatory education for college at Kimball Union Academy, and entered Dartmouth College in 1819, and was graduated from that institution in 1823. He read law with Hon. Henry B. Chase, of Warner, N. H., and was admitted to the bar at Concord, N. H., in 1826. After one year's practice of law in Concord, he removed to New Market, N. H., and established himself there as an attorney in July, 1827. Here he remained until October, 1847, when he moved to Exeter, N. H., and engaged in his profession in company with Hon. Amos Tuck. This copartnership continued until 1856. Since then he has been alone in practice. In his profession no lawyer could have been more diligent, attentive, or faithful. During his exceptionally long period of practice he has missed attending but *one term* of court, and that was by reason of illness.

Mr. Stickney has served four terms as representative in the State Legislature,—three from New Market (1839, 1840, 1841) and one from Exeter (1854). He was appointed United States district attorney for the district of New Hampshire by President Taylor, June 21, 1849, and held that position until the administration was changed by the election of Franklin Pierce in 1853. In 1857 he was appointed judge of probate for Rockingham County, and held that office until

Wm W. Stickney

Charles H. Bell

disqualified by age. He is president of the Bar Association of Rockingham County, and has held that position for a long term of years, being elected Oct. 19, 1860, and is the oldest practicing lawyer in this county, if not in the State. He has been connected with many business enterprises, is now president of Exeter Machine-Works, was chosen director of the Granite Bank in 1848, and was continued as such in its successor, the National Granite Bank. He has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1829, and now holds membership in "Star in the East" Lodge in Exeter.

Mr. Stickney married Nov. 5, 1850, Frances A., daughter of Clark Hough, of Lebanon, N. H. Of their three children two daughters now survive.

In private life Judge Stickney is especially characterized by modest and unassuming manners, strong social feeling, and warm friendship for a large circle of devoted friends. In public life he has ever been the courteous gentleman to all, and a faithful and devoted servant to public interests. As a lawyer he is thorough and painstaking, his attainments being rather solid than brilliant, and he is well regarded by, and enjoys the esteem of, the members of the bar for both ability and thoroughness. In his judicial office he was upright and conscientious, just in his decisions, and careful in his investigations.

CHARLES HENRY BELL[1] is the son of Governor John and Persis (Thom) Bell, and the youngest of a family of ten children. He was born Nov. 18, 1823, in Chester, Rockingham Co. After acquiring the benefits afforded by the schools of his native town he entered the academy at Pembroke, where, and at Phillips Exeter Academy, he fitted for college, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1844. On leaving college he commenced the study of law, first with Bell & Tuck in Exeter, and subsequently continued with his cousin, Hon. Samuel Dana Bell, one of the most eminent lawyers in the State, and who for five years held the office of chief justice of New Hampshire. On his admission to the bar young Bell commenced practice in his native town of Chester, but the field of labor was far too small for a young man at all ambitious, and he began to look about him for an opening. He selected Great Falls, where he formed a partnership with Nathaniel Wells, a sound lawyer and a successful business man. The firm of Wells & Bell enjoyed a fair share of business, which was constantly increasing, but after several years' practice at the Strafford bar Mr. Bell removed to Exeter. Able lawyers were never scarce in Exeter, and to most young men the prospects of success would have seemed discouraging. As a student Mr. Bell had profited largely by association with the best lawyers of the time. He entered actively into practice, and in 1856 he was appointed solicitor of Rockingham County. For ten years he continued to discharge the duties of this office, and to manage a large civil business besides. Mr. Bell retired from active practice several years ago.

Governor Bell first entered politics as a member of the House of Representatives at Concord in 1858, and in his first term was made chairman of the Judiciary Committee, an honor that is rarely conferred on new members. He was re-elected to the Legislature in 1859, and again in 1860, in which latter year he was chosen Speaker.

In 1863 and 1864 he was elected to the State Senate, and during the latter year served as president of that body. In 1872 and 1873 he was again chosen to the House. Mr. Bell was president of the Republican State Convention of 1878, where his address proved the keynote to a successful campaign. In 1879 he was appointed United States senator for the special session of that year by Governor Prescott, to take the place of Mr. Wadleigh, whose term of office had expired. He was admitted to his seat April 10th, after a long debate on the constitutional right of the Governor to make the appointment.

In the Republican State Convention of 1880 the delegates, with an unanimity never before equaled, selected him as their candidate for Governor. Their opponents were preparing for an aggressive campaign with a most popular nominee for the Presidency, and their prospective candidate for gubernatorial honors was regarded as simply invincible. After a canvass probably never equaled for thoroughness on both sides, Mr. Bell was triumphantly elected, receiving the largest number of votes ever polled for any candidate of any party at a New Hampshire State election.

Governor Bell has devoted much time to historical research, and especially to the history of the State from its settlement. During the past few years particularly there has been no intermission in the assiduity with which he has employed the means of cultivating his tastes for literary pursuits. He is the author of a "Memoir of John Wheelwright," a work that is the only approach to a complete biography of this sturdy old Puritan pioneer yet written, the material being collected from every known source of information on the subject in this country and England. He is also author of "The Wheelwright Deed of 1629: Was It Spurious?" "Exeter in 1776," and "Men and Things of Exeter," besides contributing to the current literature of the State, and having in course of preparation the "Biographical History of the Bench and Bar of New Hampshire." This work was undertaken at the request, often repeated, of some of the most prominent lawyers in the State.

In the spring of 1871, Mr. Bell assumed editorial charge of the *Exeter News-Letter*, which he retained till 1875, about four years. He has occupied the Grand Master's chair of the Masonic fraternity of this State, of which order he is a high member. At present he is a trustee of Phillips Exeter Academy. For a dozen years or more past he has been president

[1] Condensed from a sketch by John Templeton, in the *Granite Monthly*.

of the New Hampshire Historical Society, which has been instrumental in interesting the public in the history of the State, and has brought to light many important facts bearing on this subject. Dartmouth College at the commencement in June, 1881, conferred upon Governor Bell the degree of LL.D.

GREENLAND.

WILLIAM PICKERING, a son of William Pickering, was born in Greenland, and received his academical education at Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1797. He pursued his legal studies in the office of Hon. William K. Atkinson, of Dover, and commenced practice in his native place. He served for a time as deputy Secretary of State, and was in 1816 chosen State treasurer, an office which he retained until 1828, and again held in 1829. The next year he was appointed collector of the United States revenue at Portsmouth, and removed to his former home in Greenland. The office of collector he resigned in 1833, and continued to reside in Greenland until his decease in 1850. He also represented that town in the Legislature of the State.

ISAIAH P. MOODY originated in York, Me., and in 1820, at the age of fifteen, attended the Phillips Academy at Exeter. He took his degree at Bowdoin College in 1827, and in 1834 set up practice as a lawyer in Hampstead. He appears to have remained there until about 1841.

OLIVER WHIPPLE practiced law in Hampton from about 1794 to 1806. He had previously resided in Portsmouth for more than twenty years, and his biography more properly belongs to that place. He went to Maine after leaving Hampton, and an interesting account of him is to be found in Willis' "Law and Lawyers of Maine."

HAMPTON.

EDMUND TOPPAN was the only son of Hon. Christopher Toppan, a man of note in the history of Hampton. He was born Sept. 25, 1777, and graduated from Harvard College in 1796. He studied law under the direction of Hon. Theophilus Parsons, then of Newburyport, and after a short stay at Portsmouth commenced business in Deerfield, his father having built him a house there and presented him with an expensive library. He practiced there till about 1804, when his house and library were accidentally destroyed by fire, and then he returned to his native place, and there remained until his death in 1849. His business in Hampton was necessarily somewhat limited, but he was acceptable to the people, and represented the town in the State Legislature.

Mr. Toppan is said to have possessed by nature rather a brilliant than a logical mind. His learning in his profession and generally was considerable, he spoke readily and gracefully, and his manners were courteous and attractive.

KINGSTON.

FRANCIS PETER SMITH, son of Rev. Isaac Smith, was born in Gilmanton, Aug. 22, 1795. He read law with Hon. Jeremiah H. Woodman and others, and began practice in Boston in 1819. He was in practice in Kingston in 1822, and afterwards in Ossipee for ten years. He then studied divinity and became a clergyman, having settlements successively in New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont.

JOHN EDWARD STANYAN was a native of Pembroke; the time of his birth was May 17, 1816. For two years or more after his graduation from Dartmouth College in 1840 he was preceptor of an academy, and then studied law. He practiced at Pembroke, Epping, and Kingston, in this State, and at Haverhill and Ashby, in Massachusetts. He was emphatically a rolling stone, and though a man of no little ability, was too irregular and erratic to acquire and retain the respect of those whose good opinion is of value.

WILLIAM COLCORD PATTEN was a Kingston man by birth, education, and residence. He was gifted by nature with superior powers of mind and a fine and pleasing address. He began life as a teacher and land surveyor, but gradually acquired a taste for the law, and prepared himself for its practice. His aptitude for political life gave him rather a remarkable succession of official positions. He was a representative in the Legislature of 1857, State senator in 1861 and 1862, councilor in 1867 and 1868, and again representative in 1871 and 1872. He died in January, 1873, at the age of about fifty years.

Mr. Patten entered upon the practice of the law rather late in life, but from his experience brought with him much acquaintance with practical affairs and knowledge of human nature. His business was conducted with promptness and sagacity, and he acquired much credit as a practitioner. His ambition ran much in the line of politics, where his popularity was such that he was repeatedly elected to office by his townsmen when the majority was clearly against his party. Had he lived, there was every reason for believing that he would have achieved higher political honors.

His death was sudden, and, occurring while he was in the prime of life and apparently of sound constitution, caused a severe shock to the community.

LONDONDERRY.

JOHN PRENTICE, born in Cambridge, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard College in 1767, read law with Hon. Samuel Livermore, and established himself in business in Londonderry, having purchased the place where his instructor lived, and erected a large mansion thereon. His wife brought him a handsome dowry, and he was thus enabled to live through the period of the Revolution when the law business was at a standstill. Having been an "addresser of Hutchinson", in Massachusetts, he was not intrusted with public business by the friends of liberty, though at

their instance or insistance he published a complete recantation of his "loyal" sentiments, both in that colony and in New Hampshire.

But upon the return of peace and the revival of ordinary business Mr. Prentice began to receive a fair share of professional employment. He was by no means a learned lawyer; he was not a student, and his professional library hardly contained fifty volumes; yet in those times an accurate knowledge of the law was perhaps less valuable to the practitioner, pecuniarily at least, than practical sense and abundant self-confidence. In these qualities Mr. Prentice must have excelled, for he occupied for a considerable period some of the highest positions in the State, and conducted a large and lucrative law practice besides.

In 1785 he was elected a representative to the State Legislature, and was often re-elected. In 1787 he received the appointment of attorney-general of the State, and held the office until 1793. The next year he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1798 he was appointed a justice of the Superior Court, but, perhaps conscious that his qualifications were hardly equal to the position, he declined it. The same year he was elected Speaker of the House, and was annually replaced in that position until 1805. While holding that place he was supported by his party for election to the Senate of the United States, but failed to receive the honor.

Mr. Prentice had many of the qualities needed for a lawyer of eminence. With more application and taste for the learning of his profession, he would have led in important causes where he hesitated to trust his own knowledge and judgment, and would have avoided many of the obstacles which beset his path. But he had an aversion to the use of the pen, and no inclination for book-learning so long as he found that his native powers enabled him to sustain himself respectably. He was fonder of his farm than of his office, and prided himself much on its products. It is a remarkable circumstance that the place where he lived was the home of Hons. Samuel Livermore, Arthur Livermore, and Charles Doe, an extraordinary succession of men prominent in the judicial annals of New Hampshire.

Mr. Prentice died May 18, 1808.

George Reid was a son of Col. George Reid, of the Revolution, born at Londonderry, Jan. 29, 1774, and educated at Dartmouth College, graduating in 1797. He studied law, and opened an office in his native town, but removed two years afterwards into Massachusetts. He died in Boston at the age of seventy-four.

Frederick Parker was a native of Bedford, who graduated from Dartmouth College in 1828, and after the usual period of study of the law established himself, about 1832, in Londonderry, but in a year or two removed to Bangor, where it is understood that he became a teacher, and died May 19, 1834, at the age of thirty-four years.

NEWMARKET.

Edward Parsons, a son of Rev. Joseph Parsons, of Bradford, Mass., was born in 1747, and received a collegiate education. He had commenced the practice of the law in Newmarket as early as 1773. He was a member from that town of the Provincial Convention which met at Exeter May 17, 1775, and afterwards became adjutant of Gen. Enoch Poor's regiment in the Continental army. He died at Ticonderoga, it is believed, in 1776.

Nathaniel Huntoon was a native of Salisbury, and studied his profession with Hon. Samuel Greene. About 1802 he started in life at Portsmouth, and after remaining there about twelve years changed his residence to Newmarket. But he did not live long enough to accomplish much there, for he died about 1816.

Amos A. Parker is still living in Glastonbury, Conn., at an advanced age. He is a son of Hon. Nahum Parker, of Fitzwilliam, and is a graduate of Vermont University in the class of 1815. He has led a varied and active life. He was settled as a lawyer for a time in Epping, then at Newmarket, afterwards at Kingston, and finally in his native town. For a year or two he resided in Exeter also. From 1823 to 1825 he was the proprietor of the *New Hampshire Statesman* at Concord. In 1835 he went on a tour to the West and Texas, and the next year published an account of his trip in a duodecimo volume, which ran through two editions. Within a few years he has issued a volume of poems, and a thick pamphlet of reminiscences of Lafayette's visit to New Hampshire in 1824.

William Tenney was the son of Capt. William Tenney, of Hollis, and born Sept. 13, 1785. He attended the law school at Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1811. He first practiced in Pepperell, Mass., then in Salem, N. H., and came to Newmarket in 1815, where he spent the remainder of his days. He is said to have been much interested in political matters, and to have been more ambitious for preferment in that line than for professional advancement. In 1823 he was assistant clerk of the Senate, and in 1829 he received the commission of postmaster of the Lamprey River village. He died in 1838.

Gilbert A. Grant, who came from New York, practiced law in Newmarket three or four years, beginning about 1843. He was able, quaint, and entertaining, and might probably have acquired eminence in his profession had he remained longer here. He was afterwards in New York, and it is believed in California.

William B. Small was a native of Limington, Me., and was born May 17, 1817. While he was a child his father removed to Ossipee, in this State, where William passed his youth. He was a pupil of Phillips Exeter Academy, and a student-at-law in the office of Messrs. Bell and Tuck, at Exeter. During

his education he taught school to eke out his narrow means, and showed himself to be diligent, capable, and independent. He commenced practice in Newmarket in 1846, and soon acquired a good position at the bar.

In 1866 he was appointed solicitor of the county of Rockingham, and was again placed in the same position in 1875, holding the office up to the time of his decease.

In 1870 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and while such received the nomination of representative to Congress, to which he was chosen in 1873.

Mr. Small had little taste for political life, but loved his profession, and devoted himself to its study and practice. He was industrious, studious, and persistent, regarding his clients' interest far above his own convenience or comfort. His character for honesty and perfect uprightness was never questioned. He prepared his causes with conscientious care, and tried them ably and vigorously, and took a high rank as a counselor and an advocate. His death, while in the full tide of his usefulness and power, was regarded as a real loss to the community. He died from the effects of a fall, April 7, 1878.

NORTHWOOD.

ABRAHAM B. STORY, born in Dunbarton, March 22, 1777, was the son of David Story, and graduated at Brown College in 1799. He studied his profession with Hon. Charles H. Atherton, of Amherst, and practiced in 1802 and 1803 in Northwood, but then removed to Washington, where he lived till about 1830, in which year he died, in his native place.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN was a native of Chester, a son of Deacon John Dearborn. He completed his legal studies with Hon. George Sullivan, and set up in practice in Pembroke in 1806, remaining there till about 1820, when he migrated to Deerfield, and afterwards in 1831 to Northwood, where he lived ever after. He died Sept. 12, 1860. He was an honest, painstaking man of fair abilities.

SALEM.

SILAS BETTON, a son of James Betton, born at Windham, and a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1787, was admitted to the bar in 1793 and settled in Salem. That town was represented by him in the General Court in the years 1797, 1798, and 1799, and in 1810 and 1811. In the years 1800, 1801, and 1802 he was a member of the Senate. In 1803 he was elected a representative in Congress, and served two terms. In 1813 he received the appointment of sheriff of the county of Rockingham, which he held until 1818. He died Jan. 22, 1822, at the age of fifty-eight years.

Mr. Betton married a daughter of Hon. Matthew Thornton, one of New Hampshire's three signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was a man of handsome talents, and much esteemed in the community. He was gifted with some literary taste; many of the poems of Robert Dinsmore, the "Rustic Bard," were addressed to Mr. Betton, and some poetical epistles of his own composition were included in the volume of Dinsmore's published pieces.

DAVID WOODBURN DICKEY was born in Londonderry, Dec. 25, 1792, and educated at Dartmouth College, graduating in 1818. He entered upon the practice of law in Londonderry about 1821, and remained there until 1833, when he removed to Salem, where he died Jan. 26, 1837.

SEABROOK.

EBENEZER FRENCH was born in Newton, April 10, 1802. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1824, studied his profession with Hon. Daniel French, of Chester, commenced practice in Sutton in 1827, removed to Seabrook in 1828, and there continued about twelve years. Thence he went to Amesbury and to Boston, and served in the custom-house eight years, and subsequently emigrated to the West.

WINDHAM.

ISAAC MCGAW originated in Merrimac, his father's name being Jacob, as was that of an older brother, who was a lawyer of distinction in Maine. Isaac was born May 25, 1785, and completed his college course at Dartmouth in 1807. He opened his law-office first in Bedford, where he continued from about 1811 to 1818, and then took up his residence in Windham. There he was chosen a representative in the Legislatures of 1829 to 1833, inclusive, and of 1838. After a long period of respectable practice in his profession he removed to Merrimac, and passed his last years with his son-in-law, Edward P. Parker, Esq., and there he died Nov. 6, 1863.

WILLIAM MERCHANT RICHARDSON was born in Pelham, Jan. 4, 1774, and died in Chester, March 23, 1838. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1797. His father was Capt. Daniel Richardson, a soldier of the Revolution and a farmer, and William would probably have been brought up to the same employment but for an injury received to one of his hands, which incapacitated him for severe manual labor. After leaving college he was employed for a time as preceptor of Groton, Mass., Academy, and afterwards entered the office of Hon. Samuel Dana there as a student-at-law. On being admitted to practice he settled in the same town. In 1811 he was chosen representative in Congress, and two years after received a re-election. But political life was little to his taste, and in 1814 he resigned his seat and removed to Portsmouth, N. H., and opened an office.

He was at once recognized as a leading lawyer, and upon the reorganization of the courts in 1816 was appointed chief justice of the Superior Court. The propriety and excellence of the appointment were at once admitted, and never questioned during the twenty-two years of his service on the bench. Through

his agency the publication of the series of judicial reports of New Hampshire was begun. He contributed very largely to many of the volumes, and his opinions have always been regarded as admirable in style and of high authority.

His professional learning was first-rate, his perceptions were rapid, and his honesty and fairness above suspicion. By reason of his quickness of apprehension, he was sometimes charged with jumping to conclusions, but he had none of the pride of opinion which closes the mind to argument, and was always ready, for cause shown, to retract a hasty impression.

In 1819, Judge Richardson changed his residence permanently to Chester. He was a good citizen, kind and public-spirited, and was greatly esteemed by his townsmen. His intellectual powers were highly cultivated. He was a great reader both in his own and in other tongues. He acquired several of the modern European languages after his accession to the bench, and the Spanish very late in life. Botany and mineralogy too he made himself master of in theory and by practice. He had always a taste for poetry. His graduation part at college was the English poem, and throughout his life he was accustomed to throw off poetical effusions, some of them of much merit. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1827.

New Hampshire has been fortunate in having secured for her highest judicatory a succession of chief justices of extraordinary learning, ability, and integrity, and among these Judge Richardson holds no secondary place.

The following is a list of the present members of the bar:

Danville.—O. H. Key.

Derry.—G. C. Bartlett.

Exeter.—Governor Charles H. Bell, W. W. Stickney, Thomas Leavitt, J. F. Wiggin, Gilman Marston, J. Warren Towle, A. C. Buzell, E. G. Eastman, Fred. S. Hatch, C. H. Knight, A. O. Fuller, and W. C. Harriman.

Greenland.—C. W. Pickering.

Hampton.—— Lamprey.

Kingston.—L. G. Hoyt.

New Market.—A. L. Mellows, C. H. Smith, I. T. George, and E. A. Keep.

Plaistow.—W. H. Hills and C. C. Cheney.

Portsmouth.—W. H. Rollins, J. S. H. Frink, William H. Hackett, A. F. Howard, Calvin Page, G. E. Hodgdon, H. Call, C. E. Batchelder, John Hatch, and Wallace Hackett.

The senior members of the bar of this county have many of them made up their records; those still left are soon to follow, and the juniors are to assume their places at the bar and on the bench; to them will soon be committed these great responsible trusts. The perpetuity of our free institutions is committed to the guardianship and keeping of the bar and judiciary of our free country, for the history of the world teaches, and all free governments illustrate, this truth, that to the profession of the law civil government is indebted for all the safeguards and intrenchments with which the liberties of the people are protected, that legislation is shaped, Constitutions enlarged, amended, and adopted by the enlightened administration of the statesman, both of England and the United States, who have been in both, and are in all free governments, educated for the bar, and, ascending by the inherent force of their disciplined professional life, they become the directors of the destinies of States and nations.

Military chieftains may spring into power, tyrants may for the hour dazzle with the glamour of military parade, the pomp of war, an oppressed and frenzied people, but they turn as the cannonade dies away to the statesmanship of the country, and call to the Parliaments and congressional halls for final debate the arbitraments of the liberties of the people. From the days of King John to the present hour the bar and the bench have furnished the statesmen who have erected the bulwarks of constitutional law, and extorted from tyrants the Magna Chartas which have secured to the oppressed the guarantee of free institutions. Imbued with the historical traditions of their predecessors, and tracing the paths they have trod, emulating their good example, it should become more and more the resolute purpose of the Rockingham County bar to so walk in the light of their professional teachings that when they are called to follow them to that upper court and file their judgment-roll of the great trial of life with that Supreme Judge from whose bar they can take no appeal,—

> "Then go not like quarry-slave at night
> Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
> By an unfaltered trust, approach thy grave
> Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

CHAPTER VI.

THE COUNTY FARM.[1]—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Railroads: The Eastern—The Portsmouth and Dover—The Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway—The Concord and Portsmouth—The Portland, Saco and Portsmouth—The Nashua and Rochester—The Portland and Rochester—The Boston and Maine—The Dover and Winnipiseogee—The Manchester and Lawrence.

PREVIOUS to the establishment of the county farm system, the selectmen or overseers of poor of each town had charge of all persons needing assistance. At various times the Legislature enacted laws which largely increased the number classed as county poor. The system of allowing each town to care for the poor within its limits led to some evils, was expensive, and made it necessary to locate buildings at some central point in each county where this large class of

[1] Contributed by Newton Johnston, Esq.

unfortunates could be better provided for. The county convention at its session in the month of June, 1868, authorized the purchase of a farm and the erection of suitable buildings to accomodate two hundred and fifty inmates. The authority to purchase said farm was committed to a joint board consisting of a building committee,—John R. Reding, of Portsmouth; W. H. Robinson, of Exeter; H. P. Hood, of Derry; and I. L. Robinson, of Fremont,—selected by the convention, and the commissioners, James C. Brown, John J. Leavitt, and Abbott Norris, who finally selected the Thyng farm, so called, in the town of Brentwood. The farm contains about one hundred and sixty acres, and is situated two and one-half miles from Epping depot, on the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad. The Nashua and Rochester Railroad now connects at said depot.

The first cost of the Thyng farm was $6500, including thirty acres adjoining land. The total first cost of the almshouse was $19,632.

The following year a building for the insane and a large barn were added at an expense of $9487. The same year the county convention authorized the commissioners to purchase woodland and pasture, and the farm of D. W. Ladd was bought, one hundred and sixty acres, for $4500. In 1873 additional buildings for storage were constructed, costing $2500. In 1874 boiler-house, laundry, etc., costing $8150. In 1875 House of Correction and work-shops, costing $12,000. In 1876 new brick asylum for insane, costing $9000.

The farm when purchased was in a poor state of cultivation, as but little had been done except to cut the hay for many years, which averaged about fifteen tons per year. The yearly crops now are one hundred tons of hay, with other crops of equal proportions.

The crops of the farm for the year 1881 are estimated as follows:

Hay	100 tons.	Beets (table)	6,000 pounds.
Corn fodder	5 "	Beets (cattle)	21,600 "
Straw	30 "	Carrots	3,750 "
Potatoes	2,500 bushels.	Onions	9,360 "
Peas (in pod)	50 "	Pumpkins	6,000 "
Oats	620 "	Melons	1,200 "
Rye	30 "	Beef	2,500 "
Beans	50 "	Pork	8,000 "
Tomatoes	40 "	Butter	2,500 "
Cucumbers	25 "	Lard	1,250 "
Cider Apples	100 "	Parsnips	2,500 "
Corn	500 "	Cabbage	60 dozen.
Turnips	18,000 pounds.	Eggs	1,000 "

Average number of inmates for the years from 1871 to 1881, inclusive, has been 185. This includes insane, poor, children, idiotic, blind, and prisoners.

The farm constitutes a school district in itself, and three terms of school are taught yearly. There is also a chapel-room, provided with organ, etc., for services on the Sabbath. Children of sound mind and without parents or friends are furnished with good homes by the commissioners. The house is heated by steam; comfortable rooms, clothing, and good and abundant food is furnished to all, and few, if any, of the inmates ever enjoyed a better home. The average weekly cost for each inmate for the year ending May 1, 1882, was one dollar and ninety-five cents. This includes all running expenses of the farm, with food, clothing, medical attendance, nursing, etc. The farm is under the care of the county commissioners, who are now elected biennially in September at each State election. They appoint a superintendent and all necessary officers and help. The first superintendent, William L. Philbrick, of Portsmouth, was appointed 1869, resigned in 1871, and was followed by Frank D. Pollard, of Plaistow, who resigned in 1878, and was followed by Haven L. Scott, of Portsmouth, who retained the position till his death in December, 1881. His wife, Nancy M. Scott, continued in charge till the end of the year, May 1, 1882, when she resigned, and Gayton O. Reynolds, of Derry, was appointed. The farm always has an abundant supply of water drawn by steam-pump and two wind-mills. The house is supplied with fire-escapes; also three fire-extinguishers and a hydrant to the roof of the house, with plenty of hose in case of fire. Twice fire has been subdued, the first time in the men's wing, and second in the women's, each time with but slight damage.

The county debt, May 1, 1873, was $141,050; in 1882 it was $30,276.22.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1856, William C. Patten, William S. Hadley, Portsmouth; Josiah W. James, Deerfield; 1859, Isaac Woodbury; 1860, Franklin Crombie; 1861, Horace P. Watts; 1862, John Hodgdon (2d), Portsmouth; 1863, John J. Leavitt; 1864, Caleb Moulton; 1865, John Rowe, Candia; 1866, James C. Brown, Portsmouth; 1867, John J. Leavitt; 1868, Abbott Norris; 1869, William S. Pillsbury; 1870, John W. F. Hobbs, North Hampton; 1871, Frank D. Pollard, Plaistow; 1872, Frank W. Miller, Portsmouth; 1873, Woodbury M. Durgin, Northwood; 1874, Nathaniel H. Brown, Derry; 1875, Frank P. Cram, Hampton Falls; 1876, Sewall D. Tilton, Raymond; 1877, Newton Johnston, Portsmouth; 1878, Frank P. Cram, Hampton Falls; 1879, Newton Johnston, Portsmouth; Wells C. Underhill, Auburn; Joseph C. Burley, Epping; 1881, Newton Johnston, Portsmouth; Joseph C. Burley, Epping; Wells C. Underhill, Auburn.

The Eastern Railroad enters the county at Portsmouth, and passes through Portsmouth, Greenland, North Hampton, Hampton, and Seabrook.

The road was chartered June 18, 1836, and was opened Nov. 9, 1840, and leased to the Eastern Railroad Company of Massachusetts for a term of ninety-nine years, at a rental which was to equal the dividends paid on the stock of the lessee. The latter failing to pay dividends in 1873, the rental was finally changed, Oct. 1, 1878, to $22,500, which is a trifle over 4.5 per cent. on the cost of the road as represented by the capital stock ($492,500) of the company. Cost of road, $49,090.18 per mile. This road, which was chartered as the "Eastern Railroad in New Hampshire," forms a portion of the Eastern Railroad, which extends from Boston, Mass., to Portland, Me. Moody Currier, of Manchester, president; and E. A. Abbott, of Boston, treasurer.

The Portsmouth and Dover Railroad extends from Portsmouth, N. H., to Dover, N. H., and was chartered July 7, 1866. It was opened Feb. 1, 1872,

and leased on its completion to the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts for a period of fifty years, at an annual rental of six per cent. on $769,000, the cost of the road, represented by a corresponding amount of stock. Length of road, 10.88 miles; sidings, etc., 1.09 miles. Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, president; and G. L. Treadwell, of Portsmouth, treasurer.

Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad is a consolidation of the Great Falls and Conway; chartered June 19, 1844; opened from Great Falls to Union village in 1850, and the Great Falls and South Berwick chartered June 8, 1848; opened in July, 1854. The line to Conway was built by the consolidated company, and completed June 3, 1872. It was leased in 1871 to the Eastern Railroad for sixty years. Oct. 1, 1878, a new lease for sixty years was made. The road extends from Conway Junction to North Conway. Length of road, including sidings and other tracks, 6.69 miles. E. B. Phillips, president; and N. G. Chapin, treasurer; both of Boston.

The Concord and Portsmouth Railroad, extending from Portsmouth to Concord, was chartered July 1, 1845, and was opened in 1852. In 1859 it was leased for ninety-nine years to the Concord Railroad Company at an annual rental of 7 per cent. on $350,000 of stock, with $500 for support of organization. Annual rental $25,000. Stephen Kendrick, president, and Moody Currier, treasurer.

The Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad extends from Portsmouth, N. H., to Portland, Me., a distance of 50.76 miles, and forms a portion of the Eastern Railroad. It was chartered in 1837, and opened Nov. 21, 1842. It was leased in perpetuity to the Eastern Railroad. E. B. Phillips, president, and N. G. Chapin, treasurer.

The Nashua and Rochester Railroad extends from Nashua, N. H., to Rochester, N. H., a distance of 48.39 miles. This road was chartered July 5, 1867, and opened Nov. 24, 1874. In 1872 it was leased to the Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company for fifty years. F. H. Kinnicutt, of Worcester, Mass., president, and T. W. Hammond, of the same city, treasurer.

The Portland and Rochester Railroad extends from Portland, Me., to Rochester, N. H., a distance of 52.5 miles. It was chartered as the York and Cumberland Railroad Company July 20, 1846, and opened to Saco River, eighteen miles, in February, 1853, and to Rochester in July, 1871. George P. Westcott, of Portland, Me., president; and W. H. Conant, of Portland, treasurer and secretary.

The Boston and Maine Railroad extends from Boston to Portland, Me., a distance of 115.50 miles. It is a consolidation of the Boston and Portland, chartered March 15, 1833; the Boston and Maine, chartered June 27, 1835; and the Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, chartered March 12, 1839. The road was opened from Wilmington, Mass., to South Berwick, Me., Feb. 23, 1843. Between Wilmington and Boston the Boston and Lowell Railroad was used until July 4, 1845, when an independent line was opened. The northern branch was completed in 1849, and since its opening has formed the connecting link between the Manchester and Lawrence, to which it was leased, and the Boston and Maine Railroads. The extension to Portland, Me., was opened Feb. 15, 1873. The road has a branch from Rollinsford to Great Falls, and also one from Newton Junction to Merrimack. Nathaniel G. White, president, Boston; Amos Blanchard, treasurer, Boston; and James Furbur, superintendent, Boston.

The Dover and Winnipiseogee Railroad extends from Dover, N. H., to Alton Bay, N. H., a distance of twenty-nine miles. It was chartered as the Cocheco Railroad in 1847, and opened in 1857. It was reorganized under its present name July 1, 1862. It has been leased for fifty years to the Boston and Maine. William Dale, president, and George W. Berns, treasurer. A branch of the Boston and Maine extends from Rollinsford to Great Falls, and also a branch from Newton Junction to Merrimack.

The Manchester and Lawrence Railroad passes through the southwestern part of the county. It was chartered June 3, 1847, and opened Nov. 13, 1849. B. F. Martin, president, and George B. Chandler, treasurer.

CHAPTER VII.

PORTSMOUTH.[1]

Motives of the Colonists—Early Voyagers—John Smith—The Piscataqua—Thomson's Settlement at Little Harbor—Mason and the Laconia Patent.

SEVERAL reasons may be assigned for persons leaving the comfort, order, luxury, and associations of an old land and an old home. There is in every community a class of adventurers of the type of John Smith, men fond of the excitement of travel, of novelty, ready to undertake any strange enterprise for the sake of the hazard, for exploration, for science, for notoriety, for profit, or for curiosity. The wildness of the new is more inviting than the regularity of the old. In all old and wealthy States there is a large class of persons, representatives of families of past prominence or departed splendor or dilapidated fortunes, who in a new place can maintain a position on cheaper terms, or follow with an easy grace employments they would not undertake where they are known, or more sons than can be placed in the ancestral neighborhood, or sons of wealth for whom many reasons conspire to make it better to seek situations elsewhere, as on the continent one constantly meets with English who in humble places or at low rates keep up an appearance of respectability they could not have at home, and as many from New England begin life at the West. The social barriers which

[1] By James De Normandie, Minister of the South Parish.

other lands have made impassable are by the American idea entirely effaced by putting a few miles between our birth and our activity. "My son, you know," said a poor woman, "would never be anything in Portsmouth, but in Salem he is just as good as anybody." An old writer says, "If without offense it may be spoken, the multitude of patents granted to several gentlemen of broken fortunes hath provided an honorable exile or confinement, whither many deserving persons of better education than fortune were sent to shift for themselves in a foreign land without being further troublesome to those nearer home, on whom they had their hopes and dependence; yet it must not be denied but that some of the undertakers were at vast expenses, casting their bread upon these waters, where none of their friends and relatives have as yet had opportunity to find it." And this class of far-seeing, shrewd business men is always ready to send others or embark itself, and to bear any danger, delay, or loss in any enterprise which promises satisfactory returns, and especially questions of government and religion, of persecution and freedom, make it grateful for many to endure any hardships or abandon any associations for a free rule and a broader liberty of worship. It is difficult to analyze all the motives which enter into colonization; perhaps all we have named do in some degree with every settlement, nevertheless each has its prominent characteristics easy to be traced; in the Plymouth Colony the prevailing idea at first was religious liberty *for themselves, not for anybody else;* in the Piscataqua Colony it was the spirit of mercantile enterprise.

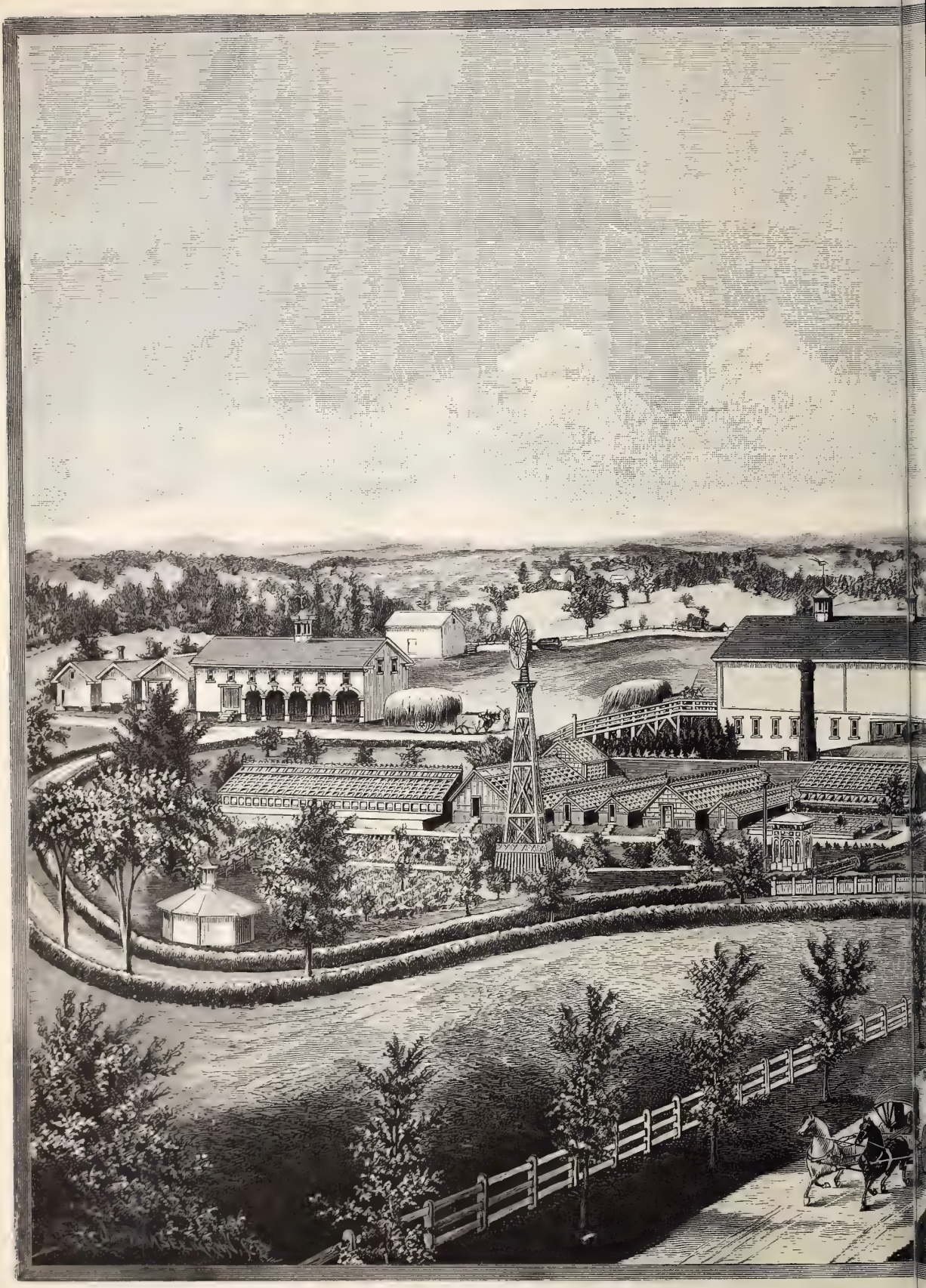
Early Voyagers.—This spirit of enterprise, which in the seventeenth century was so active in the French, English, Spanish, and Portuguese, making them vie with each other in the establishment of colonies, the exploration of these western lands, and the discovery of new sources of wealth, must have sent persons to this part of the coast as early as 1602. At that time there was no European family along the line of the sea from Florida to Greenland. Foremost among the men thus filled with schemes for visiting and settling and owning the New World, and gaining therefrom fame or wealth, was Sir Walter Raleigh, the scholar, author, courtier, and adventurer. Among the men who had been interested with him in the discovery of Virginia was one Bartholomew Gosnold, who, in March, 1602, sailed for America, sighted the Maine coast and gave the name to Cape Cod. The voyagers were enraptured with the landscape, and one of them wrote after their return: "We stood awhile ravished at the beautie and delicacy of the sweetnesse, besides divers clear lakes whereof we saw no end, and meadows very large and full of greene grasse." Each voyage, whether successful or a failure, only aroused others, such is the fascination of a new and unexplored realm. The city of Bristol, England, was at that time foremost in all maritime adventures. Sebastian Cabot was a Bristol boy; a Bristol ship first touched our coast, and a Bristol ship first sailed up our noble river. In the spring of 1603 the city government and some merchants of Bristol, led thereto chiefly by a clergyman of that city, Richard Hakluyt, fitted out an expedition for trading and the further discovery of that part of this continent which, in ignorance of its extent and the uncertain limits of charters, was called North Virginia. The fleet consisted of a ship of fifty tons with thirty men and boys, and a bark of twenty-six tons with thirteen men and a boy, under the command of Martin Pring, and with a pilot who had been on the voyage the year before. They set sail from King Road, the anchoring ground, eight miles from Bristol, in March, 1603, and in June drew near to our coast, entered our harbor, and wrote of the "goodly groves and woods" along the banks of our river.

John Smith.—By 1614 the knowledge of our coast had grown more definite, and colonization began to assume larger and more permanent directions. The zeal for sudden wealth from the riches of mines led to a hasty occupation of the South, of Peru and Mexico by the Spaniards and Portuguese, but the English and French came with a tardier pace to the fur and fishing trade of the North, and yet found, as we have found in California, that the vineyards and pasture lands and husbandry are a surer and greater source of wealth than mines of gold or fields of diamonds. In March of this year the remarkable adventurer, John Smith, sailed for North Virginia, seeking a mine of gold and copper, or, failing in that, to fish and trade. He named the shoals which had previously been sighted and described Smith's Islands, spoke of our river, and on his return drew a quaint map of the coast and wrote a history of his voyages, and left it for Prince Charles to christen the new realm, so that in 1614 first appears the name of *New England.*

The Piscataqua.—It cannot but be interesting to notice the praises which the Piscataqua has called forth from the early voyagers and historians. One says "that westernmost and best river;" another, "the safe harbor and rocky shore of the Piscataqua;" another, "that famous, brave, and navigable river of note, which has been frequented ever since the country was first planted, whose channel is very swift and spacious, fit for vessels of great burden." And in an old deed, dated 1671, there is a will of one of the early merchants which runs thus: "I, Richard Cutt, for ye love I bear unto Wm Vaughan, I do give unto him my stone warehouse, situate at Strawberry Bank and fronting upon the Greate River Piscataqua." And the truest poet of Portsmouth writes:

Like an azure vein from the heart of the main,
Pulsing with joy forever,
By verduous isles, with dimpled smiles,
Floweth my native river.

Singing a song as it flows along,
Hushed by the ice-king never;
For he strives in vain to clasp a chain
O'er thy fetterless heart, brave river!



RESIDENCE AND SURROUNDI

PORTSMOU

S OF HON. FRANK JONES,

, N. H.

Singing to one as full and free
As it sang to the dusky daughters,
When the light canoe like a sea-bird flew
Over its peaceful waters.

Thomson's Settlement at Little Harbor.—In 1623 this spirit of enterprise took for us a more definite form, and with results reaching to the present day. Among a council of forty noblemen, knights, and gentlemen, to whom King James granted a charter for the "planting, ruling, ordering, and governing of New England in America," we find two persons conspicuous in energy and adventure, Sir Ferdinand Gorges and Capt. John Mason. Gorges was an officer of the English navy, intimate with Raleigh, and sharing his daring spirit. He had learned from some Indians many particulars of this part of the country, its rivers, harbors, islands, fisheries, and products; his enthusiasm to found a colony was not abated by many successive misfortunes, and his faith in its final success never died out. "I doubt not," he writes, "it will prove a very flourishing place, and be replenished with many fine homes and cities, it being a province both fruitful and pleasant." Mason was a London merchant, some time Governor of Newfoundland, where he learned in a general and indefinite way of these parts, and became as enthusiastic as Gorges to plant a colony, an enthusiasm which appears never to have left him amidst all the discouragements and difficulties which beset his attempts. He was also Governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England.

Mason and the Laconia Patent.—The tradition that the first settlement at the Piscataqua was owing to the efforts of Gorges and Mason, or to the Laconia Company, of which they were members, has no foundation. From "An Indenture of David Thomson," recently discovered among the papers of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, with careful "Notes" in explanation by Mr. Charles Deane, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, many of the doubts and uncertain dates and confused traditions are dispelled, and it appears that David Thomson and three merchants of Plymouth entered into an agreement, in pursuance of which Thomson came over in the ship "Jonathan" in the spring of 1623, and settled at "Little Harbor," a name which first appears in 1655, on the west side of the Piscataqua.

These three merchants were Abraham Colmer, Nicholas Sherwill, and Leonard Pomerie, and with Thomson they were to contribute to the expenses and to share the profits. It is provided in the partnership that the colony "shall and will use their best endeavors (by the direction of said David Thomson), with as much convenience as maye be, to find out . . . some fitt place to settle & Builde some houses or buildings for habitacons, on which they are to begin with as muche expedicon as they maye; to the lymits & precincts of which habitacons or buildings soe intended to be there erected, there shall be allotted of the lands next thereunto adjoininge, at or before the end of five years next ensuing the date hereof, the full quantitie of six hundred acres of land or neare thereabouts." Jenness, speaking of the landing at Little Harbor, says, "The site selected for the settlement was chosen with excellent judgment. From the Little Harbor fronting the north side of the promontory a salt water creek runs back so far towards the ocean as almost to convert the inclosed point into an island of about six hundred acres area, which was the precise amount of land required by the indenture to be allotted to the new plantation. The soil is good, and among the rocks on the harbor shore is a living spring of fresh water. The harbor is safe and accessible at all times to vessels of light draught, and most commodiously situated for the prosecution of the fisheries as well as for the peltry traffic with the Indians of Sagamore Creek and Piscataqua River. Above all other advantages in those perilous times, the Point, rising on every side towards its centre and almost surrounded by water, was easily defensible against the assaults of savages. These considerations probably determined Thomson in the selection of this site for the new plantation, which he named, perhaps, from the Indian appellation 'Pannaway,' a name which seems, however, not to have survived the period of Thomson's own occupation and ownership of the plantation."[1]

In Winslow's "Good News," published in 1624, describing events apparently of the preceding summer, we find reference to "one Mr. David Tomson, a Scotchman, who also that spring began a plantation twenty-five leagues northeast from us, near Smith's Iles, at a place called Pascatoquack, where he liketh well." Thomson most likely remained at the Piscataqua until 1626, and deserves to receive the undivided praise as the founder of this settlement, while Mason had nothing to do with its beginning. In a deposition of several aged persons, including Edward Colcord, taken at Piscataqua Aug. 25, 1676, they make oath and affirm that "Capt. John Mason did never settle any government nor any people upon any land called the province of New Hampshire, on the south side of Piscataqua River, either by himself or any of his agents to this day."

After the Laconia grant, on the 17th of November, 1629, active measures were taken to found a colony, but without immediate success. Mason, who was one of the company, bought the shares of two of his associates and sent over some men and set up two saw-mills; but these and most of his operations were upon the east side of the river, in the territory which, in 1647, was incorporated as Kittery. The first ship which came out in the interests of the Laconia Company was the "Warwick," which sailed from London the last of March, 1630, with Walter Neal, Governor, and Ambrose Gibbons, factor; but, instead of be-

[1] First Planting of New Hampshire, p. 6.

ginning, they found a permanent settlement had been made at the mouth of the Piscataqua for several years.

On the 22d of April, 1635, Mason obtained for himself, after discouragements and failures on the part of the previous company, a grant of the lands "between Naumkeag and Piscataqua," which, "with the consent of the Council, shall henceforth be called New Hampshire." It seems that after this grant Mason had great hopes and plans; he calls his whole grant on the Piscataqua "my country of New Hampshire, or Mannor of Mason Hall;" he doubtless had large expectations of some manor hall, with its surrounding estates, and of an inflowing fortune, but death put an end to all his dreams, leaving to another generation only an inheritance of lawsuits, which, amidst the perplexing grants to successive companies and individuals, given with little geographical knowledge, disturbed, convulsed, and embittered the settlement for many years. It was this high hope and this grand residence in the future which formed the only reality of a Mason's or manor hall at Little Harbor. There never was any such building. The settlers who came over in the "Warwick" doubtless occupied the houses at Little Harbor which were built by Thomson, and by common report one was of sufficient importance to give it the designation of the "large house," but the "Great House," which appears so frequently in early records, and the one more likely to which this pretentious title would be given, was a house built by one Chadbourne in 1631, which stood on what is now the corner of Court and Water Streets, and by reason of the rising ground from this spot to where St. John's Church stands being covered with wild strawberries, the settlement was commonly called *Strawberry Bank* until the year 1653, and familiarly so ever since, while by the inhabitants and the neighboring towns it was long known simply as "The Bank." The most serious thing we have to regret at the present day is that instead of "New Hampshire," a name it seems Mason designed to give to this region, and which was confirmed by a commission in 1679, we did not preserve either for the State or the town the far more interesting Indian name of Piscataqua.[1]

CHAPTER VIII.

PORTSMOUTH.—(*Continued.*)

The Church of England—Early Rectors and Governors—Anecdotes of Mather—Settled Conclusions—The Laconia Company—Death of Mason—Abandonment of the Settlement by his Widow—Under the Jurisdiction of the Massachusetts—Claim of the Mason Heirs—Richard Gibson—Pulpit Supplies—The name Portsmouth—Pews and Seating—Early Laws and Rulers.

The Church of England.—It has been charged against the early settlers here that they were fishermen, or that they came merely for business purposes. Many of them doubtless found the fisheries the most profitable enterprise, and Smith sets forth the importance of that occupation and says, "Honorable and worthy countrymen let not the meanness of the word fish distaste you, for it will afford as good gold as the mines of Potassie or of Guiana, with less hazard and charge, and more certainity and facility." They were fishermen, but there were some very humble fishermen on the shore of the sea of Galilee who have played quite an important and respectable part in the history of the world, and it is true that the reason for the settlement was chiefly commercial; the colony, as most of the colonies in North America, except Plymouth, were sent over by merchants or came themselves to trade, and many of the troubles, the misfortunes, and want of prosperity in this settlement was owing to the fact that the proprietors had so little personal supervision over the settlers. They did not come to establish religious liberty for themselves, nor did they make a constant talk about their piety, but there is every reason to suppose that their general character was as good as that of their neighbors in the Bay Colony. They were, however, supporters of the Church of England, and therefore bitterly denounced by the Massachusetts Colony. In spite of the assertions which have been handed down generation after generation and repeated without examination and without reflection that this was merely a business settlement, a worldly and ungodly colony, while the saints were all at "the Bay," it is easy to show that the purpose of the founders was to make this a branch of the Established Church of England, and that this runs through all the charters. In the one to Gorges, in 1639, we find granted to him "full power, license, and authority to build and erect or cause to be built and erected soe many churches and chappelles there on to the said Sir Ferdinando Gorges, his heirs and assigns shall seeme meete and convenient, and to dedicate and consecrate the same according to all the ecclesiastical laws of this our realme of England," defining furthermore all his rights and privileges to be the same that the bishop of Durham had in the kingdom of England. In the earliest efforts made by the city of Bristol, the first inducement held out is "to plant the Christian religion," and that "the one of traffic, be it never so profitable, ought not to be preferred before the planting of Christian faith." One of the first expeditions under Gosnold which reached our coast carried with it a chaplain. Royal orders and instructions were issued requiring religious worship to be conducted as in the Church of England. Gorges' son Robert, who arrived in Massachusetts in 1624 to take superintendence of the churches to the great dismay of the settlers there, brought with him a clergyman of the English Church. One of the Puritan writers, referring to a settlement on the coast of Maine, rejoices "that one Episcopal colony is terminated, and its anticipated influence to advance the interests of the national

[1] See "Notes on an Indenture of David Thomson and others," by Charles Deane.

church on our soil is hastily prevented;" and speaking of the settlement at Exeter, "thus the Granite State commenced its existence under the auspices of energetic and honorable proprietors, who proposed to give it the durable impression of Episcopacy as the efficient handmaid of royalty." In another place, referring to the efforts of Gorges at colonization, we find "his great preferences to have it done by sons of Episcopacy rather than by those withdrawn from its protection and rewards." Another royal charter says, "Our will and pleasure is that the religion now professed in the Church of England, and ecclesiastical government now used in the same, shall be ever hereafter preferred, and with as much convenient speed as may be settled and established in and throughout the said province and premises and every of them."

Gorges himself, in defending his company against various charges before the House of Commons, says, "I have spent £20,000 of my estate and thirty years, the whole flower of my life, in new discoveries and settlements upon a remote continent, in the enlargement of my country's commerce and dominions, and in carrying civilization and Christianity into regions of savages."[1] All these are testimonies that the aim of the proprietors and settlers was quite as truly religious as usually characterizes such enterprises. But their religious views were Episcopalian, and just at this period bitter strife reigned between Puritans and Episcopalians, and the strife in the old country was transferred to these shores. All the proprietors interested in the settlement were of the Established Church, and it was only natural that all the settlers who came out under them should be zealous in that faith. Gorges and Mason, Godfrie and Neal, Gibbons and Chadbourne and Williams, and all the names which appear on the colonial records were doubtless of this faith, and the colonies at the Piscataqua and the bay were carried on with the same spirit that two rival and highly-excited parishes would be at the present time, only intensified by the more bitter theological hatred of that day. The leader of the Massachusetts colony even rejoiced at the death of Mason, as a proof of the Almighty's retribution upon the Episcopal settlement at the Piscataqua and his favor towards them. Governor Winthrop writes, "The last winter Capt. Mason died. He was the chief mover in all attempts against us, and was to have sent the General Governor, and for this end was providing ships; but the Lord *in mercy* taking him away, all the business fell on sleep." Among the earliest inventories of the colony's goods we find mention of service books, of a flagon, and of cloths for the communion-table, which show that provisions for worship were not neglected, and of what form the worship was.

Early Factors, or Governors. Anecdote of Mather.—After the departure of Thomson, and until the arrival of those sent out by the Laconia Company in 1630, our information about this settlement is slight and indefinite. Then came Neal as Governor, after his departure Godfrie, with Warnerton at Strawberry Bank, then Williams as Governor in 1634. The colony began to extend over Great Island and along the bank of the river. A rude fort was built on the northeast point of Great Island, "about a bow-shot from the water-side to a high rock, the site of the present Fort Constitution. Under Williams, who is spoken of as a gentleman, a discreet, sensible man, accomplished in his manners and acceptable to the people, the first attempt at any combination for order and defense was made. It is related that Neal went on a journey of discovery to the White Mountains and the lakes, and gives a somewhat glowing account of them: "The summit was far above the clouds, and from hence they beheld a vapor like a vast pillar, drawn up by the sunbeams out of a great lake into the air, where it was formed into a cloud," but their hopes of mines and precious stones were dimmed. At another time Neal forbade a man who was about to begin a settlement at a point a short distance up the river. The dispute which arose was about to be settled by the sword, when a wiser thought suggested to each it would be braver not to fight, and so the place, known to the present generation as Nancy Drew's, was called Bloody Point, not on account of what actually happened, but what might have occurred in the event of a duel. Just before Neal left some trouble arose between him and the Governor of the Massachusetts Colony. It was charged against Neal that he did not call to see the Governor in Boston on his way to England, but Neal urged that he had not been well entertained the first time that he was there; that letters he had written had been opened in the Bay, and except he were invited he would not call. Winthrop says the letters were opened "because they were directed to one who was our prisoner, and had declared himself an ill willer to our government." But political honor was rather low at that day, and if, even at a later period, England's prime minister confessed that he had no scruple in opening the letters of a political rival, the conduct of Massachusetts' Governor can be excused. Yet the incident shows that no papal inquisition ever exceeded the scrutiny of all persons or documents which came into the neighborhood of the Puritans. Warnerton seems to have been a wild and dissolute character. Winthrop says he lived very wickedly and kept the Piscataqua men under awe of him, while Warnerton, trying to collect a debt from one of the Bay Colony, called him rogue and knave, but added they were all so at the Bay, and he hoped to see all their throats cut. Whether he ever did anything worse than opening letters does not

[1] In Mason's will we find instructions to convey one thousand acres of his estate here for and towards the maintenance of an honest, godly, and religious preacher of God's word, in some church or chapel or other public place appointed for divine worship and service within the county of New Hampshire, and also provisions for and towards the maintenance of a free grammar school for the education of youth.

appear, but the incident reveals the general feeling that the two settlements cherished towards each other. All the early Puritan representation of this colony were in the same strain, and in return the bitterness of the eastern settlement against the Massachusetts was quite as great.

A Piscataqua man being in England in 1632 said of the Massachusetts planters, "They would be a peculiar people to God, but all goe to the Devil; they are a people not worthy to live on God's earth; fellows that keep hoggs all the week preach there on the Sabbath; they count all men out of their church as in a state of damnation."

John Josselyn, of Black Point, writes of the founders of Boston: "The chief objects of discipline, religion and morality, they want. Some are of a Linsie-woolsie disposition, of several professions in religion, all, like the Æthiopeans, white in the teeth only, full of ludification and injurious dealing and cruelty, the extremist of all vices. Great Syndics or censors, or controllers of other men's manners, and savagely factious among themselves."

In 1631, Thomas Dudley, afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, writing to the Countess of Lincoln in England, says of some of the settlers there, "Heareing of men of their own disposition, which were planted at Pascataway, went from us to them, whereby tho' our members were lessened, yet we accounted ourselves nothing weakened by their removeall." These first reports and prejudices in regard to this colony were repeated and spread without investigation and without confirmation. We find Cotton Mather, in the "Magnalia," recording an anecdote which conveys the same impression, and the locality of which, tradition has ascribed to the South Parish of this town: "There were more than a few attempts of the English to people and improve the Parts of New England which were to the Northward of New Plymouth, but the Designs of theire attempts being aim'd no higher than the advancement of some worldly Interests, a constant Series of Disasters has confounded them until there was a Plantation erected upon the nobler Designs of Christianity; and that Plantation, tho' it has had more Adversaries than perhaps any upon Earth, yet having obtained help from God it continues to this day. There have been very fine settlements in the Northeast Regions, but what is become of them? I have read that one of our Ministers once Preaching to a congregation there urged them to approve themselves a Religious People from this consideration, That otherwise they would contradict the main end of Planting this Wilderness, whereupon a well-known Person then in the assembly [note *assembly*, which is a perfect translation of the Greek word 'church' in the New Testament] cried out, 'Sir, you are mistaken; you think you are Preaching to the People at the Bay; our Main End was to catch Fish.' Truly 'twere to have been wished that something more excellent had been the main end of the settlement in that brave country, which we have, even long since the arrival of that more Pious Colony at the Bay, now seen dreadfully unsettled no less than twice at least by the Sword of the Heathen after they had been replenished with many Hundreds of People, who had thriven to many Thousands of Pounds, and had all the force of the Bay, too, to assist them in the maintaining of their settlement." To any one who has investigated the history of these colonies this story is seen to be a capital piece of irony upon the cant of Puritanism, and the person in the pew evidently thought the preacher was ignorant of the design of this settlement, and wanted to call his attention to the fact that those to whom he was preaching were not banished nor self-exiled for religious opinions, but were on the loyal and Established Church side.

Settled Conclusions.—It seems that at this day it will never be possible to establish to the satisfaction of the careful historian several dates, and to explain several events in the early settlement of the Piscataqua, on account of the confusion arising from the first patents, which seriously complicated the different ownerships, from the absence of sufficient trustworthy evidence, and from statements of the first writers, made without investigation, and repeated until they have been believed to have the authority of truth; but enough appears determined from the recovery of the indenture of David Thomson and careful research into the conflicting patents to regard it henceforth as settled that the credit of founding the Piscataqua colony belongs entirely to Thomson, and that he had nothing to do with the Laconia Company; that this colony was permanent, and that the one at Dover was several years later; that after the settlement by Thomson passed into the hands of the Laconia Company, the efforts and interests of Mason really begin; that the references to "Mason Hall," or "Mason's Manor Hall," which in so many records give such a pretentious sound to this settlement, do not apply to any building at Little Harbor, and if to any to a house called the "Great House," built by Chadbourne in 1631 at Strawberry Bank, but belong rather to the ambitious claims of his descendants at a much later date, and that the animosities and invectives which disfigure all early intercourse between the Massachusetts and the Piscataqua may be traced first to religious differences, and next to the overlapping and conflicting demands of successive grants given to different companies or individuals without any accurate knowledge of the boundaries of this new realm.

The Laconia Company.—Thomson removed from the Piscataqua to the Massachusetts in the latter part of 1626, and died there soon after. The government and progress of the Piscataqua for the next few years are involved in some obscurity. No claims appear from the heirs of Thomson to the property at Little Harbor, nor is it fully shown why he entirely aban-

doned his interests there, or who had charge of them until the Laconia Company sent out its agents in 1630. Mason obtained a patent on the 7th of November, 1629, of which no use was made, but ten days later the Laconia grant appears, and some active steps were at once taken to increase and make of some value the colony at Little Harbor. The bark "Warwick" arrived in the harbor of the Piscataqua on the 9th of September, 1631, bringing over some settlers, and came again the following winter with supplies and probably more settlers. Owing to some uncertainty about the patent under which they had begun operations, the association obtained a new grant on the 3d of November, 1631, covering both sides of the Piscataqua. The Laconia Company had in the beginning of its association obtained a charter for a large tract of land about Lake Champlain in the present State of New York, and was called Laconia from the great lakes included in the grant, and the secret of their operations at the Piscataqua was that from this point by an easy journey they could reach the lakes. With this idea they obtained possession of the buildings and interests of Thomson at Little Harbor, and for a while carried on their adventure with great hopes.[1] But the distance proved much farther than they in their ignorance of the country had supposed, and the difficulties insurmountable, and after many and great efforts, without any appreciable success or any return for their large and constant expenditures, all the Laconia association's interests at Little Harbor were abandoned.

Death of Mason.—Mason, however, evidently preserved his faith in the ultimate profits from all investments at this place, and on the 22d of April, 1635, obtained a grant by the Plymouth Council of a very large tract which covered both his former charters and was to extend sixty miles from the "first entrance of Pascataway Harbor," to take in "the South halfe of the Isle of Shoulds," all which was to be called by the name of *New Hampshire*, together with ten thousand acres on "the South East of the River of Sagadehock," to which was to be given the name of Masonia. In the midst of all the expectations from the settlement of such vast possessions Mason died, as we have seen, in the latter part of this same year, leaving for his heir an infant grandson.

Abandonment of the Settlement by His Widow.—For a time Mason's widow attempted to carry out her husband's plan in regard to the colony, and evidently with as great a faith in its ultimate success. One Francis Norton was sent out in 1638 to look after her interests, but she soon wearied of the large and constant expenditures and the deferred income; the settlers so far away, and soon conscious that the authority and oversight of the former proprietor were gone, began to take advantage of their situation to look out chiefly for their own interests, to divide the property among themselves for their wages, and Mrs. Mason, if she did not abandon her legal right, evidently in despair gave up all hope of carrying on the plantation, and ceased to provide for its needs.

Under the Jurisdiction of the Massachusetts.—The only government which appears in this colony from its settlement until the year 1640 was that of the stewards, or as they received sometimes the more dignified title of Governor; such were Neale, Jocelyn, and Norton. There was no idea for a long time of any self-governing state, or any rule apart from that of the home sovereignty; they went on as loyalists and members of the Established Church, with perhaps as much quiet and order as other settlements, but as their numbers increased, and the resolution to make a permanent colony became more fixed, efforts appear towards the establishment of a more formal and authoritative government. In this year a combination was entered into with Francis Williams, Governor, and Ambrose Gibbons and Thomas Warnerton, assistants. But for some time previous to this the way had been preparing for the Piscataqua to come under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts. The latter colony soon found that the charter of Massachusetts Bay was not as extensive as they had supposed, and had hardly become established before they began to reach out towards and covet the lands covered by the patent to Mason; the doubtful expressions in which these grants were conveyed made it easier to force an interpretation in agreement with their desires, and the more flourishing and powerful condition of the Massachusetts would have accomplished the purpose even earlier were it not for the different political and religious sentiments which prevailed at the Piscataqua. For several years, amidst all kinds of plottings and quarrelings, ambitious schemes and desire for greater protection, efforts at union were made and repelled, until it was finally accomplished in 1641, and the Piscataqua passed under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts. Hugh Peters, an agent of the latter, after spending some time here, in the spring of that year reported to Governor Winthrop that the Piscataqua people were "ripe for our government; they grone for government and Gospel all over that side of the country. Alas! poore bleeding soules." From 1641 for a period of almost forty years, or until the commission of Cutt, the first Provincial President of New Hampshire, under whom the new government began on the 21st of January, $16\frac{78}{80}$, the sway of the Massachusetts over this settlement was complete. But it was not harmonious. It was entered into out of the most selfish considerations on each side, and preserved amidst constant contentions, oppositions, and open revolts. In 1651 the residents at Strawberry Bank openly rebelled and attempted to escape from this jurisdiction, and again in 1664. There was a constant detestation of the union, which for prudential reasons they felt it necessary to abide by, and all the time they saw the in-

[1] See Jennes' "Hist. Planting of New Hampshire," p. 32.

fluence of a party whose faith they bitterly opposed gaining ground among them. Their indignation appears in their petitions to their sovereign. In July, 1665, we find one headed by the distinguished Champernowne, and signed by the leading settlers, which sets forth among other grievances that "five or six of the ritchest men of this parish [meaning of course those who had become prominent under the power of the Massachusetts] have swaied & ordered all offices both civill and military at their pleasures; none of yor Hono^{rs} peticonrs, though Loyall subjects, & some of them well acquainted with the Laws of England, durst make any opposition for feare of great fines or long imprisonment, & for want of estates could not peticon home to his Matie for relief, which the contrary party well knoweth, have kept us under hard servitude *and denyed us in our publique meeting the Common prayer, Sacram^{ts}, and decent buriall of the dead, contrary to the Laws of England.*" They also plead that they have been denied the benefit of freemen, that their lands have been taken away from them, and their grants disowned. Another petition about the same time asserts "to theire great greife" that the sway of the Massachusetts has kept them from the good they expected, and so prays that they may be joined to the province of Maine, so "that they may be gov^{ed} by the knowne lawes of England, and enjoy the use of both the sacramts wch they have been too deprived of," and they particularly mention Joshua Moody, Richard and John Cutt, and a few others, who were evidently leaders of the Puritan party and stanch upholders of the Massachusetts. By the year 1677, however, the Puritan influence had so far overcome the Church of England power that a petition with many names and much weight appears against any change, saying that they voluntarily subjected themselves to the Massachusetts government, and have not repented of it, that it has been a long-enjoyed and desired benefit which they fear to lose. "Wee are men y^{t} desire to fear ye Lord & ye King, & not to medle with them y^{t} are given to change, as well knowing what confusions, distractions, & Damage changes of governm^{ts} are not unusually attended with."

The most effectual petition, however, was probably one from Mason and Gorges, praying for a Governor for the province of Maine and New Hampshire, on account of the injustice of the Massachusetts, "their violent intrusion and continued usurpation." This petition was received the 9th of January, 1677, and, as we have seen, the commission of President Cutt was sent out in December, 1679.

Claim of the Mason Heirs.—While all the intrigues and animosities in regard to the rule of the province were going on, another element of disturbance and angry feeling was thrown into this colony, the claim of the Mason heirs. It was, perhaps, the shadow of this impending difficulty which persuaded some to seek alliance with the Massachusetts, thinking thereby to gain their favor in the courts. Mrs. Mason, soon after her husband's death, was discouraged at the constant outlay required by the settlers, and gave up the whole enterprise. It was but natural, as she heard of the colony's growth and of a more stable government, to assert her claim to this region, and to seek some return for the great outlays Mr. Mason had made. But a few years of neglect would inevitably make vast changes in a new settlement even with the most honorable stewards and laborers, and in the midst of such conflicting grants there was easy opportunity for fraud of every kind, while the very accumulation of unpaid wages would in a brief period make the settlers feel they had earned all the possessions. As a matter of history, it was fifteen years before we find any protest from the attorney of Mrs. Mason against cutting timber on her lands along the Pascataway, and eighteen years before the first petition of Joseph Mason to the magistrates and deputies of the General Court in Boston, relating the expenses Mason had been at under the Laconia patent, and praying for some redress against the encroachments upon his property by the inhabitants of Strawberry Bank. Of course, each year, as the prosperity of the settlement increased, the more determined grew the heirs of Mason to recover their estate here, and in the lapse of time the statements of his expenditures were greatly exaggerated, and the necessity of maintaining their case led to the most bitter accusations and the most intense feeling on all sides, and what was at first a simple claim was aggravated by an appeal to all the political and religious interests which had been aroused just at that period both in England and in this settlement. In March, 1674–75, Robert Mason, the grandson and heir of John Mason, asserts his title to New Hampshire. He rehearses in a long petition the history of the settlement, the expenses of Mason, the unfaithfulness of the agents, the inability to recover anything through the General Court of Massachusetts, and his own vain attempts and costs to recover his estates here. Then, again, as the hope strengthened that his Majesty would appoint a President for New Hampshire, the claims of Robert Mason are reasserted at great length, with the added argument of a royal and church interest and fidelity from the beginning, and rehearsing the unjust laws which had been passed to confirm to the colonists the lands upon which they have been settled for years without any attempt at alienation, and what he himself had expended. Of course these claims were met by counter claims and charges, and all the fault was surely not on one side. As early as 1676 we find the depositions of several old settlers, whose testimony cannot all be worthless, and who on oath "doe affirm that Capt. John Mason did never settle any government nor any people upon any land called ye province of New Hampshire, on the south side of Piscatqa River, either by himselfe or any of his agents to this day. And whereas Mr.

Robert Mason, his grandchild, by his petition to his ma^{ty} charges ye Governors of ye Massachusetts or ye Bostoners, as he calls them: ffor taking away their goverm^{t} in a way of hostility; burning of their houses and banishing their people out of their dwellings, they doe affirme the same to be positively false." This fruitful source of discord embittered the whole colony long after the appointment of the first President.

The First Church.—The early religious interests of the Piscataqua were all centred in the Established Church of England. All those of any prominence were of that faith, and of course the settlers they sent over were of the same, and in the inventories of goods belonging to them we find provisions for that worship which doubtless was observed at Little Harbor and at the "Great House," which stood on what is now the corner of Court and Water Streets; but it was not until after the death of Mason that we find them taking any steps for the erection of a church. On the 25th of May, 1640, we find the grant of the glebe land in Portsmouth as follows: "Divers and sundry of the inhabitants of the Lower end of Pascataquack, whose names are hereunder written, of their free and voluntary mind, good will and assents, without constraint or compulsion of any manner of person or persons, have granted, given, and contributed divers and several sums of money towards the building, erecting, and founding of a parsonage house with a chapel thereto united, as also fifty acres of glebe land which is annexed and given to the said parsonage." We find in this same grant the names of the first church wardens (and as significant of the early Episcopal element the officers of the various old churches in Portsmouth are to this day called wardens), and that Mr. Richard Gibson has been chosen to be the first pastor. This first church was erected near where the Universalist Church now stands, and probably in the year 1638, for there is a tradition that Gibson preached and baptized in it in the month of August of that year.

Richard Gibson.—Richard Gibson was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, from which he took the degree of A.B. in 1636, and in that year appears as the minister of a colony at the Saco River, to which he had been brought by Mr. Trelawney. In seeking for some further information concerning this clergyman, the writer of this sketch was brought into correspondence with an aged gentleman residing at Ham, Plymouth (England), Mr. Collins Trelawney, a descendant of the one who had a grant of land near Portland, and who cherishes a hope that it is not too late to recover the estates which belong to his family in that region, including the whole city of Portland, a far more gigantic scheme and forlorn hope than the attempt of the Mason heirs.

The ministry of Gibson appears not to have been one of perfect peace, for in the Maine "Records" we find him complaining against a man for calling him a "base priest," and he says that he is much disparaged thereby in his ministry; so that it is evident the Episcopal settlements here and along the coast of Maine were not without some elements of Puritanism, as, on the other hand, in the Massachusetts there constantly came to the surface some elements of Episcopacy. Mr. Gibson, between the years 1638 and 1642, preached at the Saco settlement, at the Shoals, and at Strawberry Bank. In the latter year he was summoned by the General Court of Massachusetts for the crime of marrying and baptizing at the Isle of Shoals according to the ritual of the Church of England. Winthrop's account of the matter runs thus: "At this General Court appeared one Richard Gibson, a scholar, sent some three or four years since to Richmann's Island to be a minister to a fishing plantation there belonging to one Mr. Trelawney, of Plimouth, in England. He removed from thence to Pascataquack, and this year was entertained by the fishermen of the Isle of Shoals to preach to them. He, being *wholly addicted to the hierarchy and discipline of England*, did exercise a ministerial function in the same way, and did marry and baptize at the Isle of Shoals, which was soon found to be within our jurisdiction."

Gibson wrote to the minister at Dover, asking for help in opposition to the jurisdiction of the Puritans; but they were stronger in the contest, and he answered the demand of the marshal, and in 1642 appeared before the General Court. Either because the court recognized the fact that it had no authority in the case, or because he submitted himself to the favor of the court with the determination to leave the country, he was dismissed without fine or imprisonment, and soon after. This was one of the first fruits of the efforts of the Puritans to settle a country where freedom to worship God as he pleased should be every one's privilege.

Gibson is everywhere spoken of as accomplished and scholarly, but no gifts nor graces could count for anything while he was an open defender of the English Established Church.

Pulpit Supplies.—Soon after the union with the Massachusetts we find in those records this item: "It was ordered that the elders should be desired to take the care of the inhabitants of Strawberry Bank into their consideration and then help for providing a minister for them." One was soon found, who, being a Puritan, it was easy for Winthrop to consider "a godly man and a scholar,"—a Mr. Parker, of Plymouth,—but he was not an ordained clergyman. After his departure we find one after another supplying for a short time, the Episcopal element heartily and voluntarily contributing to their support rather than have no services, and this continued until the year 1658, when the long and eventful ministry of Joshua Moody begins.

The Name Portsmouth.—In May, 1653, we find this petition to the General Court at Boston: "Whereas the name of this plantation att present beinge Stra-

berry banke, accidentally soe called by reason of a banke where straberries was found in this place, now Your petitioners' Humble desire is to have it called PORTSMOUTH, being a name most suitable for this place, it being the river's mouth and a good harbor as any in this land."

The Cutt Brothers.—Some time before 1646 there came from Wales three brothers, Robert, Richard, and John Cutt, who were to have a large influence in all the affairs of this colony. Maj. Cutt, a descendant, when at the siege of Louisburg, met an Englishofficer by the name of Cutts, and upon becoming acquainted, they found they had sprung from the same family; so thereafter the major added an *s* to his name, as did all the descendants of the family in Portsmouth. Robert settled at Great Island, and was a strong Episcopalian and royalist. Richard settled first at the Shoals, and became owner of most of Star Island in its day of greatest prosperity, and after making his wealth removed to Portsmouth and was interested in all its affairs. John settled at Strawberry Bank, where he came into possession of the Great House, and was a merchant of prominence, honor, and esteem. At the time of his prosperous business course the principal part of the town was built about the Point of Graves.

A New Meeting-House.—On the 27th of August, 1757, John and Richard Cutt, with Pendleton, Seavey, and Sherburne, were commissioned by the town to build a new meeting-house, not now a chapel, but still the term warden is employed. The settlement was so widely scattered and embraced such a great reach of territory that it is not surprising there was even at this date some difference of opinion as to where the new church should be located. After a long discussion and the appointment of referees to hear the reasons of all parties, the following conclusion was reached: "Wee whose names are under written, being deputed to consulte and determine the difference betweene the inhabitants of Portsmouth concerning the placinge of there meeting-house, upon the arguments aledged on either side doe judge and alsoe conclude all reasons weighed that it is upon all respects considered the meatest and most commodious place to erect a meeting-house is the little hill ajoyninge to Goodman Webster's poynt." The tradition has it that Goodman Webster kept a place of entertainment, and in that day the location of the meeting-house near by might be judged not altogether without its conveniences. Doubtless the importance of New Castle and the travel by that road had something to do with determining the situation; at all events the new meeting-house, the second place of worship in Portsmouth, was built on that "little hill" just beyond the South Mill Bridge, on "the crotch of the roads" (as an old record has it) leading to the pound and Frame Point, or what is now just by the parting of the roads leading to New Castle and the South Cemetery, while the old chapel was converted into a house for the minister. Of this building there is a description minute enough to reconstruct it, and to this came the inhabitants from the wide domain of the town without any too tender regard for distances or for storms, from Rye, Greenland, New Castle, and Warrington, to hear the word and tell the news.

Cage and Pillory.—This new meeting-house did not stand alone, but there were soon added those other appointments which were then regarded as a necessary addition to the church. On the 25th of September, 1662, it was ordered, "That a cage be made or some other means invented by the selectmen to punish such as sleepe or take tobacco on the Lord's day out of the meeting in time of the public services." The cage, stocks, and pillory were built near the meeting-house. The pillory was a frame erected on posts, with holes and movable boards, through which the head and hands of the offender were put; the stocks was a machine constructed of wood, with holes through which the feet of the offenders were passed and their bodies thus confined. In 1669 permission was granted to one Fryer, of New Castle, "the towne's right of twenty foote square of land neare the meeting-house to sett up a house & keep wood in for to accommodate himself & family in winter time when he comes to meeting." It was customary in the early days of New England for small houses, called Sabba-day houses or noon houses, to be built near the church, a few feet square, with a large fireplace, where the worshipers went before, between, and after services to warm themselves or to replenish their foot-stoves with coals.

Pews and Seating.—In the increasing prosperity of the settlement the new meeting-house was soon filled to overflowing, and we find a record in 1660 that the selectmen, in order to regulate the confusion occasioned by the crowd, "placed the women in their seats as commodiously as the room will afford." From time to time leading parishioners were granted permission to build, at their own cost, seats or pews for themselves in various parts of the house, seats and pews of varying length and breadth, so that the aisles, or alleys as they were called, ran among the seats, and it was not until 1693 that the pews were made according to one regular order. We find the choice of a sexton to ring the bell and make clean the meeting-house for four pounds a year; and a man engaged by the town at twenty shillings per annum "for to look after the demeanor of the boys at meeting;" and a vote that five or six persons should have liberty "to build a pair of stairs up to the westward beame within the meeting-house, and a pew upon the beam," for their own use and at their own charge; that "strangers are not to be discommodious to the meeting-house;" and that no boys should be suffered to sit on the stairs or above stairs, and that no young men or young women offer to crowd into any seat where either men or women are seated.

Early Laws and Rulers.—After the erection of New Hampshire with a royal province, under Presi-

dent Cutt, we trace the operations of an established and authoritative government through the acts of a General Assembly. We find it framing a code of laws, comprising sixteen "capital," twenty-seven "criminal," and forty-five "general laws." Here is what constituted drunkenness in that day: "By drunkenness is to be understood one y^t^ lisps or falters in his speech by reason of overmuch drinke, or y^t^ staggers in his going, or y^t^ vomits by reason of excessive drinking, or y^t^ cannot, by reason thereof, follow his calling." Here is the law against scandal or malicious gossip, or the dealers in false news: "That w^t^ p'rson soever, being 16 years of age, or upwards, shall wittingly or willingly make or publish any lie wch may be tending to ye damage or hurt of any p'ticular p'son, or wth intent to deceive & abuse ye people with false news or reports, shall be fined for every such default 10*s.*, and if ye p'tie cannot or will not pay ye fine, then he shall sit in ye stocks as long as ye Court shall thinke meete; & if the offenders shall come to any one of Councill & own his offense, it shall be in ye power of any one of ye Councill afore^sd^ to execute ye law upon him where he liveth, & spare his appearance at ye Court; but in case when ye lie is greatly p'nicious to ye Comon Weall, it shall be more severely punished, according to ye nature of it."[1]

President Cutt died in 1682, and was succeeded temporarily by his deputy, Richard Waldron, a prominent and active man in the colony, and a zealous friend of Massachusetts, until the appointment and arrival of Cranfield as Lieutenant-Governor and commander-in-chief, and with powers greatly exceeding any of his predecessors. His commission begins thus, "Whereas our colony of the Massachusetts (*alias* Massathusetts Bay), within our dominion of New England, in America, hath taken upon themselves to exercise a government and jurisdiction over the inhabitants and planters in the towns of Portsmouth, Hampton, Dover, Exeter, and all others ye towns and lands in our Province of New Hampshire, lying and extending itself from three miles northward of Merrimack River into the province of Maine, not having any legal right or authority so to do, the said jurisdiction and all farther exercise thereof we have thought fit by the advice of our Privy Council to inhibit and restrain for the future. . . . Now know ye, that we, reposing especial trust and confidence in ye prudence, courage, and loyalty of you, the said Edward Cranfield, Esq., out of our especial grace, certain knowledge, mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint you our Lieutenant-Governor and commander-in-chief of all that part of our province of New Hampshire," etc. His commission has also these words, "and above all things we do by these presents will, require, and command you to take all possible care for the discountenance of vice and encouragement of virtue and good living, that by such example the infidels may be incited and desire to partake of the Christian religion; and for the greater care and satisfaction of our said loving subjects in matters of religion, we do here by will, require and command that liberty of conscience shall be allowed unto all Protestants, *and that such especially as shall be conformable to the rites of the Church of England shall particularly be countenanced and encouraged.*" This is the exception which is always understood with liberty of consience, especially to favor our own, and such an exception gives unbounded liberty of persecution to a narrow and bigoted official. In "liberty of conscience" and a desire to establish it there is not anything to choose between Puritan and Episcopalian in this period of excited controversy; neither knew what it really meant, each claimed it only so far as it suited his own interests or prejudices; so history everywhere gives a partial and false impression by the emphasis which the writer lays upon the injustice done to those with whom he happens to sympathize. In the "Notes on the Laws of New Hampshire," above quoted from, we find (page 10) this passage: "The Rev. Mr. Moodey, the only minister in Portsmouth during the administrations of Cutt and Cranfield, refused to baptize the children of some of his parishioners according to the ceremony of the English Church, though often and earnestly requested." Liberty of conscience seems to have been interpreted by him to mean intolerance of any conscience but his own. Yet no one who has read the history of this period with any freedom from bigotry would venture to say there was any less intolerance on the part of Cranfield, while, if enlightenment of conscience by a pure and noble life could be counted upon, Moodey was by far the more acceptable life.

Governor Cranfield left the province in May, 1685, and was succeeded for a short time by Walter Barefoote, his deputy, until the commission of Dudley in May, 1686, and he in turn was followed by Andros from December, 1686, to April, 1689. Then for a period of eleven months the province was without any government until it was reannexed to the province of Massachusetts on the 19th of March, 1690. During this period, as is shown by the careful paper of Mr. Charles W. Tuttle on "New Hampshire without Provincial Government," the attacks of Indians, especially the tragedy at Dover, in which the venerable Richard Waldron, one of the most prominent men in these settlements, and a number of the inhabitants were slain, and the dangers from the French revealed the weakness and insecurity of these separate colonies, and forced them for self-protection to join with the Massachusetts, under whose rule the Piscataqua remained until Samuel Allen was commissioned as Governor of the province, Aug. 13, 1692. His son-in-law, Usher, was appointed with him as Lieutenant-Governor, a man, as we shall see, particularly objectionable to the people on account of his arbitrary interest and action in the Mason claims.

[1] See Hoyt's "Notes on the Laws of New Hampshire."

Partridge, the Earl of Belmont, Dudley, and William Vaughan successively administered the government of this province, either as Governors or Lieutenant-Governors, until the commission of John Wentworth as Lieutenant-Governor, signed by the distinguished Joseph Addison as Secretary of State, was published to the province on the 7th of December, 1717, and the more settled history, government, and prosperity of the province begins, as well as the longer reigns of its rulers.[1]

CHAPTER IX.

PORTSMOUTH.—(*Continued.*)

The Mason Claims—Theological Movements—Early Clergymen—Cranfield and Moodey—Imprisonment of Moodey—Mr. Moodey's Interest in Harvard College—His Death.

Mason Claims.—During all this period, to the government of which we have briefly referred, and even to a much later date, the petitions and efforts of the Mason heirs were fruitful of the most constant and serious disturbance to the province, and of course with a legal if not an equity claim. In 1681 we find a petition, signed by most of the prominent settlers, setting forth that "the great matter of difficulty now amongst us is referring to Mr. Mason's pretensions to the propriety of the lands we possesse, some countenance to his clayme whereunto he hath gotten in yor Maj^{tys} Commission under the broad Seal, which we cannot but thinke has been by inderect meanes and untrue informations (in wch he abounds) obtained. Wee are informed y^{t} he has no authority, Authentique, Originall, or Duplycate, of any grant for the soyle, nor hath he in any measure attended the scope of such grant (if any such had been made to him), viz.: the peopling of the place and enlarging yor Maj^{tys} Dominions, both which have been vigorously attended by the present Inhabitants. The vast expense of estate is mostly if not merely a pretence. An house was built in this province, but the disbursements laid out were chiefly in the Neighbouring Province of Meyn, on the other side of the River, and for carrying on an Indian Trade in Laconia, in all wch his grandfather was but a partner, however he would appear amongst us as sole proprietor." The petition states at length how Mason has tried to substantiate his claims by the signatures of persons of no influence or account in the province, and adds, "These subscribers are the generality of the whole province, y^{t} are householders and men of any principles, port, or estate."

This is met by a counter petition from Mason, requesting all the acts of the Governor and company of the Massachusetts Bay to be declared void and illegal, and that "the petitioner may not be any longer kept out of his inheritance by the continuance and practices of evill minded men."

After Cranfield assumed the government here and had looked into this disturbing element, we find him writing that "Mr. Mason hath much misrepresented ye whole matter, both as to ye place and people. . . . Instead of being ready to own Mr. Mason as their Proprietor, they are very slow to admit of any person except their Sovereign Lord, the King, to be their Lord Proprietor." In the same paper he adds, "Touching Ecclesiastical Matters, the attempting to settle ye way of ye Church of England, I perceive wilbe very grievous to the people, However, Mr. Mason asserted y^{t} their Inclinations were m^{ch} y^{t} way. I have observed them to be very diligent and devout in attending on y^{t} mode of worship wch they have been brought up in, and hath been so long settled among them, and seem to be very tenacious of it, and am very thankfull for His Maj^{ties} gracious Indulgence in those matters."

In 1691, Robert Tufton Mason, to whom the estate of his brother, John Tufton Mason, had descended, sold his whole claim in the province of New Hampshire to a merchant in London, Samuel Allen, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds, a paltry sum after the statements of expenditures and the prosperity of the colony, or a proof that the confidence in his legal claim or the hope of recovering anything had nearly vanished. One of the chief reasons for Usher's unpopularity was his attempt immediately upon arriving to secure into his own possession all the papers relating to the Mason claims. For some time, through the determined opposition of Pickering, a man very prominent in the early history of the settlement in both church and State, he was prevented, and at last after succeeding, and after many discussions and legal attempts, a peaceful solution of the long standing contention was about reached when Allen died and his son carried on the strife. Again, in 1746, John Tufton Mason, still claiming a title to the realm of New Hampshire, sold it in fifteen shares to twelve persons prominent in the province, who at once released to all the towns the lands which came under the old grants, and Mason's claim forever fell asleep. Two or three conclusions are evident from a careful review of the whole matter,—that Mason was not the original founder of this colony, but the one who carried on the original settlement by Thomson to a successful issue; that he was one who by a long and generous interest showed his unwearied faith in its final success; that he doubtless spent large sums upon this colony without any encouraging returns; that after the settlement was by his heirs for a long

[1] John Wentworth was the son of Samuel Wentworth, the first of the name in Portsmouth. He lived on the south side of what is called Puddle Dock. At that time the vicinity of the Point of Graves was the business part of the town, and in 1670 is the record that Samuel Wentworth was licensed with "libertie to entertain strangers and sell and brew beare." In 1727 the town granted permission to build a bridge over the cove or dock, now called Liberty Bridge, but at that time the cove extended farther into the town, so that at high tide boats passed over Pleasant Street to the South Creek or mill-pond by the Universalist Church.

time abandoned there is every reason to suppose the wages of his colonists and their labors to build up the province fairly entitled them to most of the possessions here, and that most of the claims made by succeeding generations of heirs were manifestly exorbitant and unjust. But, on the contrary, when in "Notes on an Indenture of David Thomson and others," recently recovered among the papers of the Winthrop family, it is said, "New Hampshire has but little cause to cherish his (Mason's) memory; and he would probably have been forgotten but for the accidental revival of his name by the claims of his heirs, who used them as an instrument to annoy and perplex the settlers on the soil, who had acquired a right to their homesteads and farms by long undisturbed possession," we think we find here the old spirit of the Massachusetts to belittle the character of the settlers at the Piscataqua, for there is no reason to suppose that Mason was not an honorable, loyal, generous, and good man.

Theological Movements.—The change in the Piscataqua from Episcopacy to Puritanism, which was made during one of the most excited ecclesiastical periods in history, finds its only explanation in an understanding of the ecclesiastical parties of England and New England. That vast theological movement which spread over Europe in the sixteenth century under the name of the Reformation reached England in the reign of Henry VIII. Convocation after convocation for arranging articles of faith broke up with only a wider separation. During the next reign of Edward VI. a committee of bishops and divines translated and arranged from the Latin of the ancient liturgies enough to form the Book of Common Prayer, which substantially in its present form was adopted in 1548, and ordered to be read throughout the kingdom. The Established Church of England was a compromise between Papacy and Calvinism, the faith of Rome and Geneva, the two great rival centres of theology for that day. It was, and was intended to be, neither one thing nor another, but so admirably proportioned to the tastes of the discordant factions that in it the Romanist might find enough of his old ritual to make him think he was still coming to mass and the Puritan enough of change to make him think the church had been purified, and, as a matter of history, "even those who were addicted to the Romish communions made no scruple of attending the Established Church. Her doctrinal confessions," says Macaulay, "set forth principles of theology in which Calvin or Knox would have found scarcely a word to disprove. Her prayers and thanksgiving, derived from the ancient liturgies, are very generally such that Cardinal Pole might have heartily joined in them. Utterly rejecting the doctrine of transubstantiation, and condemning as idolatrous all adoration paid to the sacramental bread and wine, she yet, to the disgust of the Puritan, required her children to receive the memorials of divine love, meekly kneeling upon their knees. Discarding many rich vestments which surrounded the altars of the ancient faith, she yet retained to the horror of weak minds the robe of white linen which typified the purity which belonged to her as the mysterious spouse of Christ." And yet, as history found, in the very concessions which gave her birth were the elements which forbade perpetuity, and by the gradual development of which she is now breaking to pieces.

When Mary came to the English throne, through her leaning to Catholicism, the ancient liturgies of the mass were revived, and the Book of Common Prayer abandoned. Under Queen Elizabeth the service according to the Book of Common Prayer was restored. During her reign the thirty-nine articles were prepared by a convocation of the clergy, and at the same time a vote was taken in the Lower House upon throwing out the ceremonies, and they were retained only by a majority of one, showing how nearly balanced the Puritans and Episcopalians had become. After these articles were adopted the clergy were ordered to subscribe to them, and those who refused were termed Non-conformists. Elizabeth liked more and more the ritual of Rome, and felt more and more that the Reformers had gone too far in cutting off forms and observances; while on the other hand the Non-conformists, many of them leaving on account of persecution, came back from the homes of the Reformation whither they fled still more embittered against all forms, and persecution was returned by persecution.

When James came to the throne the Reformers expected from him some favors, because he had been reared in Scotland and because he had twice sworn and subscribed to their Confession of Faith, and once said in the General Assembly of the Puritans that he praised God he was born to be king of such a church, the purest in the world, and that the service of the Church of England was an ill said mass in English.

But we have all found that the promises and professions of a man before gaining office and his performances afterwards are rarely in accord. So when James became king his demeanor towards the Puritans entirely changed. He was himself a man of free living to say the least, liked mirth and sports, and could not bear the severe discipline of the Reformers. He had learned also in Scotland that with all their complaints against the Romanists the Presbyterian clergy of the Scotch Kirk had quite as much of the spirit of popery as the Romish priests, and that they were bent upon a union of church and State even more complete than at Rome, only it was to be of their ruling, and moreover he found that the Puritans were tending to a democracy sure to be his overthrow. "A Scotch Presbytery," said King James, "agrees as well with monarchy as God and the devil." So James as monarch began a violent opposition to the Puritans. Still the parties had not come to an open rupture, and James called a council to harmonize the differences. The subjects of greatest dispute

were the cross in baptism, the ring in marriage, the use of the surplice, and bowing at the name of Jesus. Some changes were made in the Common Prayer; each party went away more than ever dissatisfied. At this long reach of years it is impossible to enter into or portray the intense excitement which pervaded every class in England. The kingdom, about equally divided, was hastening on to the temporary rule of the Puritans during the establishment of the Commonwealth. Persecution on the side of the Established Church was met by raillery on the side of the Reformers. All the innocent amusements of life were classed with the guilty by the indiscriminating and stern Puritans. The sports of the English people came particularly under their ban, and when the king gave countenance to dancing, archery, and maypoles on Sunday after worship, the wrath of the Puritans was beyond control. Bear-baiting, then a favorite sport, particularly called forth the censure of the Puritans, and if with any of that humane instinct which at the present day characterizes the movement against cruelty to animals it had been well, but the Puritans opposed it not because it was wrong in itself or tortured the animals, but simply because their opponents indulged in it: as Macaulay has so pointedly expressed it, "the Puritans hated bear-baiting not because it gave pain to the bear but because it gave pleasure to the spectators."

All the forms of the church which had been endeared by generations of worshipers became the butt of the Puritans. The altar was removed from the wall and placed in the middle of the church, and thenceforth denominated the communion-table, while the papists irreverently termed them oyster-boards. The sermons of the Puritans, their long prayers and endless discourses, became the ridicule of the Ritualists. Queen Elizabeth used to say that two or three preachers were sufficient for a whole county, while the Puritans found not a little compensation for their exile in listening to sermons of indefinite length whenever they pleased.

To add to the theological bitterness came also a political warfare, for it was deemed by the reformers that the spirit of liberty could not coexist with monarchy, that Episcopacy was the natural enemy of democracy, and the same rancor they bore towards their spiritual head, the pope, was turned against their political head, the king.

The turbulence and bitter personalities which filled all England, both in church and State, are equaled but two or three times in history.

Now it was at the very culmination of these troubles that our settlements were made, the Bay Colony by the Puritans, Maine and New Hampshire, the Piscataqua by the adherents of the Established Churches. The first chapel on Pleasant Street was built, and Richard Gibson, the first minister of the Piscataqua parish, preached in it the very year (1638) that Episcopacy was abolished in England, and the glebe with its chapel and parsonage was given by the inhabitants to the wardens and their successors forever, just on the eve of the civil war in England. Can any one at all acquainted with the bitterness of party feeling, either in politics or theology, fail to see a sufficient explanation of the constantly repeated charges against the Piscataqua settlement that it was begun and carried on simply in the interests of trade, and by men who had no religion, for to the Puritans Episcopacy was no religion? On the other hand, does not the same height of party feeling lead us to suppose that the supporters of the Established Church at this point did everything with reference to its perpetuity, if for no other reason because it was, even though weak, an open testimony to their cause in the very face of Puritanism? No one can wish to question the purity of life or the praiseworthy sacrifices of many of the Puritans, or that the first settlement of the Plymouth Colony was made singly in the interests of religious liberty; but the spirit of colonization at that time pervaded all classes about alike, and the character of the various settlements soon became much the same.

One of the Hiltons of our Dover settlement, first settled at Plymouth, writes from there in 1621, and after speaking of the pleasant climate, fertile lands, plentiful timber, and abundant fruits, goes on to say, "We are all freeholders, the rent day doth not trouble us, and all those good Blessings we have in their season for taking. Our Companie are for most part very religious, honest people; the word of God sincerely taught us every Sabbath, so that I know not anything a contented mind can here want." Nothing could better reveal than this private correspondence the actual character of the colony,—persons who felt a glad sense of release from their persecutions, from the restraints and taxes and formalities of an old community, and who were equally pleased with the devoutness of their simple worship.

There was an additional reason why the Bay Colony should regard this colony with distrust, and follow it with all the misrepresentations born of the bitter conflict in England. Puritanism had not yet quite gained the supremacy, and until it did there runs all through the history of that settlement a fear of Episcopacy, lest perchance they should themselves be brought under its sway. Elements of the Established Church constantly come to the surface, and call forth such a feeling of indignation, wrath, and anxiety as can now hardly be appreciated.

When Robert Gorges, son of Sir Ferdinando, came to the Massachusetts Bay, with a learned and worthy minister of the English Church to begin a settlement, and other families, they found no peace. Attempts to found Episcopal Churches in Massachusetts proved constant failures. At Salem Common Prayer was read for a while, but Maverick and Skelton, and Blackstone and Lyford, and other clergymen of the Established Church found no reception for their views and

little toleration for their efforts. The Massachusetts Colony was constantly in dread lest the king should impose the ceremony of the Church of England upon them, and, either with or without just reason, constantly suspected Mason and Gorges and the settlement at the Piscataqua of inducing the king to do so, and charged them with misrepresenting the Bay Colony to the government of England.

On the other hand, the settlements along the Maine coast and at Piscataqua were strictly in the interests of the Established Church; and without making any claims for the special godliness of their members, the testimony is ample that though the kind of religion was different from the Bay Colony, there was just as much interest in the kind. When the expedition under Popham reached the Maine coast in 1607, as soon as they land they listen to a sermon from their preacher, Richard Seymour, and as soon as they disembark they build a church.

It is easy to see, therefore, that all the heat of ecclesiastical troubles in the old country was reproduced in these neighboring settlements. The question then arises, How did the Episcopal parish here pass so rapidly and completely under the control of the Puritans? The solution is not afar. In the first place, as in the Bay Colony some elements of Episcopacy appear, so there were doubtless some of Puritanism already here from the beginning. Next, with the greater influence and fear of the Massachusetts colony, all her efforts were directed towards hastening the supremacy of Puritanism. We find a record that a merchant of London writes to John Winthrop, Jr., "there are honest men about to buye out the Bristoll men's plantations on Piscataqua, and doe propose to plant there five hundred poor people;" and a little later Bristol merchants who had bought the patents of Edward Hilton sell them to purchasers by the encouragement of Massachusetts, "in respect they feared some ill neighborhood from them;" whereupon one of the Puritan historians writes, "As these new proprietors were of Puritan preferences and principles, such a consideration must have been very welcome to the Bay authorities, who naturally wished to be surrounded by those who labored for the same great cause of reformation."

To the ecclesiastical enmity which separated the colonies at the Bay and at the Piscataqua there must be added a political animosity also, arising from the feeling on the part of some that the Bay Colony had assumed here a jurisdiction which never justly belonged to it, a feeling which seems to have remained deep-seated and active even to the time of the appointment of the first Governor of the separate province of New Hampshire.

In 1664 the king appointed commissioners to visit all these colonies and collect testimony in regard to the many complaints which had reached the court. The appointment of it created great opposition by the Bay Colony, and great consternation at the Piscataqua. The religious and political differences ran so high that the commissioners found hard work and ill treatment awaiting them. John and Richard Cutt, who seem to be the leading selectmen of Portsmouth, send a messenger post-haste to Boston for advice, saying that although "our people the five to one are in their hearts for the Bay, yet they have fears that the king's commissioners will gradually take advantage upon us by secret seducing the ignorant and ill affected, then will openly prevail with the rest;" but when the commissioners came and held their meeting at Portsmouth, one Henry Sherborne (the same who was a church warden), when it was demanded who would be under the immediate government of the king and renounce the Massachusetts, "the sayd Henry Sherborn sayd, '*one and all* for the King,' or in words to that effect."

Such are the incidents which reveal to an impartial consideration the true condition of the colony, its various divisions, its theological and political excitement, and its personal animosities.

In the light of this historical sketch we find then a far safer and more sufficient explanation of the early matters of our settlement than it has been customary to give. All the charges that it was made only in the interests of trade, and that it was wholly irreligious, or, as Winthrop says, that it was the usual manner (some of them) of the colonists here to countenance all such lewd persons as fled from the Bay here, as if our settlement was composed of that class of persons, fall to the ground. The accusation has the common sound and taint of the party feeling which ran at that time so high. Many early settlers both at the Bay and here were of the highest class of colonists who ever left a mother-country, and many were of that restless nature moved by the numberless motives which fill all new settlements. As human beings they were pretty much the same, as worshipers they were widely apart and greatly embittered against each other, but the settlement at the Piscataqua I have satisfactorily shown was planned and supported enthusiastically in the interests of Episcopacy.

In the light of this historical review we find the only true explanation of another point which has been as steadily misunderstood or misrepresented. If the first parish and church were Episcopal, how is it that all the services after the departure of Gibson were by Puritan ministers, and that the chapel, parsonage, glebe land, and all the appointments for public worship were transformed with seemingly so little public or long-continued opposition to the Puritans?

In the first place we must give up all those suggestions which, if they did not show themselves as too partisan, would be too absurd, such as that the forms of the deed were expressed according to the Church of England, and appropriate church terms were used because no other were at hand; that the deed was *purposely* drawn so as to leave the form of worship to be decided from time to time. Would

anybody have reasoned thus if a Catholic priest had been chosen, or the glebe land come under the Romanists' patronage, or that the adherents of the Established Church, in assenting to the worship they were powerless to prevent, did ever see in the change any perversion of the original intention and employment of the gift? We all well know that churches are never thus indifferently founded, and that the denominational spirit is not so readily transferred, and does not so readily die out. If we could ask Walford and Sherborne, the first wardens, or any of the little congregation of churchmen who, in that little log chapel on Pleasant Street, saw the Puritan minister, Parker, officiate in the winter of 1642 without robes, and without the Book of Common Prayer, whether there was in that any perversion of the provisions for the maintenance of a church, can there be any doubt what their reply would be?

The parish had been gathered, the chapel and parsonage built, and the glebe land set apart with no other thought than that the worship according to the Established Church of England would be perpetual in the Piscataqua settlement, but the proprietors and supporters of the settlement died, and their estates came into new hands. Some of the leading churchmen of the colony went elsewhere or died, and of course many of the settlers were as willing to support the worship of one church as another, and some were earnest for Puritanism. The Bay Colony, as we have seen, was far more populous and prosperous, and even reached as far as England to see that their neighboring settlers were of the same faith. The jurisdiction of Massachusetts was established over the Piscataqua settlement just at that time, and the very year the chapel was built Episcopacy was abolished in England. If all the records which a sectarian zeal made way with were extant, we should doubtless find more open opposition to the rule and worship of the Puritans than we do, but the Episcopalians could no longer support public services, and their numbers were soon almost lost in the rapid increase of Puritans. In secret, without a doubt, they trusted that the Established Church would soon be triumphant, the combination with Massachusetts be dissolved, and the king confirm to them all the rights of their chapel and worship. That time never came. It remained for them to worship in their own chapel under other forms or to have no public worship at all. They did the former, and even Sherborne himself became much interested in subsequent ministrations of the South Parish, and in the building of the Second Church.

The Puritans, too, could not as I see have done or been expected to do otherwise. There was the unused chapel and parsonage and glebe land; perhaps no one thought of objecting to their worshiping in it. When Sunday came round, as a company of travelers in distant lands and of divers faiths, they were all glad of some kind of worship, and went to what they had. As to their appropriating it as their own thereafter, that was what either side was doing to the other whenever it could during that long period of ecclesiastical anarchy, and justice from one bitterly excited sect towards another is something which is still remanded to a Sunday's meditation rather than to the consideration of a parish meeting.

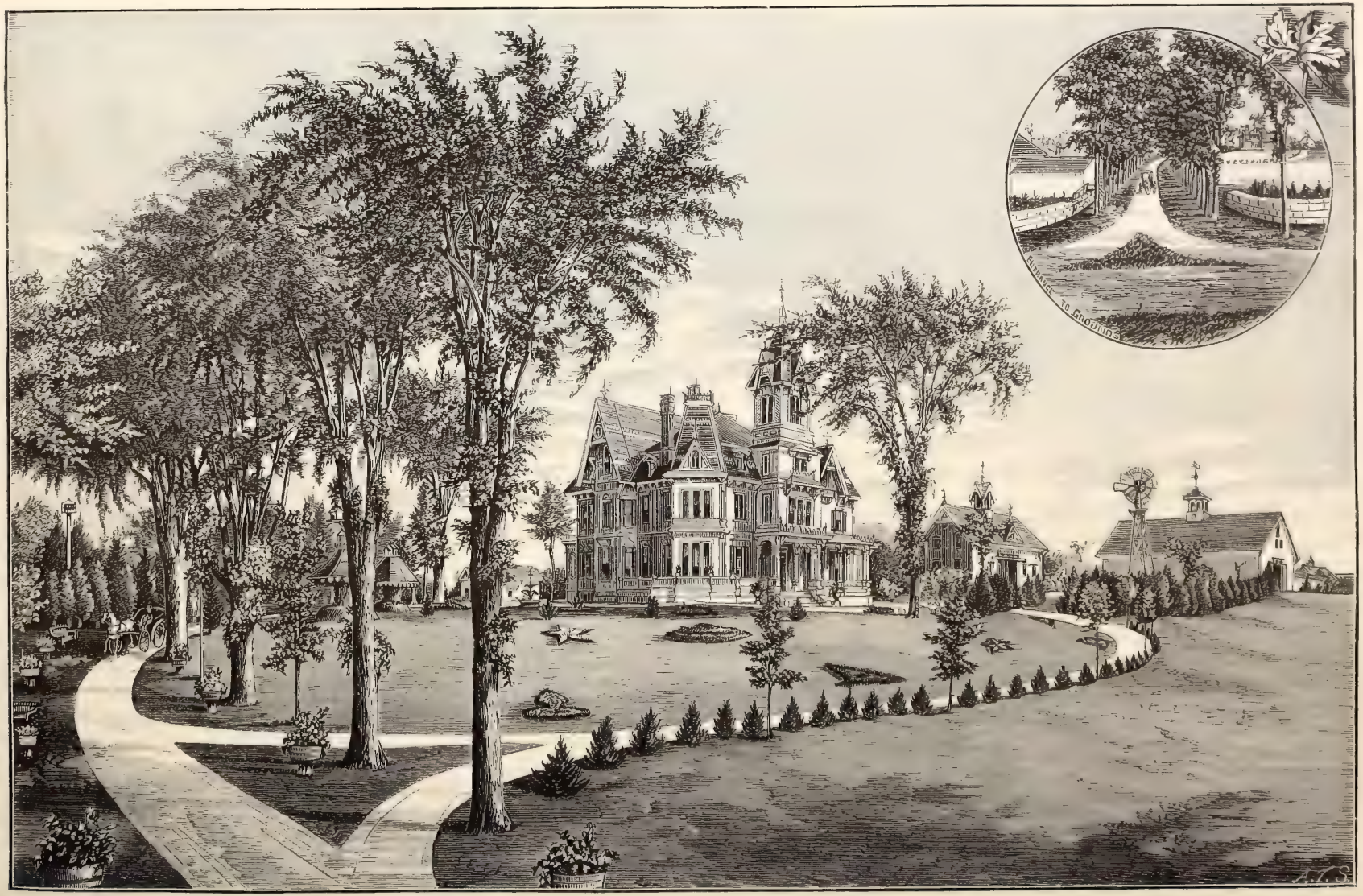
I find not so much fault with what the Puritans did at the time as their explanations of it afterwards, when a calmer survey of history, or a little meditation upon the golden rule, ought to have taught them better, not so much with what they did in the heat of theological warfare as what they attempted to justify in the calm of Christian worship.

With the departure of Gibson in 1642 the public services of Episcopacy in the Piscataqua settlement came to an end. We shall find that it was almost precisely a century before they were again opened, but not so as to have any historical associations with the first parish and chapel of their faith on Pleasant Street; all the worshipers there had become a part of the South Parish, and yet it is but a fair concession to the tenacity with which we know persons hold to their inherited or adopted faith to regard it as quite probable that during that century Episcopacy did not quite die out among the descendants of the early worshipers.

The most important incidents in the recorded history of this settlement now follow for a time the two or three principal pastorates. Joshua Moodey began his ministrations in the year 1658, and the next year was regularly settled as the minister of the town. He was born in Wales in 1632, and brought by his father to this country the following year. The family lived for a time at Ipswich, and removed to Newbury in 1635. Mr. Moodey graduated at Harvard in 1653, and began the study of theology. He preached in the new meeting-house in Portsmouth with so much approval that a subscription was taken for his maintenance for a year, and then he was called to be the minister, yet such was the division of sentiment on account of Puritanism and Episcopacy, preventing any permanent and harmonious action, that he was minister of the town for twelve years before a church, meaning thereby a body of communicants, was gathered. The Episcopal element, though small, was so important and influential that in regard to all matters pertaining to the minister's support it had to be regarded, and it persistently opposed everything which tended to the strict organization of Puritanism. The history of the formation of the church is still plainly preserved in Mr. Moodey's own handwriting, and runs as follows:

"PORTSMOUTH, N. E., Anno 1671.

"After many serious endeavors wch had been used by ye then minister of ye place (since the pastor of ye Church there) in publig, & by severall of ye Inhabitants in Private; ye Lord (without whose presence and Blessing man builds but in vaine) was pleased at length to lay ye foundation of an House for himself in this place, of ye Beginning and progress whereof here follows a brief but true account. In ye winter of ye foregoing year [viz., 1670] there were severall meetings together of ye minister with sev'll of ye Inhabitants (who were members of other congregations) in ye



RESIDENCE OF E. H. WINCHESTER,

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

country & by providence settled Inhabitants in Portsmo', to discourse and confer about ye greate worke and necessary Duty of entering into Church Fellowship, yt themselves might enjoy all ye ordinances of ye Lord's House, & theyr little ones also might be laid near God's Altars, and brought up under ye Instruction & Discipline of his House. Nor could they yt were members of other churches any longer satisfy themselves to live without ye enjoyment of those edifying & strengthening ordinances yt theyr soules had in some measure formerly tasted ye good of, tho' now for some yeares been kept from; others also, well affected to ye worke, professed theyr longings after those fatt and marrowed things in God's house, and theyr readiness to joyne with yue in helping to build if they should be found fitt for ye same.

"Hereupon sev'll assembled in Private & sought ye Lord by fasting & prayer yt. hee would discover to us a right way (there being many feares and discouragements before us) for ourselves and little ones (Ezra viii. 21, 22, 23), and wee hope wee may say hee was entreated of us, as ye Event hath in some measure (blessed bee his name) made manifest."

Then follows an account of private meetings, which were continued several days, to discuss the subject and arrange the conditions of church membership; meetings of inquiry as to relations of one to another, so that they could freely unite in the same society; of consent to several sermons delivered by Mr. Moodey upon the subject in the latter part of 1670 and beginning of 1671; of a committee appointed to "acquaint the Civill" authority of their purpose; of an invitation sent to other churches; of their attendance with the civil authority; of a sermon by the pastor, and the ordination of the pastor by several of the elders, and of the ordination of a deacon by imposition of hands and prayer.

The nine persons who were embodied and formed the first communicants were Joshua Moodey, Mr. John Cutt, Mr. Richard Cutt, Elias Stileman, Mr. R. Martyn, James Pendleton, Samuel Haines, Mr. John Fletcher, and John Tucker. So widely were they scattered that Stileman was from New Castle, and Haines from Great Bay, at Greenland.

Cranfield and Moodey.—It seems from the language of Cranfield's commission that one of the principal objects of his appointment was to settle the serious difficulty constantly reappearing in the colony in regard to the claims of the heirs of Mason. His descendants, under the lead of Robert Mason, Esq., one of Cranfield's Council, came to reassert their right to most of the land here, which had been greatly improved, and the titles to which having been derived from the government of Massachusetts Bay, the judges in England had set aside. The most serious disturbances the colony had yet known now began. Cranfield's residence was at Great Island, now New Castle, where a number of the leading colonists lived. Of course, Cranfield and Mason became at once objects of bitter hostility to all the settlers, who, without any or with no good legal titles, began to fear the loss of their possessions. The home government had decided that on account of great expenses which the ancestors of this Robert Mason had incurred upon their grant of land at the Piscataqua he had a claim upon the estates here. Mason agreed with the home government to demand nothing for the time past, nor molest any one in the time to come, provided the tenants would pay him sixpence on the pound on a just and true yearly value of all their estates. If no settlement could be made upon these terms, the cases were to be sent to England for decision. It is easy to see the tumult into which the colony was thrown, it being determined almost unanimously that the claims of Mason would not be satisfied. Each house became the seat of a secret conspiracy. All conversation was about the claims of Mason and the unpopular Governor at Great Island. The result of it was that Cranfield could not settle the difficulties, adjust the claims, nor resist the wide-spread opposition, nor, as it has generally been represented, obtain any personal advantages from the office. Complaints were made against him, and listened to by the government, that he had attempted to settle himself cases which ought to have been sent to England, and he left the province in 1685. Whether it was because Cranfield was sincerely desirous to favor the Established Church, or whether he used this plea to cover up plans for self-aggrandizement, or whether it was because the Rev. Mr. Moodey, as one of the most influential men of the settlement, was in the way of his success, Governor Cranfield soon came to an open rupture with Mr. Moodey. A ministry of twenty-four years at the time Governor Cranfield came, and steadily increasing in favor and influence, had given to Mr. Moodey a sway in all local as well as parish matters which could not easily or safely be disputed, and that Mr. Moodey was not unwilling to use it appears from a letter of one Chamberlain, secretary of the province and justice of the peace, wherein it is stated that Mr. Moodey was "archbishop and chief justice too."[1]

[1] In one of Cranfield's letters he says, "I found Mr. Moodey and his party so troublesome that I believed myselfe unsafe to continue longer amongst them till I had the continuance of a ffrigott and full instructions to reduce them to better understanding." Capt. Barefoot also shows the general feeling of the church party towards the Puritan element and the acts of the Massachusetts by writing, "I have beene an inhabitant about five and twenty years, during wch time I have not only made my observation upon ye humors and carriage of this people, but by the means of some of my neare relations being married into ye wealthiest familyes in this country, I have been thoroughly informed of the intregies and designs of the faction and malignant party who managed all publicke affaires here whilest this province was under the Massachusetts jurisdiction, & very unwillingly submitted to a change of government wch his Majty by his Royal Commission hath established, & although Massachusetts exercise noe authority in this province, yet they influence things as they please, there being a strict confederation between ye ministers and church members of this province and those of ye Massachusetts Collony, who Governe and sway ye people as they please, noe pope ever acted wth greater Arrogance than these preachers who enflame the people to their fantastick humors and debauch them from theire duty & obedience to his Majesty & his Lawes, & are ever stirring them up to disloyalty & intermeddling in all civill affaires."

And again Cranfield writes, "When the charter shall be made void it will be necessary to desolve their University of Cambridge, for from them all the severall colonys in New England are supplyed the people. Lookeing upon their Teachers little less than Apostles, it is incredible what an influence they have over the vulgar, & do make it their business dayly to excite and stir them up to Rebellion, being profest Enimies to the King's govmt & Church it is to be feared this people will never bee reclaimed until the University of England supply these Colonys, the not nipping them in the budd may prove of great inconveniences. By taking away their University (which will also be forfeited with their

The occasion for an open rupture between the head of the State and the head of the church came in 1684. In that year one of the leading characters of Great Island, George Jaffrey, a constable, and a prominent merchant, was brought before the court for some evasion or infringement of the revenue laws, but for some reason legal proceedings against him were stayed, and he seemed about to escape. Mr. Jaffrey was, however, a member of the church worshiping at the old South, and it came to the ears of Mr. Moodey that there had been some false swearing in the matter, and when the State let Mr. Jaffrey go the church took him up. Mr. Moodey brought Mr. Jaffrey before the church for discipline, against the command of the Governor, and in the end obtained from him an open confession of his wrong, a confession so sincere that, instead of provoking him, it led Mr. Jaffrey to be afterwards an active, useful, and leading man in the church. Thereupon a short time after Governor Cranfield issued an order that after the 1st of January ensuing all the ministers within the province should admit all persons of suitable years and not vicious or scandalous in their lives to the blessed sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and their children unto baptism; and if any persons desired the sacrament, or their children to be baptized according to the liturgy of the Church of England, it be done accordingly under penalty of imprisonment of the clergyman refusing and the loss of all the profit of his spiritual benefices. This was in accordance with a statute of Queen Elizabeth, but it was also in conflict with a later statute granting liberty of conscience unto all Protestants,—a provision as we have seen plainly made in Cranfield's commission, and also in conflict with a provision of the church in not permitting one who was not in holy orders to administer its sacraments, and Mr. Moodey had not been ordained to the Church of England ritual. In spite of all this the arbitrary and enraged Governor sent word to Mr. Moodey soon after that on a following-named Sunday he should attend worship at his church and receive the sacrament according to the service of the Established Church. The order reads very much like the reported command of one of our colonels in the late war, ordering out a battalion of men to be baptized, so as not to be surpassed by a revival in another regiment. The Governor sent also to Rev. Seaborn Cotton, of Hampton, saying that when he had prepared his soul he would come and demand the sacrament of him, as he had done at Portsmouth. Whether the Governor ever prepared his soul is not a matter of history, but without waiting for that the minister of Hampton at once fled to Boston. It was not so with the more courageous minister of Portsmouth. Mr. Moodey refused to obey the Governor, saying, "I told the marshall I durst not, could not, should not do it," whereupon complaint was made against him of violating the statute of Queen Elizabeth; "that the said Joshua Moodey, being the present minister of the Town of Portsmouth, in the province of New Hampshire, . . . by the duty of his place is by laws and statutes of the said realm of England required and commanded to administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in such manner and form as is set forth in the Book of Common Prayer and administration of sacraments and other rites and ceremonies in the Church of England, and shall use no other manner or form than is mentioned and set forth in the said Book. Whereas the said Joshua Moodey in contempt of the said Laws and Statutes hath wilfully and obstinately refused to administer the sacrament of the Lord's supper, according to the manner and form set forth in the said Book of Common Prayer unto the Hon. Edward Cranfield, Gov. of his Maj. in the Province of N. H., and others of his Maj^{s}. Council of the said Province, and doth wilfully and obstinately use some other form than is by the said statutes ordained, Therefore, &c., doth pray that the said Joshua Moodey being thereof convicted according to the Law, may suffer such penalties as by the said statutes are made and provided." In another information against Mr. Moodey praying for judgment against him that he might suffer the penalties of the statute we find this expression: "The said Moodey having for many years had the appearance & reputation of a minister of God's word." It seems that the justices were divided in their opinion, two holding that he was not liable to the penalty on

charter) the Effect will come, for all other waies will be ineffectuall, the fountaine being impure."

And still once more Cranfield writes, "The experience I have had in this small governm^{t} plainly discovers no true obedience nor good can be expected upon ye regulation of the Massachusets Colony if the Assemblymen or other persons in publick trust doe consist of the Congregated Church members, the ministers giving it as doctrine that the Oath of Supremacy, & all other oaths that are not approved of by the Ministers & Elders of their Churches are unlawful in themselves, therefore 'tis my humble opinion that it will be absolutely necessary to admit no person into any place of Trust but such as take ye Sacrament & one conformable to the Rites of the Church of England, for others will be so influenced by their ministers as will obstruct the good settlement of this place, & I utterly dispair of any true duty and obedience paid to his Maj^{ty} untill their Colledge be suppresst and their Ministers silenced, for they are not only Enimies to his Maj^{ty} & government, but Christ himself, for of all the inhabitants of this Province, being about four thousand in number, not above three hundred Christened by reason of their Parents not being members of their Church. I have been this 16 months persuading the ministers to admitt all to the Sacrament & Baptism that were not vitious in their lives, but could not prevail upon them, therefore with advice of the Councell made this inclosed order. Notwithstanding they were left in the entire possession of their churches and only required to administer both Sacraments, according to the Liturgie of ye Church of England, to such as desired them, which they refuse to doe, and will understand Liberty of Conscience given in his Maj^{ts} Commission not only to exempt them from giving the Sacrament according to the Book of Comon Prayer, but make all the Inhabitants contribute to their Maintenance, although they refuse to give them the Sacrament & Christen their Children, if it be not absolutely enjoyned here, & in other Colonies, that both Sacraments be administered to all persons that are duly qualified, according to the form of the Comon Prayer, there will be perpetual dissentions and a total decay of the Christian Religion."

What an admirable illustration of the confusion most rulers would create when they meddle with theological subjects of which they are ignorant, and the blindness of that bigotry which is seeking to establish for itself the very thing it is condemning in others!

account of the liberty of conscience granted to all Protestants here, and four holding that he was. Mr. Moodey himself, at the Quarter Sessions the 5th of February, 1684, upon examination pleaded "his not being ordained, having no maintenance according to the statute, and therefore not obliged to do that work which the statute required. Besides, these statutes were not made for these places; the known end of their removal hither being that they might enjoy liberty in these foreign plantations which they could not have by virtue of the statutes at home, and were allowed to have here, especially our commission granting liberty of conscience." But it was all to no purpose, for the Governor had determined upon his imprisonment, and to the prison at Great Island Mr. Moodey went.

There is preserved a letter of one William Vaughan, who was imprisoned about the time, containing a journal with comments of current events. He writes, "Above all, our minister lies in prison, and a famine of the Word of God is coming upon us. No public worship, no preaching of the word. What ignorance, profaneness, and misery must needs come." Under date of Feb. 10, 1684:

"The Sabbath is come, but no preaching at the Bank nor any allowed to come to us. . . . Motions have been made that Mr. Moodey may go up and preach on the Lord's day, though he come down to prison at night, or that neighbor ministers might be permitted to come and preach, or that the people might come down to the prison and hear, as many as could. But nothing will do; an unparalleled example amongst Christians, to have a minister put out and no other way found to supply his place by one means or other. Good Mrs. Martin was buried, being not able to live above one Sabbath after the shutting up of the doors of the Sanctuary."

How many would die for that reason now? Mr. Martyn, one of the first seven members of the church, was also imprisoned, and this journal is authority for the remark that the Governor said to him, "I want money and will have it." "But," said Martyn, "I have none." Then said the Governor, "I will take you home," adding also that Martyn was a church-member, and he would watch him and all such and be sure to pay them off if he could catch them. In April, after they had been "nine Lord's days without a sermon," Mason, in absence of Cranfield, gave leave for any minister to come and preach at the Bank, whereupon Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Rowley, came for two Sundays, the 13th and 20th of April.

We find this item under date of September 12th: "Mr. Joshua Moodey, being to take a journey out of the Province, was forced to give a recognizance of £200 to return in three weeks, if alive and well."

Mr. Moodey underwent imprisonment with a courageous spirit, and writes during his confinement:

"I told the court that I should go to prison with much more peace than they sent me thither, and particularly applied myself to Roby, a church-member, and told him that I had done nothing but what he was by solemn covenant engaged to maintain, and wished him to provide against the day when these things should be overhauled. . . . But blessed be God for Jesus Christ, I am quiet and at peace. Thus I have many things that are matter of repentance and shame to me, yet in this matter I am abundantly satisfied in my lot, and hope shall be a gainer, and that the cause of Christ will gain by my sufferings. Only methinks I find it a hard matter to suffer in a right manner. Something of stoutness of spirit, some other sinister ends are apt to creep in and spoil suffering work. The Lord grant that I may have grace so to carry it as not to lose aught that I have done and do now suffer! I beg your hearty prayers for me, that with integrity and sincerity I may cheerfully and patiently bear my cross till the Lord shall give me a discharge."

There is another letter dated "From the prison, 27th 1st Mo., 1684," *i.e.*, March 27, 1684, in which he writes to Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Rowley, urging him to come to Portsmouth and preach:

"Oh, consider that my poor flock have fasted about forty days, and must now be an hungered! Have pity upon them, have pity upon them, and thou, my friend! And when you have taken your turn we shall hope for some other. You will thereby not only visit me in prison, but feed a great multitude of the hungry and thirsty little ones of Christ, which will be accounted for at that day. Pray come early enough in the week to give notice to the people. (I do also in behalf of my dear and tender wife, thank you for yours to her.) Now pray for me, that I may have an humble heart, and that my whole soul, body, and spirit may be sanctified and kept blameless to that day."

Mr. Moodey was once allowed to leave the prison and make a short visit to his family. He was released after thirteen weeks' imprisonment under a strict charge to preach no more within the province on penalty of further imprisonment, whereupon he removed to Boston, and was at once called to be assistant minister with Rev. John Allen at the First Church, and at once occupied a prominent place, and was held in the highest regard during the eight years of his ministry. Mr. Moodey seems to have followed the course of the justices who condemned him with a keen vision, and he interpreted the disasters which befell them as a divine retribution for his imprisonment, and in the church records he writes of them as follows: "Not long after Green repented, and made his acknowledgment to the pastor, who frankly forgave him. Roby was excommunicated out of Hampton Church for a common drunkard, and died excommunicated, and was by his friends thrown into a hole near his house for fear of an arrest of his carcass. Barefoot fell into a languishing distemper, whereof he died. Coffin was taken by the Indians at Cochecho, 1689, his house and mill burnt, himself not being slain but dismissed. The Lord give him repentance, though no signs of it have yet appeared."

While Mr. Moodey was at Boston he became a fellow of Harvard College, and upon the death of Rev. John Rogers, the president, the distinguished honor of that office was offered to him, but declined.

It had doubtless been greatly owing to Mr. Moodey's interest in educational matters that in May, 1669, the inhabitants of Portsmouth sent to the General Court of the Massachusetts the following address, to which Mr. Moodey's name is appended:

"*To the much Hon^d the General Court of the Massachusetts assembled at Boston*, 20 *May*, 1669:

"The humble address of the inhabitants of the town of Portsmouth humbly sheweth that seeing by your means (under God) we enjoy much peace and quietness, and very worthy deeds are done to us by the favorable aspect of the Government of this Colony upon us, we accept it always and in all places with all thankfulness. And tho' we have

articled with yourselves for exemption from publique charges, yet we never articled with God and our own consciences for exemption from gratitude which to demonstrate while we were studying, the loud groans of the sinking College in its present low estate came to our ears. The relieving of which we account a good work for the house of our God, and needful for the perpetuating of knowledge, both religious and civil, among us and our posterity after us, and therefore grateful to yourselves, whose care and study is to seek the welfare of our Israel. The premises considered we have made a collection in our town of £60 per annum (and hope to make it more), which said sum is to be paid annually for these seven years ensuing, to be improved at the discretion of the Hon^{d} overseers of the College for the behoof of the same and the advancement of good literature there, hoping withal that the example of ourselves (which have been accounted no people) will provoke the rest of the country to jealously (we mean an holy emulation to appear in so good a work), and that this hon^{d} Court will in their wisdom all meet vigorously to act for divesting the sad omen to poor New England; if a College begun and comfortably upheld while we were little should since now we are grown great, especially after so large and profitable an harvest, that this country & other places have reaped from the same. Your acceptance of our good meaning herein will further oblige us to endeavor the approving ourselves to be your thankful and humble servants.

"John Cutt.
"Richard Cutt.
"Joshua Moodey.

"in the name and behalf of the rest of the subscribers in the towne of Portsmouth."

This address from the inhabitants of the town of Portsmouth was presented by Mr. Richard Cutt and Joshua Moodey, May 20, 1669, and gratefully accepted; and the Governor, in the name of the whole met together, returned them the thanks of this court for their pious and liberal gift to the college therein.

The town of Portsmouth had then become the richest town, and the occasion of the subscription was a general collection for the purpose of erecting a new brick building at Harvard College. Dover gave thirty-two and Exeter ten pounds for the same purpose. This interest in Harvard College and the recollection that besides the election of Mr. Moodey to its presidency, Dr. Langdon, of the North Parish, was also called to the same office at a later period, Dr. Peabody, of the South Parish, fulfilling the same duties temporarily at a still later period, and that Dr. Stiles, of the North Parish, was called to the same office at Yale College, show how greatly the strength and substantial character of our parishes were due to their appreciation of and demand for an able, cultivated, and learned minister, and how greatly the congregations have departed from so general and deep an interest in true scholarship.

Mr. Moodey and Witchcraft.—But the one thing for which Mr. Moodey deserves the highest credit, and which shows a mind enlightened and liberal beyond the current opinions of his day, is the part he took in the witchcraft delusion, a delusion which, as we shall see at another time, hardly found any spread or reception in our settlement. While he was settled over the First Church in Boston, Salem was very much excited upon the subject, and Philip English, an eminent merchant of Salem, with his wife, were sent to the Boston jail by reason that the one at Salem was crowded with the victims of this terrible persecution. Mr. Moodey took an early occasion to call upon them and invite them to his church (they having the liberty of the town by day, on condition of returning to the jail at night), and preached from the text, "When they persecute you in this city flee ye into another," in which he justified every attempt to escape from the forms of justice when justice was violated in them. After service he visited the prisoners and advised them to flee, and offered himself to assist Mrs. English to escape. After much reasoning he induced them to go, and had provided, with the consent of the Governor, for their escape from the prison at midnight. They reached New York and remained until the danger was over, and yet so universally was witchcraft believed in, even by many of the best, that Mr. Moodey was severely denounced for opposing it.

Death of Mr. Moodey.—The long ministry of Mr. Moodey over the parish at Portsmouth created an attachment which is revealed by the words of tenderest sympathy while he was ministering to the First Church at Boston. He writes that during his residence there "the church were often visited by the pastor, and kept up theyr private meetings, and so held together, tho' some removed and others were taken away by death."

In a letter to Increase Mather, then in England, he writes, "If you can, in all your opportunities of waiting on his Maj^{ty} find a season to thrust in a happy word for poor N. Hampshire, who are under lamentable circumstances. Mason is dead, but his sons survive, and possibly may be worse than hee. You know how the poor people have been unreasonably harassed, and to raise one family on the ruins of half a dozen considerable Townes looks hard. 'Tis my affection to my people that has drawn this hint fro. mee. I leave it to your consideration and pray for God's presence to be with you." And again he writes, "If something could be done for the poor province of N. Hampshire & Mein, it would be a good work."

The year after Mr. Cranfield drove Mr. Moodey to Boston he was himself removed from his office here, and though the opportunity was offered, and Mr. Moodey constantly expressed the deepest interest in the parish here, it was not until 1693 that he returned. The explanation is very easy and satisfactory, if only we keep in mind the Episcopal element, which has been so steadily ignored, and which must have been brought to the surface, and probably was more important and influential than it had been since the ministry of Gibson. The want of harmony in the parish was doubtless such as to make him question the usefulness of his ministry, although never without the cordial, earnest support of a large portion of the parish. In July, 1688, Mr. Moodey wrote to Mather upon the subject, "I need exceedingly your advice about going to Portsmouth, which is vehemently urged by my church and people, and the next week we are to take counsell about it. The church is dear to mee, and I could bee glad to be with them, but the circumstances of my removing hence and being there

are tremendous to mee. Pray for mee daily." At length he removed his pastorate here, and continued it for four years, when a dangerous illness seizing him from his wearying labors he went to Boston for medical advice, and died there on Sunday, July 4, 1697. His funeral sermon was preached by Cotton Mather, from the text, "Looking steadfastly on him they saw his face as it had been the face of an angel," in which for all the virtues and gifts of a clergyman he is placed among the foremost of his day. "The church of Portsmouth," he says (a part of the country that very much owed its life unto him), "crys out of a deadly wound in his death."

That Mr. Moodey had an impressive manner, which left an influence upon his hearers, I should judge from a trifling incident, that during the time of rebellion under Cranfield, one Waldron, talking by the road with another of the subject, said he had been thinking of a sermon he heard that Mr. Moodey preached at Dover, and his text was "in the time of adversity consider." That he hesitated not to bring all the influences of religion upon the politics of his day may be judged from the deposition during the Corbet conspiracy of one who testified Corbet had said Mr. Moodey's prayers were but babblings, but withal he must be regarded as a man of distinguished abilities, ceaseless industry, fervent piety, and during a long ministry in a difficult field resolute in his sense of right, full of kindness and sympathy, foremost in every good work, devoted to his parish, and faithful unto the end.[1]

CHAPTER X.

PORTSMOUTH.—(*Continued.*)

Separation of the Town of New Castle—The Parish—Lithobolia—Prominence of New Castle—Prominent Inhabitants—The Sheafs Family—The Jaffrey House.

Separation of the Town of New Castle.—Until the year 1693 there was but one place of worship, the old South Meeting-house, for the inhabitants within the limits of Portsmouth, New Castle, Rye, Greenland, and a part of Newington.

From the settlement at Odiorne's Point in 1623 the way was easy across the beautiful waters of the Little Harbor to the Great Island (as New Castle is even still frequently called), with its small and pleasant beaches, its higher rocks, and its securer defenses by nature from the attacks of the Indians. One finds at the present time graves in all parts of the island, and although, by reason of the inconveniences of the ferries and in the growth of the colony, Portsmouth became more prominent and engrossed nearly all the history of the settlement, we must not forget that for a number of years Great Island was of more importance and the most populous and aristocratic part of the town. Here were the Governor's residence, the fort called William and Mary, on the site used ever since for the same purpose, the prison where Moodey and others were confined, the houses of several of the most wealthy and influential settlers, mansions of note for their day.

In the year 1693 there appears the following record:

"*To the Honorable, ye Lieut. Governor and Councile of this their Majesties Province of New Hampshire:* the humble petition of the Inhabitants of the Great Island humbly sheweth:

"That whereas we, being part of ye towne of Portsmo', and having found for many years great Inconveniences arising thereby in regard of the distance we are from the banck, and no way to it but by water, wherein there is great difficulty at any time, but sometimes more especially to the hazard of our healths and lives, in going up to attend the publike worship of God at Strawberry banck and having many poore people amongst us, both men and women and children, which have no convenience of passage, by which means ye greatest part of our people cannot enjoy ye hearing of ye word preached to them, wch causeth many times ye breach of ye Sabbath, and ye dishoner of God's holy worship; as also, our Island being ye mouth of ye harbor and Inlet into ye province, having the King's fort placed here, and all the stores of ammunition, wh. is of great Consequence and ought at all times to be carefully attended and lookt after; but if the Inhabitants of this Island must be confyned to attend their duty at Strawberry banck upon every publike ocation, the King's fort is left destitute of assistance, and lyes exposed to ye surprizall of ye enemie and our owne destruction; we therefore, the Inhabitants of ye Great Island, being a competent number to make and uphold a towneship, do humbly beg and desire of this honorable board ye Governr and Councill that we may be constituted a Towneship by ourselves, and that you would grant us the previleges and imunities as their Majestys have bin gratiously pleased to allow sutch a Towneship, . . . and ye petitioners shall ever pray."

This petition is signed by a number of persons, among whom we find names still common at New Castle. Of course there was considerable opposition on the part of Portsmouth to the petition. The selectmen appeared before the Council and confessed it was inconvenient for the inhabitants of Great Island to go to meeting at the Bank, and that the fort and stores ought not to be at any time deserted; but there should be a minister settled on the island rather than a separate town.

The Council, however, decided that Great Island should be made a township, and divided from the Bank, taking in Little Harbor and a part of Rye, and on the 30th day of May, in the fifth year of the reign of William and Mary, 1693, the charter of the town of New Castle was given. It is written on parchment in black letter, or old English, and preserved with great care among the town papers.

The early records of New Castle, beginning in the year the town was chartered, and for a long time supposed to be lost, have recently been returned from England in a state of good preservation, and written with accuracy and distinctness beyond our own. From these records it appears that a meeting-house had been erected at least as early as 1693, for in December of that year an order was put on "ye Meeting-House" for a town-meeting to agree with a "minister and discorse other things Necessary for the towne's Benefitt." The record of the meeting runs thus: "The Town mett on the 20th December at the Meeting-House and by the Inhabitants; then to discorse

[1] See chapter xv.

a minister were chosen 'a committee of five to join the selectmen to discorse and agree with a minister for the whole year next ensuing.'" The result was that Mr. (Benj'e) Woodbridge was engaged to be the minister for a year at a salary of sixty pounds and the contribution of strangers. Whence he came and when and why he left there is no record, but he is mentioned two or three times in a strange book written about that time and printed in London in 1698, to which we shall soon refer, and called Mr. Woodbridge, a divine. I judge there was some trouble in regard to the salary, as this is a trouble which seems to run through the record, or the inhabitants felt that they had not been sufficiently consulted, for soon after Mr. Woodbridge was settled his advice was asked in regard to a successor. He named three clergymen, and of course the parish did not agree upon any one of them; but in 1694 Mr. Samuel Moodey was "discoursed," and called by the parish at a salary of seventy pounds, finding himself housing and all other things on his own charge. This Mr. Moodey was a son of Joshua Moodey, the minister of Portsmouth, and was graduated at Harvard in 1639. He remained until the latter part of 1702, or early in 1703, and thereafter appears at the Shoals, where he is spoken of as "a man of piety and a pathetic and useful preacher." The last record in regard to him is on a matter of salary, the town agreeing to pay him not all in money, but part in provisions, and thereafter he is spoken of as the late pastor.

At a town-meeting held on the 24th of May, 1703, it was voted to settle Mr. John Emerson, at a salary of sixty-five pounds and the contributions of strangers; and also to build a minister's house, "when the town is able," and to fence in the land belonging to the "ministry," and to pay the minister the freight on his house goods. Altogether they seem to have begun with Mr. Emerson with a good deal of enthusiasm, perhaps because of his distinguished presence and gifts, which won promises they could not make good in money, for in 1710 Mr. Emerson complains to the town of the poor house in which he has lived ever since he came among them, and puts them in mind of their promise to build a parson's house. This seems to have led to some difficulty, which resulted in the loss of their minister, for although the town voted to build a parsonage, Jan. 18, 1710, the vote was not carried into effect for two years, and on the 17th of September, 1711, Mr. Emerson informed the town that he being sickly of the "ague, and the town not agreeing with him, he thinks it absolutely necessary for his regaining his health to move farther from the sea." He left in 1712, and in 1715 was settled over the South Parish of Portsmouth. When he left New Castle application was made to the president of the college and the minister at Cambridge to procure a minister suitable for the place, and in 1712, November 24th, it was voted "that Mr. William Shurtleff shall be ye minister in this town, and that he be called to office and ordained here," and in the same year it was voted "that ye Reverend Mr. William Shurtleff shall have sixty-five pounds per year for his annual salary during the time he lives single, but when his family increases by marriage it is voted that he shall have eighty pounds per year." In 1732 he gave up the parish at New Castle, and on the 21st of February, 1733, was installed over the South Parish, where he had a ministry of great prosperity for fourteen years.

The first meeting-house at New Castle, built in or before the year 1693, gave way to another in 1706, which was furnished with a bell of fine tone sent over from England, decorated with a beautiful altar-piece, and supplied with a silver communion service, to which was added a splendid silver cup, the bequest of a sister of Sir William Pepperell, and on the pulpit was a large folio Bible with illuminated letters, printed at the University of Oxford. This meeting-house was, perhaps, as a whole, finer than the first old South at Portsmouth, standing at the same time.

In these early records there are votes at the town-meetings which show the same general characteristics of the inhabitants in regard to social and religious customs that we have already noticed. We find the same order as to seating the townspeople in the meeting-house. We find it ordered "that one householder or more walk every Sabbath day in sermon time with the constable to every Publick House in ye town to suppress ill order, and If they think conveiniant, to private Houses also." We find the same votes in regard to the entertainment of strangers, and giving their names to the selectmen if they remain more than a few days. We find it ordered, "for the prevention of fire or other dangers which may happen by smoking in the Meeting-House, that every person soe smoking at any meeting in the Meeting-House be fined." We find it ordered, "for the prevention of charge coming on the town by some certain noted common drunkards, that the names of such persons be given by the selectmen to every publick house in the town in a paper, and a fine to be inflicted on whomsoever shall sell any drink to persons so noted and named." We find a vote that all the inhabitants shall pass the ferry free on Sabbath days and on all other public days; and we find many votes at various meetings about 1720, and thereafter, in regard to building a bridge over Little Harbor, which was built, fell into decay and disuse, was swept away by the tides. Another was built upon its site, of which within a few years almost the last traces have disappeared, and now, after the lapse of a century, the old discussion is renewed, and soon a third bridge will span the Little Harbor. Thus do the ways of travel return to their former courses.

Lithobolia.—The most remarkable incident in the history of Great Island is connected with one of the few cases of witchcraft in our neighborhood, and while one instance of the appearance of the witches

at Little Harbor is in all the accounts, this, the far more extraordinary, has been almost entirely lost sight of. There are two roads that lead into the ancient village, one by the water and the other a little farther inland. About a third of a mile east by south of the last bridge, on the latter road and very near to it, perhaps, indeed, on it, as the highway has been opened since the building disappeared, and on the land now owned by Mr. John Locke, there stood, as early certainly as 1686, a large mansion with a gambrel roof, a hall extending through the lower story, with several spacious chambers above. The house belonged to one George Walton, called a planter, and among the inmates was one Richard Chamberlain, a prominent public functionary under Cranfield, being variously styled justice of the peace, Secretary of State, clerk of the court, etc., and near by was a friend of his, also prominent in provincial matters, Capt. Walter Barefoot. When Chamberlain went home to England he wrote a book, which was printed in London in 1698, of which the following is the name and its explanation: "Lithobolia; or the Stone-throwing Devil. Being an Exact and True Account (by way of Journal) of the various actions of infernal Spirits or (Devils Incarnate) witches, or both, and the Great Disturbance and amazement they gave to George Walton's family, at a place called Great Island, in the province of New Hampshire, in New England, chiefly in throwing about (by an Invisible hand) stones, bricks, and brickbats of all sizes, with several other things as hammers, mauls, Iron Crows, Spits, and other domestic utensils, as came into their Hellish minds, and this for the space of a quarter of a year. By R. C., Esq., who was a sojourner in the same family the whole Time, and an Ocular witness of these Diabolical Inventions. The Contents hereof being manifestly known to the Inhabitants of that province and known of other provinces, and is upon record in his Majestie's Council Court, held for that province, 4to. Dedication 2 pp. 16, London: Printed and are to be sold by E. Whitlock near Stationer's Hall, 1698."

Lithobolia is a Greek word, signifying a throwing of stones, and is the title given to this book because it describes the intervention of supposed evil spirits whose manifestations took that form. The belief in witchcraft was then almost universal even among legal minds best trained to the examination and sifting of evidence. So easy is it for persons to see what they believe they will see therefore the book begins with a charge against the skeptical, incredulous, and infidel spirit of the age which should venture to disbelieve such well attested things, as with equal reason one might as well deny his very senses, infidelity being always nothing more than the reproach of not accepting the belief of the majority, no matter how much stronger or higher our faith may be in something different. The malicious acts of these fiends ceased about the time the Governor arrived, so that he insisted upon it that it was only the waggery of some unlucky boys, but this Chamberlain regards as impossible after the sight and testimony of so many considerable persons. These preternatural occurrences were supposed to be caused by the maliciousness of a neighboring woman, who pretended that some land of her field had been taken into the bounds of this George Walton, and who had been heard to say with much bitterness that Walton should never quietly enjoy that piece of ground. It would often be a source of grim satisfaction to many if they could thus call all the evil spirits to their aid in tormenting those who have infringed upon their rights. This true narrative, the writer says, is set down to rectify the depraved judgments and sentiments of such unbelieving persons as reject the operations and being of witches, and convince all who hear without prejudice by the testimony of eye-witnesses almost every day for a quarter of a year together.

One Sunday night, about ten of the clock, this Richard Chamberlain, justice of the peace, lodging at the house of George Walton, heard many stones thrown and hit with great noise against the top and all sides of the house. Walton and his neighbor, Amazeen, an Italian, had gone to examine the gate between their houses, which had a habit of being swung off the hinges and cast upon the ground, and as they returned to the house they were assaulted with a peal of stones, taken, as was supposed, from the rocks hard by the house (thus always, in spite of their belief in the supernatural and omnipotent agency, persons try to let the attendant circumstances make it easier for the divine agency) and by human hands as agents.

Everybody in the house was aroused by the strange alarm, and all looked out as sharply as possible, it being a bright moonlight night, but could make no discovery. Then a shower of stones, some of them as big as the fist, came into the entry of the house, whereupon they withdrew into the next room, none being hit save two youths. "Praised be Almighty Providence," says Richard Chamberlain; for certainly the infernal agent, constant enemy to mankind, had he not been overruled, intended no less than death or maim. Forthwith they began a search; they searched the hall, they searched the cellar, and of course the shower of stones began to diminish, but when they came into the room "these unfriendly lapidary salutations" were renewed. The windows were broken, and yet the stones had a way of coming apparently from the inside, forcing the bars and cast windows out, and themselves falling back into the room. One stone they took out of the glass of the window where it lodged itself in the breaking of it, in a hole exactly fit for the stone. Sometimes they scratched the stones, and found that the same ones were taken up and thrown at them again and again.

After four hours of fright Chamberlain concluded

to go to bed (thus do the powers of nature overcome the supernatural, and we go to sleep even in the presence of demons), but soon he was again awakened by another battery, when it seemed as if shelves, pictures, books, and everything had been knocked down, and upon all the household rushing to his room, they found a stone weighing eight pounds and a half, which had burst open the door. Soon after the manifestations ceased for that night. It was a disturbed night for the household, and in the morning each one had some strange experience to relate, which probably lost nothing in the relation. That day while the men were at work in the field, and with Mr. Woodbridge, the divine, now present to see, the stones came jumping and tumbling on the grass, and upon one person skeptically asserting he was not persuaded, but that the boys at work did throw them, the devil rewarded his infidelity by a blow with a stone upon the boy, which convinced the one and set the boy a-crying. That night Chamberlain began to play upon a musical instrument, perhaps to drive away his fears,—as boys whistle in the night,—when a great stone came rumbling into the room, which, he says, was on a much different account than in the days of old, and of old fabulous enchantments, his music being none of the best; and while many gathered at the house on account of the marvelous thing, just as the stones were being thrown about, two youths saw a black cat in the fields, which was shot at, but missed by its changing places, and being immediately at some distance, and then out of sight.

The next Monday Walton went by water to a place called Great Bay, and as the men were at work in the woods felling wood, there came another shower of stones, which they gathered into a pile under a tree, and returning after a time found they had disappeared, and were again thrown about. Once again, returning from Great Bay with a load of hay, about midway in the river he found his boat in a sinking condition by the pulling out of the stopple in the bottom,—"a contrivance, a combination," says Richard Chamberlain, "of the old serpent to have doomed my good landlord and his company." At one time, after a number of prominent persons gathered there had been wondrously affected by these strange things, they offered themselves to give testimonies, which Richard Chamberlain, Esq., then wrote down, and several signed a paper attesting the truth of their being eye-witnesses of at least half a score of stones that evening thrown invisibly into the field and entry and hall and chamber of George Walton. Among these we find the Governor of West Jersey and the Deputy Governor of Rhode Island and other persons of note. Strange sounds sometimes attended the throwing of the stones, and besides the stones strange things flew about, and familiar things strangely changed their places.

One of the worst days was Friday, the 4th of August, when the fence between Mr. Walton and the neighbor who was supposed to be the witch was maliciously pulled down to let their cattle into his ground, and when he and his servants went to put it up again they were pelted with above forty stones. Walton was hit divers times, and all that day as they were reaping it ceased not, and there fell above one hundred stones. Sickles were bent, and Mrs. Walton going out to make most diligent observation, to dispel the incredulity of some and confirm her own belief, met with a severe blow from the Unseen Power; and Mr. Woodbridge, the divine, and Mr. Jaffrey, the merchant, were all hit and injured.

Thereafter the stony disturbances grew less, and last of all they ended with Mr. Walton, who, going in his boat from the Great Island to Portsmouth, to attend the Council which had taken cognizance of the matter, he being summoned thither for examination, as if to have a final fling at him (all such things generally ending upon proper examination), the devil hit him sadly with three pebble-stones as big as one's fist. One gash broke his head, which for evidence Chamberlain saw him show to the president of the Council, and from the stroke of another he complained afterwards to his death.

The "Lithobolia" closes thus: "Who that peruses these preternatural occurrences can possibly be so much an enemy to his own Soul and irrefutable Reason as obstinately to oppose himself to, or confusedly fluctuate in, the Opinion and Doctrine of Daemons and Spirits and Witches! Certainly he that do's so must do two things more. He must temeraniously unhinge or undermine the best Religion in the world, and he must disingenuously quit and abandon that of the three Theologick Virtues or Graces, to which the great Doctor of the Gentils gave the precedence—Charity—through his unchristian and uncharitable incredulity."

So it was the faith of that day that if witchcraft and a belief in the devil went, Christianity went too; still they have gone, and Christianity remains.

Prominence of New Castle.—At Great Island resided Cranfield and Barefort, and here was the Governor's house. Here, too, lived Robert Cutt, the royalist Episcopalian, whose Puritan brothers, Richard and John, at the Bank, took such a prominent part in our early history. Here lived Pendleton, Stileman, and Fryer, three leading persons in early church matters, and the first two among the seven names of those who became members at the organization of a church in 1671. Here lived Theodore Atkinson, for a long time foremost in all provincial matters; Richard Chamberlain, holder of several offices, and author of "Lithobolia;" Charles Story, secretary of the province. Here we first find the name of Tobias Lear, whose descendant became a somewhat eminent diplomatist, and the private secretary of Washington.

It would be a serious omission, and would leave this sketch quite incomplete were I not to mention another name whose descendants have held a prominent place in the town until the present day,—

The Sheafe Family.—On an ancient monument within the diocese of Norfolk, of St George, Norwich, is this inscription:

"Here are buried under this stone,
Thomas Sheff and his wife, Marion;
Sometyme we warr as yee now bee,
And now we are as bee shall yee;
Wherefore of your charite,
Pray for us to the Trinite.
"Obyt. Mccclxxxxiii."

Here, at Cranbrook, Kent, in England, we first find the Sheafe family, of whom it is believed Jacob Sheafe came to America with Rev. Henry Whitfield, and died in Boston. His son, Sampson Sheafe, came to Great Island in 1675, and here was the beginning of the family in this neighborhood. He had at New Castle housing, wharf, and lands, was one of his Majesty's Council, and collector of customs at Portsmouth. His descendant, Mrs. White, was, in 1821, the sole member of the ancient church in Newcastle.

The Jaffrey House.—This brings us to another and the last name of persons living at Great Island who had a conspicuous place in civil as well as ecclesiastical matters. In 1677, after Sampson Sheafe had returned to Boston, he contracted with one George Jaffrey to go to Great Island and take charge solely of his goods, housing, orchard, and land, and to do no other business, in consideration of forty pounds lawful money of New England for two years, and to be found and allowed "good and sufficient meat and drink, washing and lodging." In 1682, Jaffrey was tried for an attempt to defraud the revenue, and this matter brought him into conflict with Rev. Joshua Moodey. It seems he was afterwards forced to flee and his house was taken by the government, for there is a record, dated May 16, 1684, ordering the "General Assembly to convene at Great Island, at the house late in possession of George Jaffrey," and, again, "the talk is that his [George Jaffrey's] house must be court-house and prison both, and standing so near the Governor, it is judged suitable for both these ends, that he may have the shorter journey to Court, and the prisoners may be always under his eye." And last of all there is a note in the journal of Rev. John Pike: "George Jaffrey, Sr., of Portsmouth, one of the Council, journeying from Boston to Piscataqua on a very cold day, was taken sick and died at Ipswich. A man of singular understanding and usefulness among us." The following description of the old Jaffrey house is from an account of it, partly a history, partly a fancy, by its present owner, and perhaps one day to be published:

On Jaffrey's Point, which has been corrupted into Jerry's Point, stands this house, wellnigh two hundred years old, "substantially as he (Jaffrey) built and left it, and since he himself somewhere says of his dwelling, that as any one might through his clothing see the general outline of his form, and through his form his soul, so his house was only a little farther removed from his essential nature." His house so near the sea was even nearer when it was built. There is a succession of garments which a man wears who is in any degree free to choose, and which reflect his being, and the spot where he fixes his abode is one of them. The sight of the sea must have been to George Jaffrey a necessary condition of healthful activity. From no window of his house is it hidden. And it is equally open to the sun, which goes round it in winter and over it in summer. He built it low to be out of the wind; at the same time he chose a situation where no height was needed to bring into view all he wished to see, and he wisely spread it over a wide area of ground for comfort, convenience, and because land was cheaper than air. The modern architect knows only how to put floor over floor, as is necessary in large towns, but the lines of buildings in the country should be horizontal and irregular. Under the roof, which he hung so low, he put many rooms, in no way resembling one another, all being of various forms, sizes, and heights. You seem to be in a different house as you step from one room to another. In the centre, and to crown the whole, he built the huge chimney-stack, with fireplaces on every side, wide enough for a whole family to gather in, deep-mouthed, where you hear the wind roar in winter, and the swallows beat their wings in summer, and where children may stand and look up at the stars and sky,—a bringing, as it were, a piece of out of doors into the very heart of the domestic inclosure. Others build chimneys as a convenience for their houses, concealing and thrusting them out of the way as much as possible, but he evidently built his house as only an adjunct to the chimney, accounting ample hearthstones of more consequence than rooms. This was the primary idea in the plan of the old mansion, and around this firm, capacious column of brick it grew as the ship grows from the keelson. When all was finished and he sat down by his open fires, now in one room, now in another, he grew more and more thoughtful; "the affairs of the world sounded more and more distant."

The old mansion has seen its contemporaries fall away, and generation after generation pass on. Business and fashion were lured to our more flourishing town, and for many years few have gone through the fishing village to enjoy and rest in the beauties of the shore beyond, to be lulled by the rote of the sea, full of rest and unrest, or to feel the friendship of the light-houses as they send out from every point their guiding rays over the deep. We begin to go back in many things to the choice of our fathers. The dust-laden travelers of summer from our heated inland may be glad of the sea anywhere, and throw themselves down where others have chosen for them, without variety and without beauty, and in their want of knowledge think it is all grand; but one may go a good while along our coast before he finds any views more charming and enrapturing than those from the very sites of the old mansions at Great Island.

CHAPTER XI.

PORTSMOUTH.—(*Continued.*)

Manners and Social Life—Temperance—Use of Tobacco—Social Customs—Church Pews and Customs—Observance of Sunday—Cost of Living—Early Laws—The Isles of Shoals.

Manners and Social Life.—While colonies vary very much in the purpose of their settlement and the character and plans and religious views of their leaders, the average settler is pretty much the same always. It is true of both the Bay and the Piscataqua that they had a very large number, during the early years, of settlers of the very highest moral and social standing, merchants and citizens of the best quality of England's culture; it is true the religious views of the colonies differed; it is true that they were equally attached to their faith; it is true that some members of each partook of that coarse, wild, and profane character which belongs to all new settlements, and it is true that the settlement here came so early under the sway of the Bay Colony, was subject to their worship, and controlled by men of precisely the same character with themselves, that it was not possible for anything but prejudice to suggest or keep alive the tradition of a substantial difference. This is perhaps the most suitable place to notice some of the customs, social and religious, which found an observance during the first part of our history, and being much the same in the various settlements, may give some idea of the social life in all.

One cannot fail to mark the expressions of friendship or of religion which are found at the opening or close of business communications. The letters from one merchant to another seem incomplete without inquiries about health, family, or asking the blessing of God upon their enterprises. Of course it is as possible for good manners to conceal the intentions or disposition of dishonesty, just as the forms of religion may advance the schemes of hypocrisy, but it is not generally so, and these expressions, even though the common epistolary form of that day hardly belong to a class of men utterly without the sentiment of religion, abandoned to trade beyond all other settlers. Thus Thomas Eyre, of the Laconia Company, writing to Gibbins, closes his letter with this sentence, "I commend you and your wife, who by this I hope is with you, to the protection of the Almightie."

Mason, sending to Vaughan an invoice of goods shipped to the company, finishes the letter with "Thus we commende you to God." Gibbins, writing back, says, "At large I wil write, if God wil, by the next. Thus taking my leave, I commend your worship to Almighty God." Not less frequent are the expressions of friendship from the families of the proprietors to those of the factors, "With my kind love to you and wife and daughter." And Mrs. Mason writes to "her loving friend," Ambrose Gibbins, And while these expressions abound, there is no reason to suppose they are suggested by any other than business relationship. Nevertheless even at that day there was a spirit of overreaching and dishonor in trade, which seems as old as trade itself, coming constantly to the surface. Ambrose Gibbins says, in a letter to Mason, "The merchants I shall be very cautyous [cautious] how I deale wth any of them while I live. In Mass. a woman is excommunicated from the Boston Church for charging mechanics who worked on her husband's home with extortion, and a man is fined £5 for taking upon him to cure the scurvy by a water of no value, which he sold at a very dear rate."

Temperance.—In matters of temperance early settlers are not apt to be the best examples. Yet there is nothing which shows so well as history the progress the temperance cause has made. The convivial habits of one hundred, two hundred years ago would not be endured for a moment anywhere. Any one who will take the trouble to look up the social life of the English or Scotch, or of our own land, beyond the present or last century, is amazed at the custom of intoxication or excessive drinking. While among the greatest of the evils we have still to deal with, the change has been very marked, and the excited and unfounded statements that we are intemperate beyond all other people, or that, proportionately, the vice is greater in our day than in the past are made in utter ignorance and the extremest party or fanatical zeal. All these settlements were well supplied with *aqua vity*, as it is spelled (*aqua vitæ*, water of life), being the common name of brandy, or the spirit of wine. It comes in all the inventories as a part of the goods, and sack, the name of a Spanish wine now called sherry, is not infrequently in the accounts. We find it ordered by the court of Exeter that "no wines or strong water shall be sold by retail to the English but by Thomas Wardle," from which it would appear there were no restrictions upon the sale of liquor to the Indians, as the Arabs at the present day deem it all honorable to overreach the Christian infidels in any way; but in 1654, "Roger Stearne, of Hampton, is impowered and ordered to sell wine of any sort and strong licquors to the Indians as to their (his) judgment shall seeme meete and necessary for their relief in just and urgent occasions, and not otherwise," and there is a record of the House of Deputies of Massachusetts in 1654 as follows: "Whereas, it is judged most comely, convenient, and conducive to the dispatch of public service that the deputies of the General Court should diet together, especially at dinner, it is therefore ordered that the deputies of the General Court the next ensuing year, viz., 1655, shall all accordingly dine together, and that Lieut. Phillips, the keeper of the said Tavern, shall be paid for the same by the Treasurer for the time being by discounting the same in the custom of wine." In 1658 it is declared that "this Court doth expect that all the inhabitants of Piscataqua doe attend the observance of our laws, in particular those concerning the

RESIDENCE OF ALEXANDER H. LADD,

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

selling of strong liquors, and good order to be kept in ordinances." As early as 1637 the Legislature of the Bay Colony, perceiving the deadly effects of intemperance, passed the severest laws, with probably no greater enforcement and no more beneficial effects than in the last few years; but the best step in the temperance cause was when the Governor, in 1630, believing, from what he had seen of the custom of drinking healths in England, that it was contrary to religious obligation, "restrained it at his own table, and wished others to do the like, so as it grew by little and little to disuse." The extent of the evil is shown by the efforts to suppress it, *e.g.*, we find in 1634, at Roxbury, for drunkenness, a man was ordered to be disfranchised, wear about his neck and so to hang upon his outward garment a D made of red cloth and set upon white, to continue this for a year, and not to take it off at any time when he comes amongst company." With us, instead of being disfranchised, the drunkards are those in whom the politicians have the deepest interest. "Persons who keep homes of entertainment are forbidden to allow tippling after nine o'clock at night."

In Londonderry, at the close of the last century, the evil was so great that at the installation of a clergyman a hogshead of rum was drank, and in one part of the house in which the minister lived was a tavern where spirits was sold and drank on Sunday by members of the church, and so wide-spread was the custom that on a fast-day, when the minister was supposed to be free to indulge in some special topic, he was widely denounced for preaching upon temperance.

Use of Tobacco.—The use of tobacco, then comparatively novel, but a habit which has a fatal tendency to make its subjects ungentlemanly and rude, and to forget how disagreeable it may be to others, early became subject to legal restrictions. In 1646 we find, "Whereas there is great abuse in taking tobacco in a very uncivil manner in the streets, if any person or persons shall be found or seen doing so hereafter he shall be subject to punishment;" and, again, "any person or persons who shall be found smoking tobacco on the Lord's day going to or coming from the meeting within two miles of the meeting-house, he shall be fined." Within two miles was construed to have no bearing on such as had a mind to smoke in the meeting-house, and so the loud snapping of tobacco-boxes after loading the pipes; the clinking of flint and steel, followed by curling wreaths of smoke, were not infrequent in the house of worship.

Thus early, too, we find the habit widely prevalent among the students at Harvard. Capt. John Underhill, who was a conspicuous figure in the early settlement, went so far as to say "that having long lain under a spirit of bondage he could get no assurance, till at length as he was taking a pipe of tobacco the spirit set home upon him an absolute promise of full grace, with such assurance & joy that he had never since doubted of his good estate, neither should he whatever sins he might fall into," and "that as the Lord was pleased to convert Saul while he was persecuting, so he might manifest Himself to him while making a moderate use of the good creature tobacco," —the only instance, I doubt not, since its discovery wherein it has been a means of grace.

Social Customs.—Some of the customs and morals or immoralities of these early times may be gathered from the regulations passed in the interests of good order and religion. It was ordered "that no young man that was neither married nor hath any servant, and be no public officer, should keep house by himself without consent of the town where he first lived; and that no master of a family should give habitation or entertainment to any young man to sojourn in his family but by the allowance of the inhabitants of the said town where he dwells,"—this was that a strict watch might be kept over the ways of each person.

It was ordered that Maverick, an Episcopal clergyman on Noddles Island, and his family move into Boston, and entertain no strangers longer than one night, out of fear that he might countenance and harbor the enemies of the Puritans, but the order as to his moving was countermanded at a later date.

At an important Synod held at Newton, May, 1637, it was resolved, "Though a few women might meet together for prayer and religious conversation, yet large companies of them, as sixty or more, who convened weekly in Boston, taught by a particular one of their number in doctrine and exposition of the Scriptures, were disorders."

A man accused of swearing was to have his tongue put in a cleft stick. A member of Harvard College, being convicted of speaking blasphemous words concerning the Holy Ghost, is sentenced to be publicly whipped before all the scholars, suspended as to taking his degree of Bachelor, sit alone by himself in the hall, uncovered, at meals during the pleasure of the president and fellows, and be in all things obedient, doing what exercise is appointed him by the president, or else be finally expelled from the College.

In 1648 the wearing of long hair was condemned as sinful. The Governor, Deputy Governor, and magistrates entered into an association to prevent the growing evil. Forasmuch as the wearing of long hair, after the manner of ruffians and barbarous Indians, has begun to invade New England, contrary to the rule of God's word, which says "it is a shame for a man to wear long hair, as also the commendable custom generally of all the godly of our nation until within these few years, we, the magistrates, do declare and manifest our dislike and detestation against the wearing of such long hair, as against a thing uncivil and unmanly, whereby men do deform themselves and offend sober and modest men, and do corrupt good manners."

In 1638, in Massachusetts, the court taking into

consideration the extravagance which prevailed through the country as to costliness of attire and following new fashions, ministers, as the particular duty of their profession, were called upon to urge a reform in this respect on their congregations; "but," it is added, "little was done about it, for divers of the elders' wives were in some measure partners of this general disorder." What would a settler of 1638 think of the disorder now! In 1642 the General Court require that the children whose parents neglect to educate them shall have the particular attention of the selectmen where they live, so they shall learn to read and understand the principles of religion as well as the capital laws. In 1643, ordered that all parents and masters do duly endeavor, either by their own ability and labor, or by employing such schoolmasters or other helps and means as the plantation doth afford, or the family may conveniently furnish, that all their children and apprentices as they grow capable may, through God's blessing, attain at least so much as to be able duly to read the Scriptures and other good and profitable printed books in the English tongue." In 1647 there is a long resolution in regard to the Bible in schools, so that the pupils may exercise greater vigilance against papacy, "it being one chief project of y^{t} ould deluder Satan to keepe men from the knowledge of ye Scriptures, as in former times by keeping y^{m} in an unknowne tongue, so in these latter times by persuading from ye use of tongue." The use of the Bibles in schools was to make each one read it for himself, the cardinal Protestant idea, and the greatest object of education to enable each to be able to read it, whence utterly ignoring the original idea, and entirely wresting it from its purpose, by a long custom it has come to pass that some not able to distinguish between a custom and a principle insist upon the idlest form of reading a few verses of the Scriptures as an essential part of our common-school system.

Church Pews and Customs.—We have referred to the old South Church being for a long time without any pews. The church at Hampton had at first but one pew, and that for the use of the minister's family, the rest of the house being furnished with seats for the accommodation of the people. Each man was obliged to build his own pew, keep it in repair, to maintain all the glass against it, and he must build on the spot assigned him. In the town of Stratham there was an exception, where by a vote of the town "Mr. Andrew Wiggin shall have liberty to set in what seat he pleaseth in the meeting-house," while the general law was "that when the committee have seated the meeting-house, every person that is seated shall sit in these seats, or pay five shillings per day for every day they set out of these seats in a disorderly manner to advance themselves higher in the meeting-house. Persons were seated in church according to their rank or station in life or society, and Mr. was at that time a title of great distinction, to which a very small proportion attained. Even in the beginning of the present century it was usual in the Scotch Kirk for the minister to bow from the pulpit to the lords according to their rank as they sat in the front seats, and there was often a rivalry entirely unbecoming the equality of souls before God as to who should have the first bow; and in one parish the custom was given up, and inasmuch as they could not judge of themselves as to point of honor and descent, the minister was appointed to forbear bowing to any the lairds from the pulpit for the time to come. The distance persons walked for worship is almost incredible in our degenerate day. They came on foot from Rye, New Castle, and Greenland to the Old South Church over the bridge, and it was no uncommon thing for women to walk six or eight miles, and sometimes carry an infant child. Before the town of Bedford was set off its inhabitants for some time attended worship at Londonderry. They performed the journey on foot, and generally carried one or two children a distance of twelve miles.

At a regular parish meeting held June 4, 1705, it was voted "that in consideration of their number, the distance they had to travel, and the dangers to be encountered in their attendance upon public worship, the inhabitants of Greenland be permitted to enjoy their own regular instituted means of grace, and that one hundred pounds be paid yearly, out of the town stock, as their proportion for the support of the ministry during their maintenance of an able minister among them, and no longer." In want of a bell, a drum gave notice of the time of gathering for public worship. By an ancient law a penalty of forty shillings, by way of a fine, was attached to every town not provided with a drum to call the people to meeting. There is an order of public worship in Boston as follows: "It begins by ringing of a bell about nine of the clock or before." The pastor prays a quarter of an hour. The teacher reads and explains a chapter. A psalm is dictated by one of the ruling elders and sung. The pastor preaches a sermon, and sometimes gives an exhortation without notes. The teacher closes with prayer and benediction. Services begin at two in the afternoon, and proceed in the same order.

When a minister exchanged, the ruling elder said to him publicly, after the psalm was sung, "If this present brother hath any word of exhortation for the people at this time, in the name of God say on." Before departing in the afternoon one of the deacons said, "Brethren of the congregation, as God hath prospered you, so freely offer;" then the magistrates and chief gentlemen first, and then the elders and all the congregation of men, and most of them that were not of the church, all single persons, widows, and women in absence of their husbands, went up one after another one way, and brought their offering of money or chattel to the deacon's seat, and passed by

another way to their seats. Persons were appointed to have inspection of the audience during the public exercises, whose frequent rounds kept the children in order. The badge of their office was a pole with a knob on one end and a tuft of feathers on the other; with the one they rapped on the men's heads, and with the other they brushed the ladies' faces when they caught them napping. Music in these early days, as in the latter, was deemed a necessary part of worship, and had its attendant criticisms and disaffections. The custom was from the earliest days to deacon the hymn, the precentor or leader of psalmody reading two lines and all singing them, and so on to the end; but the singers wanted to break up the old habit of "lining" or "deaconing" and have it all their own way. At Stratham the matter was settled by a compromise, the deacon by vote of the town to read half the time; but still he complained of the bass viol, saying "they had got a fiddle into the church as big as a hog's trough;" while at Londonderry the precentor and choir both kept on at the same time, one reading and the other singing, until the latter gained the victory and sang the reader down.

Observance of Sunday.—The observance of Sunday was strict and general, but hedged round by so minute and constant command of the law that it is questionable if its true helpful keeping was ever so great as now. Those were good times for dull ministers, when every seat in the church was filled, without regard to weather or the difficulty of traveling, by the tenor of the magistrate more than the fear or love of the Lord, and they were pretty serious times for such as some of you who would forsake the sanctuary for a walk, a drive to the beach, or a sail to the shoals, or the enjoyment of a cigar. In October, 1668, the court ordered

"That whatsoever person in this jurisdiction shall travell upon the Lord's day, either on horsebacke or on foote, or by boats, from or out of their owne towne to any unlawful assembly or meeting not allowed by law, are hereby declared to be prophaners of the Sabath, and shall be proceeded against as the persons that prophane the Lord's day by doing servile worke."

In 1682 it was enacted,—

"For prevention of the prophanation of the Lord's day that whosoever shall, on the Lord's day, be found to do unnecessary servile labor, travel, sports, or frequent ordinaires in time of public worship, or idly straggle abroad, the person so offending shall pay a fine of ten shillings, or be set in the stocks an hour; and for discovery of such persons it is ordered that the constable, with some other meet person whom he shall choose, shall in the time of public worship go forth to any suspected place within their precincts, to find out any offender as above."

The restrictions of the Bay Colony, which of course all came in force here, were exceedingly severe and minute. It was ordered

"to the end the Sabbath may bee celebrated in a religious manner, that all that inhabite the plantation, both for the general and particular employments, may surcease their labor every Saturday throughout the yeare at three of the clock in the afternoone, and that they spend the rest of the day in catechizing and preparacon for the Sabbath as the minister shall direct."

Whoever neglected to attend worship on Sabbath, fast, or thanksgiving without sufficient cause was fined five shillings. For fast especially this law would at the present time be a source of goodly income to the city treasury. If profanation of the Lord's day were done proudly and with a high hand against the authority of God, it was to be punished with death. There is a record of an agreement with some Indians who came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1644, wherein the following conversation takes place: "Will you worship the only true God who made Heaven and earth and not blaspheme? We do desire to reverence the God of the English and to speak well of Him, because we do see *He* doth better to the English than other Gods do to others. Will you refrain from working on the Sabbath? It is easy to us; we have not much to do any day, and we can well rest on that day."

In 1630 it was ordered that a man be whipped for shooting at fowl on the Sabbath day. Those were fortunate days for the clergy, when any disrespect to them or their office was a matter of legal punishment, although a clergyman deserving of real respect never had so much—if not enforced, at least zeal—as at the present time. In 1682 it was enacted that "whosoever shall behave himself contemptuously toward the word of God preached or any minister thereof called and faithfully dispensing the same in any congregation, either by manifest interrupting of him in his ministerial dispensation or falsely charging him with teaching error, such offender shall pay a fine of 20*s.*, or sit two hours in the stocks." There is a story on record of a minister in Bedford, this State, who had a neighbor with whom he was not on the best terms. One Saturday they came to sharp talk about their fences and cattle, which was heard by others, who predicted the neighbor would not be seen any more at church, but the next Sunday he was punctually there. After service they said, "We thought you would not be at meeting to-day after such a quarrel yesterday with the minister." "I'd have ye to know," was the reply, "if I did quarrel with my neighbor yesterday I did not quarrel with the gospel."

Games, sports of all kinds, at all times met with little favor, but on Sunday particularly with the severest censure. It was one of the matters by which the Puritans were especially distressed that King James permitted and encouraged dancing, archery, May-games, and May-poles, and any harmless recreation on Sundays after divine service. When a May-pole was set up at a plantation afterwards called Braintree in 1626, it was a serious annoyance to the settlers at New Plymouth, who called it "an idoll, yea, they called it the calfe of Horeb," and stood at defiance with the place, naming it Mount Dagon, threatening to make it a woful mount and not a merry mount; and in 1628, Endicott causes the May-pole to be cut down, and rebukes them for their profaneness. In 1631 the court ordered all who have cards and dice

in their houses to destroy them before their next session. In a proclamation of King Charles in 1633, besides permission for these sports, it is ordered "that women shall have leave to carry rushes to the church for decorating it according to their old custom." It is only within very recent years that any flowers and decorations and the observance of any days were permitted in the churches of the Puritan descendant, and still by many are regarded with fear and trembling and serious objection.

Even as early as 1638 some of the colonists began to be alarmed about their degeneracy in matters of religion, and a fast was observed by reason of prevalence of smallpox and fevers and decay of religion in the churches, which was ascribed to the spread of Mrs. Hutchinson's views.

In 1634 there was a discussion at a lecture in Boston about women's wearing veils. Cotton took the ground that whenever such a custom is not indicative of female subjection it does not come under apostolic command. Endicott took the other side, and in 1634 various regulations were passed against costly dress and compliance with unstable fashions tending to injure the Commonwealth.

The settlement at Plymouth seems to have had greater privations in some respect than that at the Piscataqua, for in 1623, in a state of famine, as described by Governor Winslow, when he had seen men stagger from faintness for want of food, Capt. Miles Standish was sent here for food, where he was hospitably received and amply supplied; and in 1631, the very day before an appointed fast was to be observed, a ship bearing provisions came in, and the fast was changed to a thanksgiving day, whose religious observance then had a meaning. "In the absence of bread they feasted themselves with fish. The women once a day as the tide gave way resorted to the mussells and clam bankes, where they daily gathered their families' food with much heavenly discourse of the provisions Christ had formerly made for many thousands of his followers in the wilderness."

Cost of Living.—We have, however, abundant evidence from the correspondence between Mason and his agent here that our own settlement was at times in great straits for provisions, and shared the privations which are the attendant of almost all early colonies. Separated from the friends and comforts of an old land, in dread of savage attacks, and doubtful about the bread of to-morrow, we cannot enter into their hardships while we enjoy the fruits of their sacrifices. The cost of living and the pay of labor seem to our rates exceedingly trifling, for we find an agreement between an innkeeper and the deputies of the General Court, by which they were to be provided with breakfast, dinner, and supper, with wine and beer between meals, with fire and beds at the rate of 3*s.* per day; but such as only dine to pay 18*d.* for dinner, with wine and beer betwixt meals, and by wine is intended a cup each man at dinner and supper is no more," but where would one get the 3*s.* or 18*d.*?

Early Laws.—Marriage, when it was celebrated,—a rare event in the early settlement,—was performed by a magistrate, or by persons specially appointed for that purpose. Governor Hutchinson, in the History of Massachusetts, says he believes there was no instance of marriage of a clergyman during their first charter. Ambrose Gibbins, writing to Mason, says "a good husband with his wife to tend the cattle and to make butter and cheese will be profitable, for maids they are soone gonne in this countrie."

In 1680 there was set forth a code of province laws of the General Assembly in Portsmouth, wherein, as in the Bay Colony, many of the Mosaic laws, especially those against sensuality, were reproduced in all their severity; the one against witchcraft, as we shall see, was little needed in our settlement. Here are two showing the relation of parents and children: "If any child or children above sixteen years old of competent understanding shall curse or smite their natural father or mother, he or they shall be put to death, unless it can be sufficiently testified that the parents have been very unchristian, easily negligent of ye education of such children, etc." "If any man have a rebellious or stubborne son of sufficient years and understanding, viz., 16 years of age or upwards, wch. shall not obey ye voyce of his father, or ye voice of his mother, yet when they have chastened him will not hearken unto them, etc., such son shall be put to death or otherwise severely punished. There is a law which severely punishes any one who shall wittingly or willingly make or publish any lie wch may be tending to ye damage or hurt of any particular person, or wth intent to deceive and abuse the people with false views or reports." "For preventing deceite in trade y^{t} all men may be on a certainty in matters of contracts and bargains, it is ordered that all contracts, agreem^{ts}, or covenants for any specia whatsoever shall be paid in the same specia bargained for, any law, usage, or custome to the contrary notwithstanding," and yet so wise have some of our Legislatures grown by two centuries they have come to maintain that deceit in trade is the best thing, and any certainty in matters of business or trade the worst thing, for a nation.

These are some of the customs and laws which reveal the condition of our early settlers; grown to a populous community, and with the lapse of many years, these customs of society and of worship have all been changed, the sumptuary laws and the strict laws for the surveillance of individuals, the inspection of houses, the punishment of profanity, or intemperance, or sensuality, or the breaking of the Sabbath have become dead letters, but society endures, worship knows no failure, and schemes of reform of every kind fill the air and enlist the prayers and sacrifices of all good wishers to humanity, and the dishonesties of trade, the sins of impurity, the

decline of interest in religion are common complaints and common fears. The severe oversight possible in a small colony is laid aside in a thickly-settled neighborhood, where, even with the deepest sympathies or interest, one hardly knows the persons living next him. The causes of danger or suffering of that early day have passed away with the resources of our vast land, extending through all zones, and the idea of individual opportunity, of personal liberty and religious freedom, with which these colonies began, has widened beyond all conceptions of that day, and into a license which is big with dangers. No law of the State compels us to worship or mark the boundaries of Virtue's path; it is all left to the individual conscience. A divine idea, we Americans are wont to boast, and leading to divine things when rightly received, rightly interpreted, and rightly understood. If each one of our society to-day uses his liberty for the best things we are doubtless better off than when our ancestors were hedged about by so manifold restrictions, but if he does not we are still far from safety or moral growth.

The Shoals.—The Isles of Shoals were of course visited even earlier than the mainland. "Among the remarkablest Isles and mountains for landmarks," writes Capt. Smith, "are Smith's Isles, a heape together, none neare them, against Accominticus." He evidently desired these islands to perpetuate his name and adventures, but after other patents divided New England he writes again, "But no lot for me but Smith's Isles, which are a many of barren rocks, the most overgrowne with such shrubs and sharp whins you can hardly pass them, without either grass or wood, but three or four short shrubby old cedars."

The Isles of Shoals were included in the grant of the Laconia Company of 1631, but upon the failure of that venture the grant was divided in 1635 by a line which has continued to the present day, Gorges taking the northern half as a part of the province of Maine, and Mason the southern, as a part of the province of New Hampshire; but some settlers remained there permanently and increased to quite a flourishing colony.

For a long time the islands were a kingdom and government by themselves, and had a constantly increasing prosperity, so that the number of inhabitants ran up to about six hundred, and even with a seminary of some repute, to which some families on the mainland sent their sons to be educated. It was here that the three brothers Cutt first settled, removing to Portsmouth in 1647, but still carrying on business at the Shoals. The islands came under the sway of the Massachusetts about 1652, but a strong element of royalty and Episcopacy for a long time remained. In 1824 the population had fallen to sixty-nine, and within a few years it has entirely disappeared, and all the islands passed under the ownership of the proprietors of the large and flourishing hotels which year by year attract summer visitors.

CHAPTER XII.

PORTSMOUTH.—(*Continued.*)

The Navy-Yard—The "Falkland"—The "Ranger"—The "America"—The Ministry of Rogers—The Half-Way Covenant—A New Parish.

The Navy-Yard.—It was because the early government of this settlement saw, on account of the extensive and fine timber lands and the advantages of the deep and never-closed harbor, an admirable location for ship-building that Portsmouth was chosen as a place for building ships for the Royal Navy, and at a later date by our government for one of its yards, although the official name is the Kittery Navy-Yard. As early as 1650 there are records of timber for masts marked with the king's "Broad Arrow" as belonging to the crown.

The "Falkland."—The first war-ship built here was the "Falkland," of fifty-four guns, in 1690, and in 1724 still in commission in the Royal Navy. In 1749 a ship-of-war named the "America," of fifty guns, was built for the British government by Col. Nathaniel Meserve. When the war of the Revolution was seen to be inevitable this site at once recommended itself to the government. Governor Langdon, then the owner of Badger's Island, offered its use to Continental Congress, and here, in March, 1755, was begun work on the frigate "Raleigh," of thirty-two guns, and the following May she was launched, and before four months had elapsed she was on the seas and had engaged in attacking four English vessels of war acting as convoy of a large fleet of merchantmen. It was one of the earliest engagements which gave promise of that brilliant bravery which surprised the world as it gained one success after another upon the seas, and over the ships of the greatest naval power in the world.

The "Ranger."—The next ship built here for the Colonial government was "the Ranger," launched in 1777, and immediately given to the command of John Paul Jones, and with her he attacked and captured the "Drake," a British vessel of greater power.

The "America."—In 1776 the keel of the "America" was laid at Badger's Island, the only ship of the line which the government at that time completed, and in 1782 this ship was given by Congress to France to replace the "Magnifique," one of her men-of-war, recently lost in the harbor of Boston. This ship was captured by the British in 1794, and her name changed to the "Impetueux," and long regarded as one of the most valuable and beautiful vessels in the British navy, and yet her builder, Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, had never seen a ship-of-the-line. For a long time after the war little was done in the navy, but in 1798 the frigate "Crescent" was built, then the sloop-of-war "Portsmouth," next the "Scammell," and then the "Congress." It was not till 1800, the principal island, on which the buildings of the navy-yard are erected, that was purchased by the government and the

various provisions necessary for a naval station actively began. From time to time appropriations were made for increasing its usefulness, from time to time some of the finest ships were here built, and during the late war of the Rebellion a large body of men was steadily employed, and the capacities of the yard enlarged until it became an important station for the government.[1]

The Ministry of Rogers.—The long ministry of Moodey ended in 1697, and after several attempts to settle a clergyman, on the 3d of May, 1699, Nathaniel Rogers was ordained minister of the town of Portsmouth. He was born at Ipswich, Feb. 22, 1669–70, and graduated at Harvard in 1687. There are few names among the clergymen of Massachusetts more eminent than that of Rogers, and the same family which gave the minister to Portsmouth furnished to Ipswich pastors of the same name for a period of over a century. John Rogers, who was chosen to succeed Mr. Oakes as president of Harvard and was installed in 1683, is described as a man of such sweet disposition that "the title of *deliciæ generis humani* might have been given him, and his real piety set off with the accomplishments of a gentleman was like a gem set in gold." Of this Rogers, president of Harvard, our clergyman was the youngest son. Rev. Nathaniel Rogers was a man of great elegance in his person and deportment, of a most agreeable manner of preaching, and of eminent piety. He was a strict disciple of the Geneva school, a term used to designate the hearty supporters of Calvinism, whose centre of influence and learning was in the Swiss metropolis. The disturbing matters which filled the pastorate of Moodey seem to have produced little irritation during the ministry of Rogers, and, as is often the case, those on either side who could find no harmony in the lifetime of a person foremost in creating, sustaining, or bearing the reproach of the difficulties and animosities after his death are glad to be at peace for a while. Rev. Dr. Stiles says of Rogers, "he was a most excellent minister; and *his* ministry as well as that of that holy man of God, his predecessor, was eminently owned and blessed by the great Head of the Church."

His work was quiet, faithful, and successful, but although repeatedly solicited to publish some of his sermons he always refused, and we have nothing by which to judge of the character of his writings; and the influence of his ministry, which in all respects appears the best, was unhappily greatly lessened by a serious disturbance in regard to building a new church, which for a long time embittered the whole neighborhood, and even extended throughout the province.

After being the minister of Portsmouth for fifteen years, preaching in the old South, Mr. Rogers was directed, by a vote of the church-members, to officiate in the new meeting-house which had just been completed on the northeastern corner of the glebe land, the site of the present North Church. Here he remained preaching with acceptance and success for nine years until his death, on the 3d of October, 1723, making a total pastorate of twenty-four years five months. He was buried at the "Point of Graves;" but the slate which was let into his monument, and on which his epitaph was written, has long since disappeared. This inscription was written in Latin, with a Hebrew motto at its close, and with marked classical purity and taste, and fortunately before its destruction was copied by one of his successors, Dr. Stiles, and so has come down to us. Without being fulsome it briefly and beautifully portrays a faithful and distinguished pastor, well named in the church records "the good Mr. Rogers."

The Half-way Covenant.—It is somewhat remarkable that with a clergyman so strictly of the Genevan school as was Mr. Rogers his church should under his pastorate adopt what was termed the Half-way Covenant, but in the church records under date of April 21, 1707, we find the following: "At a church meeting legally convened it was voted that persons having a competent knowledge, and making a serious profession of ye Xian Religion, and being of a conversation void of scandal, upon ye owning ye covenant, and subjecting themselves to ye government of Christ in this church, shall be admitted to baptism, and have the like privilege for ye children." It would seem that to be well informed of Christian truth, and to seriously profess to obey its requirements, to be of a walk and conversation free from all reproach, to confess the creed, and to be entirely subject to the Head of the Church would be sufficient to admit one to the questionable salvation by the form of baptism, but such was the severity of the Geneva school that all this was only half-way. A man might be of an upright walk beyond question, a glory of example of goodness to all the world, and yet, being without the formal test of election, redemption, and faith, all his goodness was unavailing, and even might make against him. Nevertheless this Half-way Covenant was for a time quite popular in New England, and was in use in the new parish in Portsmouth until it was discontinued by Dr. Putnam. As might be supposed, among the strict followers of the Geneva school it could work only mischief, and deadness to the spiritual life, for it is a tacit admittance of the failure of that system through its excessive rigidity, and whatever religious tenets one holds to, he must hold to wholly, and not partially, to make them effectual. It might be likened, in some degree, to the old biblical distinction of the proselytes of the gate, in contrast with the proselytes of righteousness, the former being in the eyes of strict Jews only half converts, not required to observe the whole law, but only to abstain from certain heathen practices.

A New Parish.—We come now to consider the gathering and history of a new parish. This matter has never had the careful investigation, or been set

[1] See chapter xv.

forth in the simple historical accuracy it deserves. I find that it is quite as simple, and far more readily understood than most events in the past with which the historian has to deal. There was, as we have seen, some objection at the time to building the old South Church beyond the mill-dam, at the fork of the roads going to New Castle and the cemetery, and the matter was settled only by the appointment of a committee by the General Court, which finally located it there. All the time there had been a small party wanting it farther up Pleasant Street. Since the building of that first old South more than fifty years had passed away, and from the building of the first chapel near the Universalist Church nearly seventy-five. The population, which in 1657 I am inclined to think was not far from five hundred, had increased to at least twelve hundred in 1693, and yet they were all included in one parish, and their only place of worship was the old South Church beyond the mill bridge. From some old records I find that of this number, according to the same calculation, Great Island had about two hundred, when a separate parish was established there in 1693. There must still have been in the old parish, wide as its limits still were, allowing for the same rate of increase, although there is every reason to suppose it was much more rapid, at least twelve hundred inhabitants, whose only home for worship was the old South, and all the time the settlement had been growing away from the church and towards the Bank, as this upper part of the town was generally called. The old church was not only in constant need of repairs, but was entirely too small to accommodate the large and rapidly increasing parish. We find in the town records the following: "At a Generall Town-meeting held at Portsmo, the 24th day of September, 1711, voted that a new meeting-house be built in the Town. Voted, that the new meeting-house be built on the corner of the minister's ffield, on ye place formerly appointed by ye Committee, and that it be ye stated meeting-house of ye Town. Voters for the meeting-house are sixty-five; against, are forty-five." A committee was chosen at the same meeting "to carry on ye affaire of building s^{d} House," and the selectmen were empowered to raise money by way of a town rate for the said house. "This corner of the minister's ffield" referred to in the vote, was the corner of the glebe land we have already described, and the site of the present North Church.

When this vote was taken there was no thought of any division, only of building a new church for the whole parish, but the parishioners at the south end were not willing to have it built so far to the north. It is said they were willing that it should be built on the spot where later the house of Mr. Joseph Haven stood, or the rise of ground near it; but the parishioners at the north end were not willing to go so far south. Instead of compromise, the matter grew only more complicated and excited, and as the new church went up the dissensions grew wider and fiercer.

The people of Greenland, who were anxious to be set apart and have a parish of their own, all came to the aid of the north end, as the tradition was that in return, as soon as the new church was built, those for whom they voted would vote for their separation.

While, however, a majority of twenty of the whole parish, meaning thereby the whole town, was thus in favor of the new church, and the minister, Mr. Rogers, was on that side, there is every reason to suppose that the majority was gained out of those who, by the increase of population towards the north, could not be accommodated at the old South. The church, meaning thereby the communicants, had at that day the chief authority in ecclesiastical matters, and after the new meeting-house was finished we find, under date of Jan. 7, 1714, the church voted "that Nathaniel Rogers, minister of this church, should come to the new meeting-house erected at the Bank on ye next Sabbath, "seven night, and preach there, and continue preaching there as formerly at ye old Meeting-House, and perform all other offices which appertain to his function." Unfortunately the record does not give the number for or against. We do not know how many church-members there were at this time, the men only voting, but the number was probably between twenty and thirty, as there were twenty male members at the time of Mr. Rogers' ordination, yet at the beginning of the present century the tradition was that while a majority attending the meeting voted for Mr. Rogers to go to the new meeting-house, an actual majority of the church-members were in favor of retaining him at the old. Hence it came that the feeling grew only the more violent, because the parishioners at the south end claimed that unfair measures had been taken to gain the vote, and so they determined to remain at the old South. In this, and this is a fact of great importance, and which has never been set forth, they were advised and sustained by an ecclesiastical council, and the counsel of no less distinguished a clergyman than Dr. Mather, of Boston, whose advice and assistance the parishioners at the south end sought and followed. Mr. Rogers became much disgusted with the conduct of the ministers because they took the side of the people of the old church. Dr. Mather, on the other hand, blamed Mr. Rogers, and wondered how so good a man could discover so much ill humor; but all ecclesiastical history shows that very good men can. The result of the council was, as in general, somewhat unsatisfactory to all sides, and says one of the early historians, "the societies separated and did not walk in love till that generation dropped off the stage."

But the ecclesiastical council did not settle matters. It never does, and before long the subject comes before the council held at Portsmouth. At a general town-meeting held Sept. 9, 1713, the redoubtable John Pickering, who was warm in the cause of the

south end, was chosen moderator. After passing two votes disorders arose, and the justices dissolved the meeting; but those who remained, with Pickering at their head, put a number of things to vote which were carried, such as that the old meeting-house shall continue town-meeting house forever, and when too much decayed with age to be repaired, that a new one shall be erected in its place; that the glebe land (this was the serious cause of the trouble), formerly given by the town for the use of the ministry, shall wholly remain to the benefit of the minister, who shall officiate in said house; that a committee shall wait upon Mr. Rogers to see if it be his pleasure to continue preaching at the old meeting-house during his abode in the town; if not, that the said committee shall provide an able minister for the said place of worship, and agree with him for his salary, which agreement, so made, shall be ratified and fulfilled by the town.

But Mr. Rogers followed the vote of the church, and went to the new meeting-house, whereupon the old parish at the south end sent at once to Mr. Emerson, of Great Island, or New Castle, to be its minister. Then the matter came to open war, each parish appearing before the General Assembly by a committee. At a meeting of the Council of General Assembly of the province of New Hampshire, held on the 11th of May, 1714, we find the following: "Upon hearing of all parties referring to the meeting-houses of this town, and having seen and considered the grants, agreements, and votes of the said town of Portsmouth referring to the settlements of the Reverend Mr. Rogers, the present minister of the said town or parish, voted that the said Mr. Rogers be established the minister of the said town, and be confirmed in the possession of the glebe land or parsonage lands according to the agreement with the town. It is further ordered and directed that his salary or maintenance be raised by the selectmen from the inhabitants, and paid him from time to time as heretofore."

The General Assembly, at its same session, goes on to say, "And further considering of the great increase of the inhabitants of the said town of Portsmouth, that there be two ministers, two meeting-houses maintained in the said town, and that the two meeting-houses now in being are the houses and places directed and agreed upon, and to be finished and repaired at the expense of the whole town; that Mr. Rogers and his maintenance be established as above provided; that the minister of the other meeting-house at the Mill Dam shall be named and chosen by an assembly of all the freeholders in the said town, and have his salary and parsonage house provided and maintained at the charge of said town. And whereas Mr. John Emerson has served in the congregation at the meeting-house near the Mill Dam for some time past, there be made him at his departure a present of fifty pounds with thanks for his services there, the said fifty pounds to be paid out of the town treasury, and to be raised at the next town tax." This present voted to Mr. Emerson was probably with the idea that he was only a temporary supply, but it was soon found he was to be the popular and successful minister of the parish permanently. This order of the General Assembly did not bring peace. Selectmen were chosen now on one side and now on another; petitions were sent to the General Assembly now on one side and now on another. Town officers were chosen at the new meeting-house and also at the old on 7th of June, 1714; and it was left for the Governor to say which should serve. We find at another meeting held the 27th July, 1714, the Indians took up so much time of the General Assembly that it could not further proceed in relation to the selectmen of Portsmouth, but for the present voted that out of nine persons set down in margin (of petition) there be five picked by his Excellency the Governor to do the public service of the said town as selectmen till the 25th of March next. The Governor picked or chose those elected at the new meeting-house; and then the Assembly "voted a concurrence with the order of the Governor and Council, and considering the regularity of the town-meeting at the new meeting-house the 7th of of June, confirm the town clerk and all other officers then chosen and the votes then passed about the new meeting-house, and ordered that the officers stand as such until the 25th of March next, and that be the day for annually electing town officers." This of course was but a temporary matter, and as the months went on the town found the necessity and possibility of sustaining two flourishing parishes; but the embittered feelings were not allayed by the votes of the General Assembly; peace did not reign at the Bank or at the Mill Dam. At first the advantage seemed to rest with the new parish, which had the strength of votes, but in January of the next year we find at a meeting of the Council a petition appears from the persistent Capt. Pickering, presenting it personally, and the Council orders the clerk to read a summons to ye town of Portsmouth, to show cause if any there be why orders may not be given in favor of the petitioners belonging to Portsmouth, mostly residents on the south side of the Mill Dam; and the Council, January, 1715–16, "ordered that ye Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Rogers and Mr. Emerson be ye two established ministers of the town of Portsmouth, and that they be each paid one hundred pounds per annum out of the treasury of the town of Ports. aforesaid, according to the orders made by his Excellency Col. Dudley, the Council, and Assembly of this province in May, 1714, and that the selectmen of the town of Portsmo. aforesaid, for the time being, give out their warrants from year to year to the constables for collecting the same and all such as are inhabitants [ratable at law] of s^{d} town in proportion, except those that are of the parish of Greenland; and further y^{t} the P'sonage house on ye north side of the Mill Dam be built at ye public charge of the town except

as before excepted. Also y^t^ as ye N. meeting-house was built by a public tax, ye old one be repaired, and both maintained from time to time out of a joynt stock; and that ye two petitions relating to this matter [viz.], ye petition preferred by Capt. Pickering, and ye petition preferred by Mr. Jaffrey, be dismissed."

This vote of the Assembly makes each parish of equal importance so far as public matters were concerned; but then there arose another trouble out of the embittered feelings. In providing the minister's salaries, it seems the selectmen as they were on one or the other side would rate some of the parishioners in the wrong parish and so make them pay a double parish tax, and wardens generally find that most persons are ready to pay at least but one. The redoubtable Capt. Pickering, in the midst of the difficulty, added fuel to the flame by some ways that were at least strange. It seems that a paper was signed, by which for certain advantages some of the parishioners at the new, to bring peace, agreed to contribute certain sums for one year for the support of the minister at the old meeting-house, but afterwards found the paper was drawn up without limitations as to time." Thereupon we find in 1716, May 17th, this vote: "For preventing of any future disturbance & difference that has or may arise in ye town of Portsmo. about ye minister's salary in ye town, voted, that the subscribers to & constant hearers of ye Rev. Mr. Rogers at ye new meeting-house be impowered and enabled by an act to support him there in the ministry by an equal assessment on themselves, & that they be excused paying anything towards ye support of any other minister in ye town until named & chosen by an assembly of all ye freeholders of ye town according to an act of Gen. Assembly of ye 11 May, 1714, that the hearers of Mr. Emerson have ye same power for raising his salary among themselves." At the same session there came before the Assembly the following petition: "The humble petition of severall of ye Inhabitants of ye town of Ports^mo^ in behalf of themselves & others humbly sheweth; That whereas upon the Removal of Rev. Mr. Rogers unto ye new meeting-house, we, being disposed for one year and no longer to support a minister at the old until matters of ye town were amicably accommodate, did inadvertently sign unto a certain instrument without reading or considering the contents thereof, & being since informed that ye import of the s^d^ instrument was without any limitation of time, whereby we & our successors are greatly insnared to our unspeakable hurt & prejudice, doe humbly pray that ye said instrument may be produced, whereby the false insinuations of those that insnared us may be detected, & that we may be released therefrom."

Still for two years longer the matter came constantly before the Council and General Assembly, and the whole province was affected by the quarrel, until at last the selectmen each year, with the help of the wardens, made out a list of each freeholder and the parish to which he belonged, so that no longer was the same person compelled to pay both, and no longer could any one escape paying to either by claiming a house of worship now at the north and now at the south.

The result of the whole trouble was that the two parishes were declared to be the two parishes of the town, and went on with a prosperity which has hardly known a pause until the present day. The north was the new parish, and made up principally of the new settlers in this part of the town, while the trouble seems to have had little effect upon the old as a parish; it called another pastor at once, paid him the same salary that the whole town paid to Mr. Rogers, and seems to have known no break in its history or its influence or its strength, but there was no such thing as first or second parish or church spoken of. It was always the old meeting-house and the new, or the parish at the Mill Dam or the parish at the Bank. The vote of the majority of the church as a body of communicants, being the more important legal body in that day, gave them the right to take with them the church records and the communion service, perhaps a part of the old service which belonged to Mason and the first Episcopal Chapel, and to compel Mr. Rogers to go with them. But the north was never in any sense the first church of Portsmouth, for that, as we have seen abundantly confirmed, was Episcopal.

The South Parish retained the old meeting-house and a majority of the old parish. Whatever legal rights a majority vote of parish or church may confer, no going away of a part can affect the earlier history which belongs equally to each. The associations which cluster around a locality can never be voted to another place, and around the old South Church clustered and always will the recollection of the early settlement. For a long time the history of the two parishes was the same, that of the church of Portsmouth, and when it flowed into two channels it was fortunately to witness a prosperity for each of which neither need be jealous. The first difficulty was in regard to the location of the church, the next was doctrinal.

CHAPTER XIII.

PORTSMOUTH.—(*Continued.*)

Re-establishment of Episcopacy—Rev. Arthur Brown—Dr. Bancroft—Dr. Burroughs—Rulers until the Revolution—Benning Wentworth—Sir John Wentworth—Principal Names in the Early Settlement—Henry Sherburn—John Pickering—Samuel Wentworth—Sir William Pepperell—The Siege of Louisburg—Champernowne—Succeeding Ministers of the Old South Parish—Emerson—A Church at the Plains—Absence of the Spirit of Persecution—Witchcraft—A New Church—Shurtleff—Clerical Anecdotes—Revival under Whitefield—Strong—Jonathan Edwards—Ministers of the North Parish—The Universalist Parish—Various Events—Visit of Washington—Conclusion.

Re-establishment of Episcopacy.—The persistency with which persons for generations cling to

their theological inheritances, even at times without being able to give any reason for them, is well illustrated in the re-establishment of Episcopacy in Portsmouth. This element never entirely died out here, but was cherished in a few families or individuals, ready to manifest itself at any opportunity which promised to give it an organization and a home. It was stronger in the Piscataqua than any of the historians have yet acknowledged. It was clearly a part of the early settlers' plan to make this a Church of England settlement, but the ascendency of the Massachusetts soon put all the interest here in the hands of the Puritans. The first minister, a strong defender of the Established Church, was banished simply for that reason, and for a long time Episcopacy seemed entirely destroyed. In the first quarter of the eighteenth century quite a serious trouble was brewing in regard to the boundary line between the provinces of the Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire. As early as 1730, Col. David Dunbar was chairman of a commission on the part of this province to meet a committee of the Bay on the adjusting of this line. He was a native of Ireland, and appointed Lieutenant-Governor of this province in 1731, and also surveyor-general of the woods. He had been a colonel in the British service, and being commander of the fort at Pemaquid, he assumed the government of all the inhabitants in that part of Maine; but exercising the military discipline with considerable rigor, he came into collision with the land proprietors, who applied for relief to Governor Belcher, and he issued a proclamation ordering the inhabitants to submit to the Massachusetts instead of Dunbar. The Governor and his lieutenant were in contention as long as Dunbar remained in the country. Dunbar had command of the fort at New Castle, and in retaliation made everything as uncomfortable for Governor Belcher as he could. The latter came into power in 1730, as Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, was ambitious, arbitrary, tyrannical, and unjust, partial to Massachusetts, and unfriendly to New Hampshire, and it is probable that reaction against his counsels and decisions hastened the ecclesiastical as well as the political opposition to his rule.

While Dunbar had charge of the settlement of the boundary line, which threatened to bring the provinces into open war, one Capt. John Thomlinson, a merchant of London well known in New Hampshire, was agent for the matter of the boundary at the court of Great Britain; and in this Thomlinson, Dunbar found a zealous friend of the new church movement. Theodore Atkinson, one of the most prominent citizens, and whose name constantly appears in all political matters, was also foremost in aiding it. It was begun in 1732, and the church was finished in 1735. This church was a frame building, somewhat smaller than the present one, with a steeple like that of the old South, and two entrances, one on the west, the other on the south. On the north side the central of the wall pews was raised above the rest, a heavy wooden canopy built over it bore the royal arms, and red plush curtains were festooned around it. Previous to the Revolution this was called the Governor's pew, and in 1789 was occupied by Washington when on a visit to Portsmouth. The bell was taken from Louisburg at the time of its capture in 1745, and in that year presented by the officers of the New Hampshire regiment to this church. The most valuable relic and ornament of the church, the font, a beautiful piece of porphyritic marble of a brownish-yellow color, was plundered from a church in Senegal, Africa, by Col. John Tupton Mason, and presented by his daughters to Queen's Chapel; but, however interesting for its history, it confers only disgrace upon its capturer, for, according to the general rules of all Christian warfare, the churches are exempt from spoliation.

Rev. Arthur Brown.—On the 18th of August, 1735, and chiefly through the earnest activity of his ardent admirer, Dunbar, an invitation to Rev. Arthur Brown was extended and accepted, and he became rector of Queen's Chapel, the salary being assured by the liberality of the English Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. His ministry was popular and successful, and lasted until 1773, when, on a visit to Cambridge, he died, at the age of seventy-four, and was interred in the Wentworth tomb of Queen's Chapel graveyard. All the tributes offered to his memory show that he must have been a man of real culture, of unpretentious goodness, of eminent worth. It was not owing to his popular gifts and assiduous labors only that his success was so marked. The times were propitious and helpful to second his own and the enthusiasm of a people gathered with all the interest attendant upon the establishment of a new church. Every official of the government was expected to belong to the Established Church of England; the officers of the army and navy were all really compelled to choose that faith. The Rev. Mr. Brown was as fortunate in his death as in his labors, for it occurred just as the troubles were gathering with England, and the breaking out of the war promised for a time to crush everything which related to English customs and English worship. The parish, which had enjoyed great prosperity for nearly thirty years, suffered a sudden and almost entire overthrow and extinction, and Episcopacy was reduced to a state almost as low as at the close of the ministry of Gibson, more than a century before, and for almost twenty-five years after the death of Mr. Brown the church was almost entirely neglected. After the Revolution, two or three successive rectors were not very successful in their ministrations, and in the winter of 1806 the church was destroyed by fire. At that time the South Parish was without a pastor, and the use of the church was offered to Queen's Chapel, now changed to St. John's, and for some time it was not unusual for the two

societies to unite in public worship, the same clergyman frequently officiating for both parishes, reading the Book of Common Prayer one part of the day, and following the simple congregational order of services for the other. The extremely feeble condition of this sect in this part of New England at that period is shown by the fact that there was no Episcopal visitation of the Portsmouth parish from 1791 to 1812. In this latter year we have the first record of the administration of the rite of confirmation.

Dr. Burroughs.—Mr. Charles Burroughs, then in deacon's orders, had been the minister of the parish for three years, but never had the opportunity of being confirmed. The records show that on the day preceding his ordination to the priesthood he received confirmation, together with one hundred and fifty of his congregation, and in order to be ordained as deacon he had been obliged to journey to Philadelphia.

With the establishment of peace and liberty of conscience, and under the attractive ministrations of Dr. Burroughs, St. John's again took its place among the flourishing churches of Portsmouth. Dr. Burroughs was born in Boston on the 27th of December, 1787, and there his early boyhood was passed. He enjoyed and improved the best opportunities of that day for a classical education, in which he made great attainments, and all through life enriched a mind of fair proportions with all the elegant literature of ancient or modern times. He came to Portsmouth as a reader in 1809, and such was his reputation for entering into and rendering the beauties of the church service, and the entire satisfaction he gave as a writer, that many from other parishes, being occasional listeners, confessed to a willingness to remain permanently if Mr. Burroughs could be induced to take the care of the parish. Among all the distinguished men of Portsmouth in his long ministry, Dr. Burroughs was still eminent for his rare gifts of conversation, for his ample culture, for his elegant hospitality at his beautiful home, for his inborn and acquired grace of manner, for his unfailing liberality, for his daily walk in harmony with his altar professions. He was rector until the year 1857, a citizen of Portsmouth until the 5th of March, 1868, when he became a fellow-citizen with the saints.[1]

Rulers until the Revolution.—In 1717, after a good deal of rivalry and disturbance between the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Assembly, the king removed Vaughan from office, and John Wentworth was appointed Lieutenant-Governor in his place.

John Wentworth.—John Wentworth was the grandson of William Wentworth, the first of the name in this country, whose son, Samuel Wentworth, of Portsmouth, has been already referred to. William was an elder of the church at Dover, and occasionally preached there. John was born in Portsmouth in 1671. Under his rule the town had a period of peace and steady prosperity until 1730, when again a disturbance arose from the appointment of Belcher as Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, who from some petty displeasure turned out of office the friends of Wentworth; but the Lieutenant-Governor died in this same year and Dunbar was appointed in his place, and retained the place under constantly-increasing opposition until 1741, when the great dissatisfaction against him as well as Governor Belcher resulted in the erection of New Hampshire into a separate province, with the appointment of Benning Wentworth as Governor in 1741.

Benning Wentworth.—Governor Wentworth was a son of the former Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth, and was born in Portsmouth in 1696. He became a merchant of prominence and a person of much influence in the colony, and his appointment was received with great satisfaction by the people. He married for a second wife Martha Hilton, his housekeeper, upon which incident is founded Longfellow's story of Lady Wentworth. The expedition against Louisburg was the principal and exciting event during his term of office, which ended in 1766, just as the Stamp Act was arousing the indignation of the American people.

Sir John Wentworth.—Sir John Wentworth, a nephew of Benning, was appointed as Governor in 1766, and also as surveyor of all the king's woods in North America. He was born in Portsmouth in 1736, and, while on a visit to England, became a favorite of the Marquis of Rockingham, through whose influence he received his important offices and entered upon them in 1768, landing at Charlestown, and crossing from that port by land to this town. But the times were growing troublesome for all the English officials; the sense of oppression and the desire for liberty were rapidly spreading, and in 1774, because of the aid the Governor rendered to Gen. Gage, the excitement of the people was so great that he was compelled to take refuge, first, in the fort at New Castle, and then upon an English man-of-war in the harbor. He remained in England until peace was declared, became Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and died in 1820. He was a friend to education, and gave forty-six thousand acres of land to Dartmouth College, and also a grant to each member of the first graduating class. After he left the country and the war of the Revolution secured the independence of the United States, this settlement, whose history we have sketched in its most important events, became, with New Hampshire, a part of the American Union, and entered upon that marvelous prosperity which has won for this country the admiration and envy of the world.

A Few of the Principal Names in the Early Settlement.—Henry Sherburne. Among those who were very prominent in the civil and ecclesiastical

[1] See page 95.

affairs of this colony was Henry Sherburne, from the beginning an active churchman and a warden of the first church of the Piscataqua settlement. His associate warden, Walford, appears some years later as the husband of the witch Goody Walford, and there may be some reason for the supposition that the charge of witchcraft had a connection with the animosity existing between the Independents and church party. Sherburne appears in this settlement as early as June, 1632, when the Bay Colony came into rule here and it was evidently no longer possible to maintain Episcopacy. Sherburne still took an interest in supporting public worship, as approved by the majority, although by no means to his own mind. We find him appointed by the town to go in search of a minister, and also engaging to entertain the minister when he came. All this was in the faith that the re-establishment of Episcopacy might occur at an early day, and in this faith it doubtless was that we find him in the first list of the subscribers to the support of Moodey while officiating at the old South in 1658; but when his faith by force of circumstances grew less, and it was evidently the intention of the Bay to establish their ecclesiastical system here, with all its vigor, then Sherburne refused altogether to contribute towards the support of doctrines he did not accept, for in a list of subscribers to the maintenance of Moodey in 1671 we find annexed to the names of Henry Sherburne and Richard Sloper, his son-in-law, the note "will not subscribe." Nor is there any want of Christian liberality or Christian charity in that, rather is it to be commended. There are persons enough without any religious connections, and without attachments to any of the various doctrinal systems, and those who deem all equally good or equally poor, can help support all; but it is not the best-placed charity or the most commendable spirit, for the sake of improving a neighborhood, or being regarded as generous, or becoming popular, to contribute to the advancement of views one does not think helpful to a higher religious life.

John Pickering.—In the list of inhabitants of Portsmouth who, in 1640, made a grant of fifty acres for a glebe land for the use of the ministry we find the name of John Pickering, who in himself and his descendants was to play a conspicuous part in town matters, both civil and ecclesiastical.

The first John Pickering appears in Portsmouth as early as 1635, perhaps as early as 1630. He came here from Massachusetts, and probably was the same person spoken of as being at Cambridge soon after that town was settled. He died on the 18th of January, 1668–69, leaving a large family. It was his son John who became so prominent in church and town affairs. He was born about 1640, and died about 1721. He first comes into notice as a military man, for which his character and talents seem eminently to have qualified him. As captain, he had a command in Portsmouth for a number of years. When John Cutt was appointed first president of the separate government of New Hampshire, in 1680, Capt. Pickering was a representative for the town of Portsmouth, and he was also a member of the Assembly called by Cranfield and dissolved in great wrath because it would not raise the money he desired.

It is mentioned in the early records that during the suspension of government consequent on the imprisonment of Andros in 1689, Capt. John Pickering, a man of "a rough and adventurous spirit and a lawyer," "went with a company of armed men to the home of Richard Chamberlain (who wrote the book called Lithobolia, or Stone-throwing Demon at Great Island, of which we have given an account), & who had been secretary of the province under Andros & clerk of the Superior Court, & demanded the records & files wh. were in his possession, & upon refusing to deliver them up without some warrant or security, Pickering seized them by force, carried them off, and concealed them, and in turn was by force compelled to deliver them to Lieutenant-Governor Usher." Voluntarily or by selection he seems to have been engaged in several such enterprises about records of both church and State. In 1697 he was appointed king's attorney, with Charles Story secretary of the province and clerk of the Council, with all the records and files committed to his care. Story did not attend one of the adjourned meetings of the Council; was reprimanded for neglect of duty, and ordered to surrender all his papers. Upon refusing to do so the sheriff and Capt. Pickering were ordered to take with them sufficient assistance, and to make diligent search in any houses, rooms, closets, chests, trunks, or other places within the province for the said papers. He was a member of the convention which in 1690 recommended a reunion with Massachusetts, and was chosen a member of the Assembly which met at Boston for a number of successive years, and was several times chosen its Speaker. As a lawyer he could not have been without popularity and confidence, for in 1707, when the great cause of Allen *vs.* Waldron, involving Allen's title to the province of New Hampshire, was tried for the last time, and all the strength of each side was brought out, embracing some of the first men in the province, Capt. Pickering was selected as one of the counsel to defend the houses and lands of the inhabitants. The Hon. John Pickering, LL.D., of Newington, was a descendant of the second son of the first John Pickering, of Portsmouth, but the ancestor of the distinguished Timothy Pickering was a John Pickering, of Ipswich. In the affairs of the church it was this Capt. Pickering who was appointed to build the stocks and pillories for the punishment of offenders, and on account of his remarkable strength, of which stories apparently fabulous were handed down, was chosen at the time of Mr. Moodey's settlement to keep the congregation in order, reserve seats for the distinguished guests; but he let all in before the time, on the theory that at church one person was just as

good as another. When the difficulties began in regard to the site for the new church, which ended in the formation of a new parish and animosities which disturbed the peace of the whole province for a generation, Capt. Pickering was the leading spirit in the old South Parish, who carried everthing as he willed at the town-meetings, either by persuasion or by force, strenuously opposed building the new meeting house so far up as the site of the North Church, carried the matter again and again to the General Court, and generally with success for his side; was foremost in all matters concerning the old parish, and when at last the old church could be no longer repaired and kept as he made the town vote it should be, "the meeting-house of the town forever," he devised to the South Parish a lot of ground for a convenient site for another meeting-house to be set off to the said parish, "on the highest part of his neck." He was a large real-estate owner at the south end of the town, and what was called "Pickering's Neck" was a part of the land on which the fourth place of worship for the town of Portsmouth was built, being the church of the South Parish until the present stone church was built in 1824.

Samuel Wentworth.—In the list of subscribers to the support of Mr. Moodey, and so, of course, among the worshipers at the old South, we find the name of Samuel Wentworth. This is the first of the family, afterwards so prominent in public affairs, who appears in our town. At that time the vicinity of Point of Graves was the principal part of Portsmouth. For a while Samuel Wentworth lived at Great Island, and afterwards built by Puddle Dock, on the south side of the dock, at the north end of Manning Street, the first Wentworth house, still in good preservation. It was in this house that the first Lieutenant-Governor, John Wentworth, his son, lived, and here was married in 1693, and owned all that part of the town as far as the South Church.

After the gathering of the new or North Parish some of the family of Samuel Wentworth are found in that, while to others belonged an active part in the formation of the Episcopal parish.

When Great Island became a town, under the name of New Castle, in 1693, several of the prominent parishioners at the old South became identified with the church at New Castle, and some still retained a nominal connection and even an active interest in the old parish, as well as in the North after its establishment in 1714. Among these were Cranfield and Barefoot, Robert Cutt and Pendleton, Stileman and Fryer, Atkinson and Story, Sheafe and Jaffrey.

Sir William Pepperell.—I have now to notice two persons who in a day when titles of nobility or birth in the aristocratic families of Old England conferred a real eminence upon men were conspicuous figures in our early history. William Pepperell became a communicant at the old South Nov. 5, 1696; and his son, who was afterwards created a baronet for the taking of Louisburg, was the last baptism recorded by Mr. Moodey, May 9, 1697. I am indebted to a careful and valuable manuscript life of Sir William Pepperell, by the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, which is far better than the printed life of the distinguished merchant by Parsons, for much of the following biographical and historical matter.

William Pepperell was born in 1647, in Cornwall, England, and became a settler at the Shoals in 1670, attracted to the commercial advantages of Appledore and the prominence of its fisheries. Here, about 1680, he married a daughter of Mr. John Bray, one of the leading islanders, who had for some time refused the offer of marriage from Pepperell, but, says Dr. Burroughs, "relented in proportion to the increase of his property." As his business increased the Shoals offered too small a field for his enterprise, and he and his partner, a Mr. Gibbins, resolved to leave the weather-beaten islands, and to resort to chance and determine their separate destination. The story runs that they each set up a long pole and left it to fall as Providence should direct. Pepperell's fell towards the northwest, Gibbins' towards the northeast. Following with obedience and enthusiasm the plan they had adopted and the course pointed out by the fallen sticks, Pepperell established himself on the Kittery side of the mouth of the Piscataqua, and made large purchases of land there, while Gibbins obtained that tract on the Penobscot afterwards known as the Waldo patent. As early as the year 1681 we find the name of Pepperell and his father-in-law, Bray, on the town records of Kittery, then a province of Massachusetts, and here Pepperell spent the remainder of his days. His business enterprises were so successful that in 1712 there were but three persons in Kittery, then including Eliot & Berwick, whose property was estimated to be of more value than his. In this year Pepperell interested himself in organizing a church at Kittery, whose inhabitants attended worship under serious inconveniences of distance, weather, and tide at Strawberry Bank. He was chiefly instrumental in the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Newmarch at Kittery, not far from his own mansion, in 1714, and was one of the first signers of the covenant. Up to this time, William Pepperell, at age of almost seventy, and his son, afterwards Sir William, at the age of eighteen, had been constant worshipers at the old South. William Pepperell died in Kittery in 1734, leaving Sir William the principal heir, and with the care and responsibility of a large property. But even before this he had manifested remarkable enterprise and sagacity as a merchant, and his ships were found in all parts of Europe and the West Indies. One of the first things he did was to build the family tomb, still standing in that open field not far from the old family mansion, but without care and rapidly being desolated by time and intruders. In 1722, at the age of twenty-six, Sir William married Miss Hirst, of Boston, to

whom all traditions give the highest praise for natural and acquired powers, for brilliant wit, and sweetness of temper. I have copied a few verses of hers, written upon the death of an infant child, which have never been printed, and were handed down by the memory of one who deemed them worthy, and are certainly of a merit equal to much that is printed:

"A little bird that lately pleased my sight,
Ravished my heart and filled me with delight,
And as it grew, at once my joy and pride,
Beloved by all whoe'er its beauty spied,
I fondly called it mine, nor could I bear
The thought of losing what I held so dear;
For it had just begun, with warbling strains,
To soothe my pleasure and to ease my pains;
Its artless notes and lisping melody
Made in my ears a grateful harmony.
Least while I heard or dreamed of its decay,
This pretty bird by death was snatched away.
Snatched, did I say? No, I recall the word;
'Twas sent for home by its most rightful Lord,
To whose blest will we must and do resign
That which improperly I claimed as mine.
'Twas Thine, blest Lord, Thy goodness lent it me,
'Twas doubly Thine, because given back by Thee.
Then go, sweet bird, mount up and sing on high,
While wingéd seraphs waft thee through the sky;
They're clad in glory bright, and sit serene
On boughs immortal, ever fresh and green;
They chant thy praises with a lovely train
Of spirits just, for whom the Lamb was slain;
Touch David's harp with wonder and surprise,
Whilst ours, neglected, on the willow lies."

Sir William had no opportunities for an education, except such as came from a multiplicity of relations with men in all ranks of society; but Dr. Stevens, his pastor, who preached a sermon upon his character soon after his death, says, "Such were his abilities and virtues, so distinguished and admirable his social qualities, that he soon drew the notice and engaged the affections of all." "So elevated were his principles and disinterested his views, and so active was his benevolence, that his fellow-citizens considered him as their patron and friend, and bore towards him the sentiment of filial veneration and affection." To the various duties and large responsibilities of one of the greatest merchants of New England, Sir William had added a number of important civil offices, but it was reserved for his military success to give to him his title of nobility.

The Siege of Louisburg.—The siege and capture of Louisburg were the great warlike achievements in our early history, and the command and success of the whole enterprise belonged to Sir William. Upon his return he was received at Portsmouth, entertained, and escorted to his boat, as it departed from our shore to his mansion at Kittery, with an outburst of enthusiasm from the inhabitants and an oration, both civil and military, even greater than were paid to Washington. As in our late war, there were in this adventure some rivalries and jealousies as to whom belonged the credit of the expedition, and Col. William Vaughan, a grandson of Maj. William Vaughan, who came to Portsmouth about 1650, is said to have first prepared a plan of the capture and proposed it to the government, and Governor Wentworth and others were disappointed, not being given the charge of the enterprise; but all eyes turned to Col. Pepperell, as of well-known and eminent moral worth, of acknowledged military skill, of tried statesmanship, of elevated rank in the confidence of the community, and the best fitted to command the expedition. If the success of an engagement might be always predicted from the character of the principal supporters, we might have foretold the capture of Louisburg, for the number of persons prominent in Portsmouth, under the command of Pepperell, was certainly large.

While Pepperell had the matter under consideration, Whitefield, the celebrated Episcopal and itinerant clergyman, and founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, was on a visit to Maine, and Pepperell became well acquainted with him, and asked Whitefield's advice.

"Your scheme," said the great preacher, "I think not very full of encouragement. The eyes of all will be upon you, and should you not meet with success the widows and orphans will utter their complaint and reflection, and if it be otherwise numbers will look upon you with envy and endeavor to eclipse your glory. You ought, therefore, in my judgment, to go with a single eye, and then you will receive strength proportioned to your necessities." Whitefield furnished the motto for the flag of the expedition, "*Nil desperandum Christo.*"

New Hampshire furnished five hundred men, one-eighth of the whole land force. Among these was the Rev. Mr. Langdon (once the grammar school teacher, and then pastor of the North Church), as chaplain, and Jacob Sheafe, son of Sampson Sheafe, of Great Island, as commissary. There was Nathaniel Meserve as lieutenant-colonel; there was Samuel Hale with the rank of major; there was John Storer, grandfather of George Storer, of this town; there was Rev. Ammi R. Cutter, of the Massachusetts regiment, whose eldest son was Dr. Ammi R. Cutter, of Portsmouth; there was Rev. Samuel Moodey, of York, son of our Mr. Moodey, remarkable for his eccentricities, and private chaplain to Sir William. The expedition was completely successful, and Pepperell was rewarded with an English knighthood. One by one he was compelled to give up his duties and enterprises, and died at his mansion at Kittery on the 6th of July, 1759.

Champernowne.—There remains for us to notice briefly still another important character, whose life has been so carefully written by C. W. Tuttle, Esq., of Boston, that beyond his thorough researches no one need desire to go. In his sketches of this prominent person, recently printed in *The Historical and Genealogical Register*, may be found authority for most of the following. Among the early settlers of our province more persons perhaps came from Devon and Cornwall than from all other counties in Eng-

land, and of all the noble families in the west of England, few if any surpass in antiquity and splendor of descent the family of Champernowne, being connected with the Plantagenets, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and Sir Walter Raleigh. Capt. Francis Champernowne, one of that family, came to New England in 1636.

In 1636, Sir Ferdinando Gorges granted to Champernowne's father two tracts of land bordering on the eastern shore of the Piscataqua and at the mouth. One embraced what has been for the last hundred years and more known as the Gerrish and the Cutts Islands, and the stream now known as Chauncey's Creek for a long time bore the name of Champernowne. To this grant came Capt. Francis Champernowne in 1636, at the age of twenty-two. About 1640, and at the time of the granting of the glebe land, Champernowne bought four hundred acres in Greenland, where he built a house and lived for twenty years. Afterwards he added three hundred acres more, including the farm of Col. Peirce, and seems to have lived in a baronial style. At a later date he preferred his residence on Cutts Island, and went there to live. He was a councilor in the government of Gorges, and for a few years, with his associates, had the sole authority in Maine, and opposed strenuously the usurpation by the Massachusetts Bay. He was councilor to Cranfield, to Dudley, and to Andros. Strange to say, when some examinations were made a few years since about this almost forgotten character, traditions in Greenland were brought to light of the descent from royalty of one Champernowne who used to live there, and in Kittery of one who was "the son of a nobleman." He was a thorough royalist and churchman, and about ten years before his death married the widow of Robert Cutt, of Kittery. He lived a retired and dignified life, was reserved in disposition, and took little interest in matters which did not concern him, but, without seeking for place and power, was in that day of prominence on account of his high birth, and altogether respected. He was doubtless one of the most active supporters of Episcopacy, and from his residence at Greenland a constant worshiper at the first chapel, and thereafter, unless too strict a churchman to take any interest in the services of Puritanism, at the old South for thirty years. He died on Cutts Island in 1687, and a small cairn marks the place of his burial. I am inclined to think he was one who carried out a plan held by many of the leading old families of England, and especially of second or later sons who would not inherit the family estates, to establish themselves in the New World, and for religious and political reasons they turned naturally to the settlement at the Piscataqua.

Successive Ministers at the Old South Parish.—Emerson. John Emerson, the fourth minister of the South Parish, was the third minister of that name settled in New England. He graduated at Harvard in 1689, and in 1703, as we have seen, was settled over the recently gathered parish at New Castle. After a good deal of inconvenience there on account of arrears of salary and some trouble about a parsonage, he resigned in 1712, and in the midst of the difficulty at Portsmouth in regard to the formation of a new parish, Mr. Emerson was invited to preach to the parish at the old South. It was in a great measure owing to the remarkable pulpit gifts and the pleasing manners of Mr. Emerson that the South Parish seems not to have seriously regarded the secession of the North Parish. Mr. Emerson was born at Ipswich in 1670. In 1708, while over the parish at New Castle, he went to England, spent some time in London, and from his fine presence and courtly manners was handsomely noticed by Queen Anne.

We find in the town records under date of 17th February, 1713, "Whereas, John Plaisted, Mark Hunking, Esq., Capt. John Pickren, & W^{m}. Cotton, at a legall town meeting called & commenced ye 9th of Sep., 1713, were chosen and appointed to call & agree with a minister of ye Gospel to Preach att ye old meeting-house, & according to s^{d} vote, wch call was made to ye Reverend John Emerson by and with ye consent of above s^{d} persons; s^{d} Emerson came accordingly in ye month of January in above s^{d} year: ye Feb. 7 following s^{d} Pickren & Cotton, with the consent of approbation of s^{d} Hunking & Plaisted, made agreement with him ye s^{d} Emerson to be our settled minister, & engaged that he should be paid yearly & every year £100, strangers' contribution, & a Parsonage house at Town charge so long as s^{d} Emerson continue preaching in s^{d} House."

The next year, June 7, 1714, it seems there was another committee chosen by the town, and evidently by the influence of the new parish, and with three persons from it opposed to the settlement of Emerson, who were to settle an orthodox and learned minister on ye south side of ye mill dam. But when it was found that the South Parish was firm in its choice of Mr. Emerson, and some of the selectmen had been arrested on account of his salary, it was voted by the town the next year "yt if any lawsuit on ye like occasion be again commenced, yt itt be impleaded at ye expense of ye town, for that he [Mr. Emerson] is not ye settled minister of the town pursuant to order of ye government & vote of the town, June, 1714."

Then, again, 25th March, 1717, "Whereas, by vertue of a Pretended vote on the 9 Sept., 1713, there is a sham agreement made with Mr. Emerson to officiate as a minister at ye old Meeting-House, ye same being Clandestinely put upon record, Voted that ye same be null and Rassed out of ye Town book, for that he ye s^{d} Emerson is not a legal settled minister of ye Town."

This contention was ended by the Legislature declaring both to be settled ministers of ye town.

In the South Parish records, under date of March

23, 1714–15, is the following record: "The church belonging to the old meeting-house in Portsmouth having chosen the Rev. John Emerson to take the oversight of them, the Reverend Christopher Toppan, in the presence of the Rev. Caleb Cushing & Theophilus Cotton, gave him the pastoral charge of them and the congregation attending God's publick worship in that place, having been ordained before to the work of the ministry by the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery, viz.: the Rev. Mr. John Cotton, John Pike, & John Clark." Mr. Rogers would not assist at the services of installation, and was greatly displeased with Mr. Emerson for being settled over the old parish, and carried his bitter feeling all through his ministry.

The ministry of Mr. Emerson lasted from the 23d of March, 1714–15, to the 21st of February, 1732–33, a pastorate of seventeen years, and, after the settlement of the difficulties occasioned by the secession of the North Parish, of undisturbed tranquillity and unexampled prosperity.

A Church on the Plains.—Quite a little village had grown up at and about the Plains, of so much importance that in 1725 a meeting-house was built on the rise of ground east of the training-field, and worship regularly maintained for nearly two years, when, in 1727, it was voted "to free and exonerate them from any tax or charge towards the support of the gospel ministry (at the North Church), or any parish at the Bank for the future, provided they have frequent preaching more for accommodation than at the Bank." The meeting-house blew down in 1748.

Absence of the Spirit of Persecution.—It has often been remarked that our early settlers were singularly free from religious bigotry, and in an epoch fruitful of dogmatism and persecution but few instances of fanatical zeal can be laid at their feet. Themselves strictly of the Church of England, when they could not maintain their own form of worship, the Non-conformist clergymen of the Bay found no hindrance here except when Cranfield instituted proceedings against Moodey for refusing to administer the sacrament according to the order of the Church of England. There has come down to us an account of but a single instance of the infliction of violence in the province for heterodoxy, and that was under the law of Massachusetts (for New Hampshire as a separate government never authorized such a penalty), when in 1662 Richard Waldron ordered three Quaker women to be led at the cart's tail through New Hampshire and Massachusetts out of the jurisdiction and whipped in each town; but Walter Barefoote, afterwards a royal Governor of New Hampshire, by a pious stratagem, obtained the custody of the women in Salisbury, and saved them from further cruelty by sending them out of the province. The refuge of Quakers and Anabaptists in these days was Rhode Island, a State from the beginning to the present day remarkable for its hospitality towards various opinions, but at that time regarded as the drain or sink of New England for the shelter it gave the heretics, so that it has been said of Rhode Island, "If any man had lost his religion he might find it there among such a general muster of opinionists." We have, in 1656, under rule of the Bay, the several enactments against "a cursed sect of hereticks lately arisen up in the world which are commonly called Quakers, who took upon them to be immediately sent of God."

Witchcraft.—There is also but little about the sad delusion of witchcraft, which was then a common belief, and while only a score of miles away men eminent for piety and learning were hurried into all kinds of errors, persecution, and bitterness, only a few instances occur where there were any accusations prosecuted for that offense here, and of these not one reached a tragical conclusion. The only case in our town had a singular and triumphant ending. It occurred in 1656, at Little Harbor, then a part of Portsmouth. The testimony was that on Lord's day, 30th of March, at night, as Susannah Trimmings was going home with Goodwife Barton, she separated from her at the freshet, next her house. On her return, between Goodmen Evens and Robert Davis, she heard a rustling in the woods, which she at first thought was occasioned by swine, and presently after there did appear to her a woman, whom she apprehended to be old Goodwife Walford. She asked me where my consort was? I answered, "I had none." She said, "Thy consort is at home by this time. Lend me a pound of cotton." I told her I had but two pounds in the house, and I would not spare any to my mother. She said, "I had better have done it, that my sorrow was great already, and it should be greater, for I was going a great journey but should never come there." She then left me, and I was struck as with a clap of fire on the back, and she vanished towards the waterside in my apprehension in the shape of a cat. She had on her head a white linen hood tied under her chin, and her waistcoat and petticoat were red, with an old green apron, and a black hat upon her head.

Her husband and others testified to strange things which apparently had been brought about by the bewitching of Goody Walford; but Goody Walford, traduced as a witch, boldly brought her defamers into court to answer for the slanderous words, and actually succeeded in recovering damages.

A New Church.—This was the first and last serious instance of witchcraft in our town. The old South Church was now falling into ruins. It was deemed unfit for worship in 1711, when the whole town had voted to build a new one, but by reason of the separation the diminished numbers at the Mill Dam continued their services there until 1731, when the parish built a new church on a lot of land presented by Capt. John Pickering. This was the South Meeting-house, standing until our own day on the site of the present South Ward Room, which was so important a landmark for mariners coming into Pis-

cataqua Harbor, and which, after repairs and remodeling, was finally taken down a few years since. It must have been a great trial to the South Parish, that after the North Parish had their new meeting-house provided for them at the cost of the whole town, and had acquired the legal right to the glebe land and parsonage, it was necessary for the South Parish to depend entirely upon its own contributions; but such was the success of the ministry of Emerson that it seemed to it not too serious a burden.

After the frame was raised, Mr. Emerson made a prayer upon a stage fixed in a frame for the occasion. That prayer was his last public service. He died in the sixty-second year of his age, and was buried in the Cotton burial-ground. The following is the inscription on his tomb: "Here resteth in Hope of a glorious Resurrection ye body of ye Rev. Mr. John Emerson, ye late faithful Pastor of ye South Church, in Portsmouth, who Died January ye 21st, 1731–2, in ye 62d year of his Age. The memory of ye just is blessed."

One of the principal incidents of the ministry of Emerson and Rogers was the great accession of church-members by reason of the earthquake in Portsmouth in 1727, and both to keep in memory that alarming event, as well as alive the interest of the church and gratitude for its prosperity, Emerson ever after preached an occasional discourse on the evening of the 29th of October.

There is preserved a portrait of him painted in London in 1708, during his visit to that city, when his remarkable personal appearance commended him to the favor of the queen. With the great wig, the robe, and bands, it gives also a countenance of striking features, restful eyes, a mouth of rare beauty, and an expression of reverence, benignity, and gentleness. His gifts were equal to his graces, and he was, by all testimony, an agreeable companion, an interesting preacher, a faithful pastor, and a good man.

Shurtleff.—After the records of Mr. Emerson we find the following note: "The Church and congregation In ye South Part of ye Town of Portsmouth, formerly under ye pastoral care of ye Rev. Mr. Jno. Emerson, having called ye Rev. Mr. Wm. Shurtleff to succeed him, he was installed in ye pastoral office on Feb. 21, 1732–3."

This is in the handwriting of Mr. Shurtleff, and thereafter follow many pages of his records, being chiefly those of baptisms and of adoptions of the church covenant. Occasionally there is a record of a baptism in the North Church, during an exchange with Mr. Fitch, or of one by Mr. Fitch in the South Church, showing that the most cordial relations existed between the ministers and parishes.

It was customary in that day for the church to exercise a pretty strict watch over its members,—a custom which, for sympathy or for censure, I fear we have too universally abandoned,—and it is no uncommon thing to find in the records of all the older churches frequent references to the faults and falls of the members and the decreed punishment of the offenders; but during Mr. Shurtleff's ministry, a period of fifteen years, there is but one record of this character, which runs as follows: "Aug. 10, 1746, voted at a church meeting yt Abigail Tobie, a member in full communion with the church, be suspended from communion on ye account of her scandalous Behavior in Boston. Having been convicted of stealing several things, and y^t she stand suspended till she manifests her repentance of ye same."

Whether it is owing to the special emphasis which has always been laid upon the moral duties in the history of this parish, or whether it is owing to any lower discipline we cannot say, but this single instance of ecclesiastical discipline is in striking contrast to most church records of this period.

The Rev. Wm. Shurtleff was a native of Plymouth, Mass., where he was born in the year 1689. He graduated at Harvard College in 1707, and was ordained as pastor of the church at New Castle, which was then the aristocratic part of Portsmouth, the very year that Mr. Emerson was dismissed (1712). As he succeeded Mr. Emerson at New Castle, so he became his successor over the South Parish of this town, where he was installed Feb. 21, 1733. The new church for the South Parish had just been finished, harmony had been entirely restored between the two parishes, and Mr. Shurtleff entered upon his new field of labor with every promise of success,—a promise which was abundantly fulfilled and which ceased only with his death.

Clerical Anecdotes.—Some of the stories which are told of the contemporary ministers, neighbors, and friends of Mr. Shurtleff give us the only glimpses of ministerial life among the scanty records which are preserved to us. There was a clergyman at Newington, Rev. Joseph Adams, who lived, I believe, to a greater age than any minister ever settled in New Hampshire. He is described as a man of fair talents, but of great self-complacency. In praying for a person dangerously sick, who had desired the prayers of the congregation, he prayed very earnestly that the man might be prepared to die, for, added he, "*We, O Lord, who are skillful*, know there is no possibility of his recovery." At a meeting of the association of ministers at Portsmouth, Mr. Adams made the prayer, in which he took occasion to introduce the horses mentioned in the Book of Revelation; but becoming suddenly embarrassed while speaking of the white horse he closed the exercises abruptly, whereupon one of his brethren observed to him that at this time of life he should be particularly cautious in mounting strange horses if he would avoid a fall.

The Rev. John Tucke, settled at the Shoals, was also a contemporary of Mr. Shurtleff. The Shoals was at that time quite flourishing, and Mr. Tucke's salary was one of the highest at that time paid in New England. He was a scholarly and faithful pas-

tor, and, as it reads on his tombstone at Star Island, "a useful physician, both to the bodies and souls of his people." These islands had before and after Mr. Shurtleff two or three quite eminent as well as eccentric men. There was one Rev. Mr. Rooch, whose prayers were so touching and whose life was so pure that it was said of him, "He dwelt as near heaven as any man on earth." His congregation were fishermen, and they usually assembled one day in the month, besides the Sabbaths, for public worship. On one of these days he was requested to postpone the meeting to a future time, as it was a fine season for their business, and they must go out with their boats. He endeavored to persuade them, but in vain, and then addressed them: "If you are resolved to neglect your duty to God, and will go away, I say unto you, catch fish if you can; but as for you who will tarry and worship the Lord Jesus Christ, I will pray unto Him for you that you may catch fish till you are weary." Thirty went, toiled all day, and caught four fishes; while the five who attended divine worship, and afterwards went out, caught as many hundred. After that they all regularly attended any meetings the pastor appointed.

After him came the eccentric Moodey, son of the minister of Portsmouth of that name, of whom is told that familiar story, that once addressing the congregation on the occasion of a shipwreck, he inquired, "Supposing, my brethren, any of *you* should be taken short in the bay in a northeast storm, your hearts trembling with fear, and nothing but death before you, whither would your thoughts turn? What would you do?" He paused, and a sailor, supposing he awaited an answer, and attracted by his description of the storm at sea, replied, "Why, in that case, d'ye see, I should immediately hoist the foresail and scud away for Squam."

Revival under Whitefield.—The most remarkable ecclesiastical event during the ministry of Mr. Shurtleff was the great revival under Whitefield, of which Mr. Shurtleff has left an extended account. It is interesting for the description he gives of the townsmen, as well as of the revival. He says, "You are doubtless in some measure acquainted with the character which the People of this Town have heretofore generally sustained. They have, I think, been remarkt by strangers for their Politeness in Dress and Behaviour; have been thought to go beyond most others in equal circumstances, if not to excess themselves in their sumptuous and elegant Living, and Things of a like nature; & while they have been justly in Repute for their generous and hospitable Disposition, and for many social habits. Diversions of various kinds have been much in Fashion, & the vices that have been usual in Sea Port and trading Places have been common and prevalent among us. We have, I trust, never been without a number of sincere and serious Christians; but even these wise virgins have slumbered and slept; and as to the generality of Professors, they have seemed for a great while to content themselves with an empty Form, and there has been but little of the Life & Power of Religion to be seen."

Mr. Whitefield came here and preached in the old South Church on the 25th of February, 1745, and while Mr. Shurtleff seems to have disapproved of a good many excesses of the revival, he testifies that he thought "his traveling this way was a favorable Providence, and his preaching was instrumental in making many shake off their heavy slumbers."

As the result of the revival he gives us his opinion that there is not the profane cursing and swearing that was formerly usual; that the Sabbath was more strictly observed; that family worship was set up; that many dishonest dealers had made restitution; that music and dancing were wholly laid aside.

He mentions in all seriousness an incident which, he says, was overruled by God to serve great and good purposes:

"Late in the evening, after services had been held all day, and just as the people were leaving the church, the chimney of an House that stood near to it happened to take fire and blaze out to an uncommon Degree. Upon the sudden appearance of the light breaking in at the several windows there was a cry made that Christ was coming to Judgment, which being really believed by a great many, some that were not before so much affected as others were put into the deepest Distress, great numbers had their convictions hereby strengthened and confirmed. And however distasteful the relating such low occurrences may be to some wise and curious Palates now, I make no doubt but things of a like nature will afford an infinite satisfaction to the Saints hereafter; that it will give them a vast and inconceivable Pleasure when they get to Heaven to have the Beauty of Divine Providence laid open to their view; to hear and see how some events that are seemingly insignificant, and appear perfectly casual, have been ordered out in infinite Wisdom and made subservient to very great and excellent Designs, and how a bare Imagination and mistaken Apprehension of Things has been so far set Home and made such impressions upon a great many as to be a means of their saving conversion to God."

Mr. Shurtleff married the sister of Hon. Theodore Atkinson, whose only mission seems to have been to develop his patience and weakness. The story is told that once she fastened the door of the room where he was finishing his sermon for church, went to her pew and sat quietly there, while a committee of the church went to see what was the matter. She even left the worthy pastor to prepare his own dinner. "Has this been salted, Mr. Shurtleff?" she said, while he was broiling a piece of fish. "It has," was the meek reply. "Well, then, it needs peppering too," she said, as she threw a shovelfull of ashes upon his ruined meal.

She made some reparation for her treatment of her

husband by leaving to all succeeding ministers of the South Parish a fine old silver tankard, which is preserved unto the present day.

Mr. Shurtleff published five sermons, together with a long account of the revival during his ministry, and these show him to be a man of no common gifts. He was "long to be remembered," writes one of his successors, "for his uncommon meekness and patience under great trials, and for distinguished piety as well as pastoral fidelity."

Strong.—After a ministry of fifteen years he died on the 9th of May, 1747, and was buried beneath the pulpit of the old South. At the destruction of that building his remains were removed to the South Cemetery, and a simple tablet erected by the parish.

In the very year that Mr. Shurtleff died there was visiting in the family of the distinguished Jonathan Edwards, at Northampton, Mass., the devoted American missionary, David Brainerd. He had entered Yale College to prepare himself for the ministry, but was expelled for saying of one of the tutors "that he had no more of the grace of God than a chair." Soon after he began his work as a missionary among the Indians, first near Stockbridge, Mass., then in Pennsylvania, and then in New Jersey, where he met with great success.

At Northampton Mr. Brainerd met and was pleased with a young man named Job Strong, and particularly recommended him to the commissioners at Boston as a suitable person for missionary labors among the Indians, a work which greatly interested young Strong, who had that year graduated at Yale. He set out in the latter part of the year 1747 for a settlement in New York, but having gone as far as Schoharie, he was taken ill and was unable to complete his journey. But he had spent about six months on this tour, and returned full of expectations and resolves of a work of future usefulness among the wild men of the wilderness. The South Parish had, however, heard such excellent accounts of Mr. Strong and of his fitness and gifts for the ministry that Matthew Livermore and Henry Sherburne were sent to Northampton to invite him to this place. Jonathan Edwards felt that Mr. Strong was especially fitted to carry on the work which Brainerd, who had just died at his house, had so well begun, and protested against Mr. Strong's going to Portsmouth unless upon the express condition that it should be for a temporary engagement, after which he was to resume his missionary labors, and the gentlemen were obliged to promise Mr. Edwards, who was then the spiritual head of the Church of New England, that they would not use their influence for his establishment here. It was probably with this understanding that Mr. Strong came to the South Parish. Whether the committee faithfully kept *their* promise or not they did not persuade the parish not to take any interest in Mr. Strong, for his preaching and himself were evidently well pleasing, and he soon received a call to become its pastor. This he declined, and went back to the commissioners at Boston to receive directions about his father's labor among the Indians. His health, however, seemed insufficient to the task, and they thought it best he should relinquish his cherished plans, which involved so much exposure and toil. The parish renewed the invitation, which he now accepted, and the first notice concerning him on the church records is as follows: "The Church and congregation in ye South part of the Town of Portsmouth, formerly under the Pastoral Care of ye Rev. Mr. William Shurtleff, having called Mr. Job Strong to succeed him, he was solemnly set apart to ye pastoral office amongst them on the 28th day of June, 1749."

Jonathan Edwards.—The 28th of June, 1749, must have been a day of great interest, not only to the South Parish, but to the whole town of Portsmouth, for, added to the fact of the old parish of the town being about to ordain a new pastor, Jonathan Edwards, then regarded as by far the most eminent theologian in Christendom, was to preach the sermon. Mary Edwards, his daughter, then about fifteen years of age, afterwards Mrs. Dwight, of Northampton, was at the time making a visit to some of her father's friends here. The uncertainty of travel in those days made it necessary to leave a substitute, in case the appointed preacher did not arrive in time. The Rev. Mr. Moodey, of York, able and eccentric, had accepted the place. On the morning of that day, Mr. Edwards not having arrived, the Council delayed the ordination as long as they well could, and then proceeded to the church, where Mr. Moodey had been regularly assigned to offer opening prayer. That gentleman, knowing that a numerous and highly respectable audience had been drawn together by a strong desire to hear Mr. Edwards, rose up to pray under the not very pleasant impression that he must stand in his place, and offered a prayer which was wholly characteristic of himself, and in some degree also of the times in which he lived. In that part of it in which it was proper to allude to the exercises of the day he besought the Lord that they might be suitably humbled, under the power of his Providence, in not being permitted to hear on that occasion a discourse, as they had all fondly expected, from "that eminent servant of God, the Rev. Mr. Edwards, of Northampton," and proceeded to thank God for having raised him up to be such a burning and shining light, for his uncommon piety, for his great excellence as a preacher, for the remarkable success which had attended his ministry in other congregations as well as his own, for the superior talents and wisdom with which he was endowed as a writer, and for the great amount of good which his works had already done, and still promised to do, to the church and to the world. He then prayed that God would spare his life, and endow him with still greater gifts and graces, and render him still more eminent and useful than he had been, and

concluded this part of his prayer by supplicating the divine blessing on the daughter of Mr. Edwards (then in the congregation), who, though a very worthy and amiable young lady, was still, as they had good reason to believe, without the grace of God and in an unconverted state; that God would bring her to repentance and forgive her sins, and not suffer the peculiar frivolities which she enjoyed to be the means of a more aggravated condemnation.

Mr. Edwards, who traveled on horseback and had been unexpectedly detained on the road, arrived at the church a short time after the commencement of the exercises, and entered the door just after Mr. Moodey began his prayer. Being remarkably still in all his movements, and particularly in the house of God, he ascended the stairs and entered the pulpit so silently that Mr. Moodey did not hear him, and of course was necessitated before a very numerous audience to listen to the very high character given of himself by Mr. Moodey. As soon as the prayer was closed Mr. Moodey turned round and saw Mr. Edwards behind him, and without leaving his place gave him his right hand and addressed him as follows: "Brother Edwards, we are all of us much rejoiced to see you here to-day, and nobody probably as much so as myself; but I wish that you might have got in a little sooner or a little later, or else that I might have heard you when you came in, and known that you were here. I didn't intend to flatter you to your face, but there's I'll tell you one thing: they say that your wife is going to heaven by a shorter road than yourself," alluding to Mr. Edward's lengthened and metaphysical explanation of the doctrine of the church. Mr. Edwards bowed, and after reading the psalm went on with the sermon.

The text was John xiii. 15, 16: "For I have given you an example that ye should do as I have done to you. Verily, verily, I say unto you the servant is not greater than his Lord; neither he that is sent greater than he that sent him."

The subject is "Christ, the example of ministers." It is not a very long sermon according to the custom of that day, for it could hardly have occupied much more than an hour in delivery, and, according to the abilities and reputation of Mr. Edwards, it would have been a disappointment to the distinguished and expectant congregation, if indeed congregations were then disappointed in anything their preachers did. With all due acknowledgment of the vast abilities Jonathan Edwards certainly possessed, and of the logical power manifested in his writings, his sermon at the ordination of Mr. Strong has very little to commend it. It has neither any very great doctrinal nor practical merits, neither depth of feeling, nor strength, nor beauty of expression to make it edifying to a congregation or inspiring to the young minister; it is commonplace and tedious, and wanting in any moral or spiritual fervor.

It may hardly be out of place in this connection to include a part of a letter which Jonathan Edwards wrote to his daughter Mary, while continuing a visit in Portsmouth for some weeks after the ordination, which shows the all-pervading piety of this godly man:

"My dear Child:

"Though you are at so great a distance from us, yet God is everywhere. You are much out of the reach of our care, but you are every moment in His hands. We have not the comfort of seeing you, but He sees you. His eye is always upon you. And if you may but live sensibly near to God and have His gracious presence, it is no matter if you are far distant from us. I had rather you should remain hundreds of miles distant from us, and have God near to you by his Spirit, than to have you always with us and live at a distance from God. . . .

"I hope that you will maintain a strict and constant watch over yourself against all temptations, that you do not forsake and forget God, and particularly that you do not grow slack in secret religion. Retire often from this vain world, from all its bubbles and empty shadows and vain amusements, and converse with God alone; and seek effectually for that divine grace and comfort, the least drop of which is worth more than all the riches, gayety, pleasure, and entertainments of the whole world.

. . . "And if the next news we should hear of you should be of your death, though that would be very melancholy, yet if at the same time we should receive such intelligence concerning you as should give us the best grounds to hope that you had died in the Lord, how much more comfortable would this be, though we should have no opportunity to see you or to take our leave of you in your sickness, than if we should be with you during all its progress and have much opportunity to attend upon you and converse and pray with you, and take an affectionate leave of you, and after all have reason to apprehend that you died without the grace and favor of God."

Under such happy auspices, and with the counsel of so eminent a divine, Mr. Strong began his ministry. His notes are written in a small, even, close hand, but contain no reference to any parish or town event, only the list of those who were baptized by him, and those who renewed their baptismal covenant.

In the winter of 1750, one Sunday morning succeeding the death of his infant child, he preached from the text, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil;" before the afternoon service he was taken ill, and died on Monday, the 30th of September, 1751, and was buried by the side of Mr. Shurtleff, under the pulpit of the old South, whence the remains of both were taken to the cemetery at the destruction of that building, and over them a plain and substantial tombstone was erected by the parish.

The period between his death and the choice of another minister was very brief, for immediately after the last baptism of Mr. Strong is this note in the handwriting of his successor: "Sept., 1751, Died the Rev. Mr. Job Strong, Pastor of the South Church of Christ, Portsmouth, and was succeeded in his pastoral office by Mr. Sam[l] Haven, May 6, 1752, by whom is made the following entry: The South Church & Congregation in Portsmouth late under ye pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Job Strong unanimously elected Mr. Sam[l] Haven to be their Pastor, who was accordingly separated to that office, and received the particular charge of them May 6, 1752."

Mr. Haven was born in Framingham, Mass., in 1727; was graduated at Harvard University in 1749; studied theology with Rev. Mr. Parkman, of West-

borough, Mass., and received and declined invitation to settle in Brookfield, Medway, Braintree, and Brookline, which showed the acceptance and promise of his ministrations, and prophesied the abundant success he was to have in the longest pastorate of any minister in this town.

Mr. Haven had been settled but a very few years when it became evident to at least some of his parishioners that his inclinations were towards a theology a little modified from the strictness in which it had been expressed by the common school of the New England divines, for as early as 1757, or only five years after his settlement, we find a church meeting called upon the desire of John Eliot, Abraham Eliot, and Perkins Ayers (and some women), and upon being asked what they had to offer to the church, preferred the following letter:

"TO THE SOUTH CHURCH.

"BRETHREN,—Whereas we, the subscribers, have for some time absented from the commission and from ye public worship of God with you, and as you have not inquired of us the reasons of our so doing, we think it our duty to give you the reason of our conduct, as followeth:

"1. As we look upon it that Congregational churches ought to keep ye rules of Cambridge Platform, and defend ye Doctrines of ye New England Confession of Faith, being agreeable to God's word as we judge, and was established by authority, so we find upon examination you do not practice agreeable thereto, and we have been obliged in conscience to withdraw from you, that we might not any longer partake with you in your suit; the necessity of leaving you being matter of grief to us, for it is not out of any contempt of ye Holy Fellowship which ought to be among you that we have left you, but for our better edification, and that because we cannot profit under Mr. Haven's preaching, for we judge Mr. Haven's preaching generally tends to encourage saints & sinners in a generall way to think that if they exercise ye natural strength & power they have, that God will be obliged to have mercy on them for Christ sake; which we judge tends to make persons think that God's Decree in election depends upon ye conduct of ye creature, which would at once overthrow ye Doctrines of free grace Election. God says by ye prophet Hosea, 'O Israel thou hast destroyed thyself, but in me is thy help,' & tho' ye Apostle exhorts man to do good works as commanded by God, yet he says that without Faith it is impossible to please God, & that whatsoever is not of faith is sin, by which it appears that Persons in a state of nature cannot do anything that obliges God to have mercy upon them.

"They further charged that Mr. Haven took in members contrary to the Platform; that the Church Government was not what it ought to be; that Mr. Haven baptized Infants of such as were not members, and that he endeavored to keep the gifts of God from being used by such as God sends among us, by which it appears to us he is not on ye Lord's side (which seems to mean that he did not invite one Mr. Crosswell, who some of these strict theologians desired to hear, to preach for them), and so upon due consideration and as a matter of conscience, they could not worship any longer where Mr. Haven preached, and must enter a church which was conducted according to ye rule and order of ye Gospel, and they close by saying, in what we have done we have aimed at God's glory and a reformation among us, and by God's grace assisting, we are resolved in his strength to pursue."

This paper is signed by three men and nine women, and dated Portsmouth, Oct. 11, 1757.

There followed a lengthy debate upon the important matter, and the pastor having declared his sentiments with regard to these points by doctrine, which are mentioned in the letter, and concerning many others which they were pleased to question him about, the dissatisfied brethren aforesaid signified their full satisfaction and acquiescence in what the pastor had then represented as his faith, and then the church declared that they could not upon recollection remember that the pastor had ever advanced anything contrary to, or inconsistent with, what he had then declared to be his faith in the points questioned.

A committee consisting of Henry Sherburne, Matthew Livermore, James Clarkson, and Deacons Mark Langdon and Daniel Jackson was joined with the pastor to prepare an answer, but John Eliot "in ye meeting addressed himself to ye church" and said, "I assure you I shall never give myself the trouble to read your answer."

Thus ended in writing the first controversy with the young and liberal pastor, to whose views, in harmony with the first tremblings of that religious movement which was soon to disturb New England, it is owing that the South Parish was prepared to fully endorse it under the ministry of Dr. Parker, which began in 1808 and closed in 1833.[1]

Ministers at the North or New Parish.—The new parish at the Bank, as it was then always named, and the North Church, since continued under the ministry of Mr. Rogers for nine years, and was succeeded by Mr. Fitch, during whose ministry the feeling caused by the separation passed away, and Mr. Shurtleff then began an interchange of pulpit and pastoral services.

Dr. Langdon.—Next, Mr. Langdon, the schoolmaster in the town, who for a short time had been Mr. Fitch's assistant, and was pastor until 1774, when he accepted the presidency of Harvard College.

Dr. Stiles.—He was succeeded by Dr. Stiles, who after a brief ministry was elected to the presidency of Yale College, and in 1779 by the Rev. Dr. Buckminster, among the most gifted and distinguished ministers New Hampshire has had.

Dr. Buckminster.—The old church, under its sobriquet of "the three-decker," on account of its galleries, was crowded by the eloquence of Dr. Buckminster, justly regarded as one of the greatest preachers of his day, and called upon at every public occasion. Dr. Haven was then suffering under the infirmities of age, and the South Parish had reached its lowest estate. The most cordial relations had for a long time existed between the clergymen and congregations of the two parishes, so that when Dr. Haven died in 1806, Dr. Buckminster officiated at his funeral, and when Dr. Buckminster died in 1812, Dr. Parker, recently settled over the South Parish, preached his funeral sermon to an immense and sorrowing congregation in the North Church. It was during the ministry of Dr. Buckminster that the elements of a great theological change began to appear in all parts of New England, and while the most pleasant interchanges of private and pulpit offices were abandoned, the doctrinal differences only widened. By reason of his eloquence and popular gifts and personal acceptance, Dr. Buckminster was still

[1] See chapter xv.

patiently listened to by those who had grown away from his views, so that after his death, it was impossible for the parish to unite upon a successor for nearly three years; and one of the class-men they invited to settle over them on a strictly doctrinal vote by a majority of one, was a Unitarian, whose settlement was prevented only by the separate action of the church. When the parish failed in obtaining the pastor of their choice, at first protested against the settlement of Mr. Robinson to the number of over sixty legal voters and then withdrew to the South Parish, under the rising popularity of the distinguished Dr. Parker.

The Universalist Parish.—In the year 1784 we have to note another of large importance and influence in the history of church matters in this town. In that year a house of worship was built in Vaughan Street, where Mr. Stoddard's stable now stands, and this should be, in historical accuracy, regarded as the beginning of the sect here instead of the year 1773, from which date the centennial services were reckoned. It is true, Mr. Murray had preached the doctrines of Universalism in Portsmouth as early as the commencement of the Revolutionary war, at the church building of the Sandermanians and of the Independent Congregational Society, and meetings may have been held with some degree of regularity from the year 1782; but the historical beginnings of the parish cannot by any methods of reckoning be carried beyond 1780, and should with greater correctness begin with the ministrations of Mr. Parker, a layman of their own number in 1784. Then for ten years the society had only occasional supplies until Rev. George Richards was invited to become the minister in August, 1783, and was ordained in July, 1799. From that time until 1807 the parish had a prosperous life, and in the following year the present beautiful church edifice was dedicated.[1]

Various Events.—In 1756 the first newspaper published in New Hampshire was printed by Daniel Fowle, and called the *New Hampshire Gazette and Historical Chronicle.*

In 1764 another weekly paper was started, because the *Gazette* was regarded as too timid in the cause of liberty, called the *New Hampshire Mercury.*

In 1758 a State-house was, by direction of the General Assembly, built in this town; there for a number of years Dr. Haven, of the South Parish, and Dr. Langdon, of the North Parish, alternately officiated as chaplains. On the 20th of April, 1761, Mr. John Stavers commenced running a stage from this town to Boston, drawn by two horses and sufficiently wide to carry three passengers, leaving here on Monday and returning to this town on Friday, and the fare about three dollars. It was in the year 1774, in the excitement which, long controlled, was just beginning to break forth in the riotous demonstrations preceding the Revolution, that the Committee of Safety collected a company, and went to Fort William and Mary, at New Castle, occupying the site of Fort Constitution, and brought off the stores of gunpowder and arms, which some of our later historians have shown was one of the first acts of the war, and to be credited to the patriotism or the rebellion of this town before the battle of Bunker Hill or the affairs of Lexington and Concord.

In the year 1775, Governor Wentworth came to the Isles of Shoals, and prorogued the General Assembly, which was his last official act within the province, and the royal government in New Hampshire entirely ceased.

Independence and Peace.—In the year 1783 the articles of peace were celebrated in this town with great enthusiasm and display. Bells were rung, salutes fired, and the North Church crowded for a religious service, at which Dr. Haven and Mr. Buckminster both offered prayers, which were spoken of as most eloquent and pathetic, a prayer in those days not unfrequently having all the preparation, characteristics, and effects of a most studied and brilliant orator.

Visit of Washington.—In October, 1789, the President, George Washington, visited Portsmouth, and was received most heartily by the whole population. Full and glowing as our accounts are of this interesting event in our history, we can still depend only upon the imagination to fill out the picture of the enthusiastic oration, and the spontaneous gratitude and respect which were paid to this illustrious general and statesman.

Conclusion.—Since the Revolution there is little in the history of this settlement which one may not find easy of access in the various periodicals by which current events have been minutely described and carefully preserved. The early and struggling colony had become one of the original States of the American Union. For a long time Portsmouth filled an important place in the commerce, business, social life, literature, and culture of New England. Its beautiful old residences were guarded from the destructive inroads of time, and however far its inhabitants wandered, they cherished an unusual fondness for the place of their birth; but for some years the changed and enlarged avenues of trade have drawn its sons to other centres of business which offer greater opportunities, and, like so many of the New England colonial towns, its future seems to be one of commercial decline instead of growth, while the appreciation of the beauty of its situation by the unchanging sea only deepens with its increasing throng of visitors.

[1] See chapter xv.

CHAPTER XIV.[1]

PORTSMOUTH.—(*Continued.*)

Military Record.—The following roll of citizens comprise, so far as is known, all the persons who are now or have been, since the commencement of the war, in the service of the United States, either in the army or navy, also all persons who enlisted as a part of the quota of this city and received the bounty, whether such persons were residents or not.

COMPANY K, SECOND REGIMENT.

William O. Sides, captain; John S. Sides, second lieutenant; Andrew J. Sides, George E. Sides, Charles W. Patch, Oliver F. Maxwell, sergeants; George R. Roitt, Beckford L. Rand, Christopher J. Marshall, William W. Shaw, James Ricker, Daniel D. Wendell, Rufus L. Beem, Charles E. Gleason, corporals; James W. Taylor, musician; Benjamin J. Lake, wagoner.

Privates.

George A. Allon.
Samuel Adams.
Charles N. Allen.
John Avery.
Oliver N. Allen.
John W. Bell.
Allen P. Bell.
Vanburen S. Bly.
John R. Brockway.
Hugh Boyle.
Lewis E. Blaesdell.
James N. Chase.
Nathaniel M. Danielson.
Joseph A. Doe.
John F. Dearborn.
Charles W. Downs.
Horace L. Dearborn.
Joseph Dame.
Francis A. Fifield.
William H. Goodwin.
Joseph E. Gordon.
Clarence S. Gray.
James T. Gammon.
Thomas Gannin.
Charles E. Hantress.
Jacob W. Hill.
George E. Hill.
Harlen P. Hodgdon.
John Harvey.
John Haynes.
Charles W. Holbrook.
George E. Johnson.
Joseph E. Janverin.
William H. Kenniston.
William S. King.
Nathaniel M. Lear.
Robert Lever.
Edwin H. Leslie.
Michael E. Long.
James I. Locke.
William Locke.
William F. Lawson.
Sedley A. Lowd.
Alvah Manson.
William H. Mix.
Jeremiah Murphy.
William C. McIntire.
Jeremiah Mahoney.
John S. McDonald.
Morris F McGraw.
Joseph Moulton.
John Marr.
Daniel Neligan.
Henry C. Norton.
W. F. Oxford.
John Pollock.
Charles E. Plaisted.
Nathaniel F. Palmer.
Joseph W. Rogers.
Samuel E. Reynolds.
James Rutledge.
John Riley.
Charles R. Roberts.
Charles Ridge.
George Sawyer, Jr.
Daniel F. Smith.
James E. Seavey.
Horace M. Smith.
William T. Spinney.
Robert C. Sides, Jr.
Thomas B. Seaver.
Alexander Steward.
Joseph P. Sheppard.
Freeman B. Teague.
William H. Twilight.
Samuel Taylor.
William H. Tenney.
George W. Trickey.
Henry Walker.
Charles H. Warren.
Joseph D. West.
Andrew Willard.

"I certify that the rules and articles of war were read to the company on the 8th day of June, 1861.

"WILLIAM O. SIDES."

"I certify on honor that I have carefully examined the men whose names are borne on this roll, and have accepted them into the service of the United States for the term of three years from this 8th day of June, 1861.

(Signed) "SETH EASTMAN,
"*Major Third U. S. Infantry, Mustering Officer.*"

[1] Contributed to this work by Capt. William O. Sides.

John S. Sides, promoted to first lieutenant Aug. 15, 1861.
Lieut. Charles W. Patch, killed at Gettysburg.
Christopher J. Marshall, taken prisoner first Bull Run.
Samuel Adams, deserted July 21, 1861.
Oliver N. Allen, prisoner first Bull Run.
William H. Kenniston, died Aug. 3, 1861, in hospital.
William F. Oxford, wounded and taken prisoner first Rull Run.
Charles Ridge, taken prisoner first Bull Run.
George Sawyer, taken prisoner first Bull Run.
James E. Seavey, drowned at Aquia Creek Aug. 23, 1862.
Henry Walker, killed in battle Aug. 29, 1862.

THIRD REGIMENT.

John H. Jackson, lieutenant-colonel; Alfred J. Hill, adjutant; William H. Cornelius, lieutenant; Thomas M. Jackson, second lieutenant.

COMPANY B.—William J. Morrison.

COMPANY D.

James Burk.
Thomas Entwestle.
Warren G. Gates.
George C. Harris.
William Horrocks.
Charles E. Johnson.
Harrison E. Johnson.
Daniel Kimball.
Joseph T. Moore.
James Neal.
George W. Odiorne.
William B. Parks.
James W. Plaisted.
Ezekiel C. Rand.
Thos. E. Stoodley.
John H. Tredick.
Leonard G. Wiggin.

COMPANY K.—Charles W. Moulton, Richard Thomas.

Marched from Concord Sept. 3, 1861.

FOURTH REGIMENT N. H. V.

COMPANY A.—Harrison Hartford.

COMPANY B.

George F. Towle, captain.
Jacob Ambuster.
Albert C. Berry.
John W. Brewster.
Stephen Conner.
Luther Harmon.
John Henderson.
Seth W. Huntress.
George H. Perkins.

COMPANY G.—James Donavan.

Fourth Regiment marched from Manchester Sept. 27, 1861.

FIFTH REGIMENT N. H. V.

COMPANY B.—John H. Locke, Frank C. Sweetser.
COMPANY D.—Michael Brooks.
COMPANY K.—Peter Brennan, Charles W. Burleigh, Michael Harr, Walter M. Hatch, James Stearns, Robert S. Dame.

Fifth Regiment marched from Concord Oct. 29, 1861.

SIXTH REGIMENT N. H. V.

COMPANY H.

Andrew J. Sides, second lieutenant.
James Berry.
Havillah F. Downing.
Pierpont Hammond.
Dennis Kane.
Bickford L. Rand.
Irving W. Rand.
William H. Redden.
Samuel S. Sides.
William G. Tripp.
William Wilson.
Edward McDonald.
James Daley.
John S. Dore.
Hiram Hayes.
William A. Horton.
William Kemp.
Franklin Jones.
Edward Martin.
Hiram Morrow.
Richard Norton.
John O'Brine.
Daniel Quinn.
Charles H. Thompson.
Reuben H. Ricker.
Washington Sweet.

Sixth Regiment N. H. V. marched from Keen Dec. 25, 1861.

Lieut. A. J. Sides was first sergeant of Company K when it left the city, but was subsequently discharged and recruited the men of Company H.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY D.—George B. Parker.
COMPANY G.—John White.

Seventh Regiment marched from Manchester Jan. 14, 1862.

NINTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.—David Binch.
COMPANY E.—Edward F. Goodwin.

Ninth Regiment marched from Concord Aug. 25, 1862.

TENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY G.

George W. Towle, capt.; George E. Hodgdon, 1st lieut.; Lemon R. Marston, 2d lieut.

Horace H. Adams.
Henry L. Adlington.
Thomas Archibald.
James S. Ayers.
John O. Ayers.
Meschack Bell, Jr.
Henry T. Brill.
George Brown.
Abram D. Burnham.
Joseph B. Burnham.
John H. Custton.
Hesam Cowen.
Thomas Day.
William E. Dearborn.
Benjamin F. Evans.
John E. Fields.
Richard Fitzgerald.
John H. Flint.
Franklin E. Gardner.
Lucius Gilmore.
Michael Gilligan.
Thomas Haley.
Michael Haire.
Pierpont Hammond.
Owen Henwood.
John Higgins.
William Hill.
George A. Hodgdon.
John Hodgdon.
Harlan P. Hodgdon.
Charles L. Hoitt.
James Howes.
John E. Hoyt.
Edward Jarvis.
Joseph F. Keen.
George M. Kimball.
George King.
B. Stow Laskey.
Charles W. Lolley.
John N. Marden.
Michael Mason.
Charles Mayes.
Robert Miles.
John H. Moore.
John H. Morrison.
George O. Murray.
Charles H. Muchmore.
John S. Patterson.
Edward B. Prime.
Charles W. Pickering.
Edward O. Randall.
John H. Ramsdell.
Eugene Reistle.
Thomas Rutter.
J. Albert Sanborn.
Freeman F. Sanborn.
Joseph S. Seavey.
Michael Sheridan, Jr.
Alfred S. Sweetser.
Oliver F. Taylor.
John Thompson.
Andrew D. Walden.
Richard Walsh.
Andrew W. Whidden.
Sylvester Y. White.
Henry J. Willey.
Thomas Williams.
William H. Williams.
William Wingate.
Aaron Sias.
Peter Sullivan.
John H. Stringer.
John S. Sheridan.
Horace J. Willey.

Tenth Regiment marched from Manchester Sept. 22, 1862.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.—Francis F. Butchelder.

Eleventh Regiment marched from Concord, Sept. 11, 1862.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Jacob Storer, maj.; William J. Ladd, sergt.-maj.
COMPANY E.—Charles F. Adams, Henry Nutter.
COMPANY F.—Edwin H. Leslie.
COMPANY K.—Matthew T. Betton, capt.; Enoch W. Goss, 1st lieut.; Nathaniel J. Coffee, 2d lieut.

Samuel P. Abbott.
Henry Bean.
Charles Braydon.
John W. Brown.
Ferdinand Barr.
D. Webster Barnabee.
Joseph B. Brown.
Thomas Critchley, Jr.
Joseph H. Coche.
Joseph N. Davidson.
George Davids.
James Danielson.
Thomas Fairservice.
Nathaniel Gunnison.
James Gilchrist.
John V. A. Hanson.
John Harmon.
Henry C. Hodgdon.
Henry A. Haneyfield.
Michael Hoy.
Abel Jackson.
Ephraim Jackson.
Daniel M. Jellison.
William H. Jellison.
Francis R. Johnson.
Martin Johnson.
William H. Lean.
James R. Morrison.
John H. Mawbey.
John Moore.
Martin Moore.
John Mottrane.
John May.
John McMillan.
William Mitchell, Jr.
Jeremiah L. McIntire.
Peter Mitchell.
George Manning.
Daniel H. Plaisted.
William Peirce, Jr.
Thomas B. Parks.
Henry S. Paul.
Charles Powell.
Isaac N. M. Pry.
John L. Randall.
Owen H. Roche.
Ezekiel C. Rand.
Robert Rand.
Charles W. Randall.
Reuben S. Randall.
Moses Rowe.
John C. Stevens.
Storer E. Stiles.
Daniel J. Spinney.
George Scott.
Enoch F. Smith.
Robert M. Spinney.
Charles G. Smith.
George L. Sides.
Edward W. Sides.
Horace S. Spinney.
Patrick Sullivan.
Edwin A. Tilton.
Henry S. Thompson.
Samuel Taylor.
Benjamin F. Winn.
Robert B. Welch.
William Warburton (2d).
John F. Welch.
Daniel H. McIntire.

Thirteenth Regiment marched from Concord Oct. 6, 1862.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY K.

Joseph H. Thacher, capt.; George T. Wilde, 1st lieut.; William A. Haven, 2d lieut.

Henry B. Adams.
George E. Allen.
James Anderson.
Thomas Brackett, Jr.
Samuel Blatchforce.
Henry M. Caster.
James Cunningham.
Daniel Danielson.
Franklin Dow.
William Dutton.
Charles E. Eduy.
Henry O. Ellinwood.
James H. Emery.
Hollis W. Fairbanks.
Israel G. Fletcher.
John Flynn.
Otto Franck.
Frederick Franz.
Charles F. Goodwin.
Thomas J. Goodwin.
Charles E. Gray.
Jacob Haddock.
Otis F. Haley.
John Higgins.
George W. Hill.
Joseph E. Holmes.
Christopher J. Kellenbeck.
Jacob F. Knight.
Philip Krunz.
John Leary.
Charles W. Leavitt.
Patrick Mahoney.
William Mason.
Angus McCormick.
John McIntosh.
James Mitchell.
William J. Mills.
John H. Morrill.
Joseph E. Nash.
Franklin W. Neal.
Timothy O'Leary.
Albert A. Payné.
Charles A. Payson.
John H. Pearson.
William A. Rand.
Samuel Ruvill.
Oren Seavey.
James Shaw, Jr.
John Shaw.
Robert Smart.
James L. Smith.
Nathaniel Spinney.
Charles Stewart.
John Sullivan.
John Taylor.
Isaac Thomas.
Mark W. Tucker.
Charles Wagner.
Samuel W. Walden.
James A. Waterhouse.
James E. Walker.
Benjamin F. Watkins.
Daniel Watkins.
James Webster.
George A. Woodsun.
John F. Woodsun.

Sixteenth Regiment marched from Concord Aug. 14, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY B.

Isaac F. Jenness, capt.; Frank D. Webster, 1st lieut.

Joseph W. Ackerman.
George Anderson.
William J. Andrews.
Charles H. Alvarez.
John Barry.
Thomas Brown.
J. C. Canney.
William Carter.

Daniel M. Clark.
Warner Coggswell.
Thomas Cook.
John Fernald.
Thomas H. Fisher.
Joseph Fuller.
Charles Davis.
John F. Gallagher.
Hiram A. Grant.
Clarence S. Gray.
James Haley.
Joseph A. Hane.
Christopher W. Harrold.
Henry Harris.
Charles H. Kimball.
John H. Lambert.
Joseph Midgley.
Thomas Mitchell.
Charles E. Morse.
John S. Perkins.
Ammi C. Rand.
Louis H. Rand.
James H. Roberts.
Henry V. Rogers.
Edward D. Stoodley.
Robert W. Stoll.
James Tangney.
Richard Turner.
John W. Walker.
John A. Walch.
Henry A. Whitton.
Thomas H. Wilson.
Henry Wingate.

BERDAN'S REGIMENT (SHARPSHOOTERS).

COMPANY F.—Henry L. Richards, James H. Frost, Alvah H. Woodward, Paymaster Albert H. Hoyt.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW ENGLAND CAVALRY.

Robert E. Shillaber.

FIFTH MAINE REGIMENT.

John E. Moran.

FIFTEENTH MAINE REGIMENT.

Samuel Blackford, Addison H. Beach.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

William H. Davidson, William H. Hunters.

SECOND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

William Tate, wounded before Richmond, and died Aug. 2, 1862.

TENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Wilber F. Lamb.

ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Andrew H. Moran.

TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Wallace W. Gore, Joseph J. Locke.

THIRTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Robert B. Henderson, John B. Coswell.

FOURTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

William H. Smith.

SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

James W. Leverton.

SEVENTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Ezekiel Mann, Samuel A. Badger.

NINETEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

George W. Moran, Samuel A. Bridge.

TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Charles Drew, Joseph Drew, Samuel A. Wiggin.

TWENTY-THIRD MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Robert F. Foster, Simeon S. Sweet.

TWENTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Henry W. Paul.

TWENTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Samuel B. Shapleigh, Charles W. Shannon.

FORTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Ezekiel Fitzgerald, Benjamin Chandler, Albert L. Dodge, Frederick L. Dodge.

FORTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Charles C. Haley.

FORTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Charles L. Tidd.

FIFTH NEW YORK ARTILLERY.

John Swindells.

FIFTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK REGIMENT.

Daniel J. Vaughan.

EIGHTY-NINTH NEW YORK REGIMENT.

George A. Edny.

THIRD WISCONSIN CAVALRY.

George W. Carr.

FIRST MINNESOTA.

Oliver M. Knight.

FIRST REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

Daniel B. Sawyer.

SECOND REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

Albert S. Leighton.

HEAVY ARTILLERY AT FORT CONSTITUTION.

Stephen S. Blaisdell.
Henry M. Davis.
Andrew Goldthwait.
Joseph H. Graves.
Clarence S. Gray.
John Haley.
Samuel P. Halt.
Charles E. Moore.
Alanson Ordway.
George B. Roofe.
Amos B. Smith.
Stark Spinney.
Jesse A. Tobey.
Charles E. Young.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

George C. Abbott.
John Q. Adams.
Charles W. Adams.
Woodbury Adams.
George E. Anderson.
Joseph Barry.
Joshua Bastille.
Andrew Bayne.
Freeman Beale.
Daniel F. Bean.
Joel Bean.
Charles E. Beck.
Charles E. Berry.
William Black.
William W. Black.
George C. Boardman.
Elijah Brown.
George W. Brown.
Joseph Brown.
William Brown.
William Brown.
William Brown.
Michael Buckley.
James Burke.
George Butler.
William Card.
Joseph W. Carlton.
Henry A. Carter.
Josiah P. Carter.
Henry H. Cate.
Joseph G. Cate.
Albert Chamberlain.
Horace A. Chase.
Walter Chesley.
Charles W. Clark.
Edmund Clark.
Wallace W. Clark.
Thomas Collins.
Kiesan Copley.
James Courtney.
George Cox.
Michael Crowley.
William Currier.
Charles Cummings.
Frederick Danielson.
Joseph Davidson.
Francis Dema.
James M. Devine.
Michael Devine.
John M. De Rochment.
Castine B. De Witt.
Arthur Dorrity.
John H. Downs.
Frank M. Drake.
Nelson N. Downing.
Franklin N. Ellison.
Horace Ellison.
William Ellison.
William H. Emery.
William Y. Evans.
David Faulkner.
William H. Fields.
Albert Fisher.
Joseph Fitzgerald.
Joseph Foster.
Charles E. Freeman.
William D. Freeman.
Thomas B. Gammon.
Thomas S. Gay.
J. Nelson Goodrich.
Benjamin Gray.
Charles A. C. Gray.
Henry Gray.
Samuel Gray.
Frank W. Hackett.
William H. Haddock.
Allison W. Hadley.
Mark S. Ham.
Benjamin Harris.
Thomas A. Harris.
Lyman H. Hertford.
John Hartnett.
Frank F. Hastings.
Charles E. Hawkins.
Henry Hayes.
William C. Hazlett.
Frederick Henderson.
George Herbert.
Daniel Hennessey.
James Hennessey.
John A. Holbrook.
Charles W. Holmes.
Alfred H. Hook.
Andrew J. Hough.

William H. Howell.
Hugh Hunter.
James Hurley.
Michael Hurley.
Patrick Hurley.
William S. Jarvis.
Henry Jenkins.
John Jenkins.
Abraham A. Johnson.
Augustus Johnson.
George N. Johnson.
George W. Johnson.
Charles C. Jones.
John Jones.
Michael Jones.
Charles K. Knox.
John H. Knox.
Thomas Kehoe.
Irving W. Laighton.
William F. Laighton.
William M. Laighton.
Henry S. Lambert.
John L. Lambert.
Edward D. Lane.
Harvey V. Lang.
Thomas W. Lang.
John T. Larrabee.
Samuel Lear.
Lafayette Leary.
John C. Lewis.
Edwin W. Locke.
Jeremiah S. Locke.
Oliver H. Locke.
William W. Locke.
James Lynch.
John F. Lyons.
William H. Manson.
Robert B. Marden.
Albert S. Marston.
George E. Martin.
Gustavus W. Mason.
John McAwley.
David McCliskey.
Michael McCliskey.
Daniel McDonald.
Robert McFadden.
John McGraw.
John McKenly.
Alexander McLead.
Cornelius Mead.
Henry Melvin.
Oliver Messer.
Thomas J. Mitchell.
Thomas Moore.
Edward Moses.
John F. Muchmore.
Isaac C. Murch.
James Murwick.
William Newick.
Jeremiah Newman.
Leverett W. Noyes.
William Nuckett.
John E. Odwone.
Andrew B. Paine.
William Paine.
John F. Parks.
William Parks.
Enoch G. Parrott.
John A. Payne.
George F. Pearson.
Albert G. Pembell.
Edward Pendexter.
George W. Perry.
William Pettigrew.
Samuel Phelbrech.
Charles W. Pickering.
Simeon S. Pickering.
William P. Pender.
Alonzo K. Place.
Charles L. Place.
Leonard Place.
Frank Plaisted.
James E. Plaisted.
Patrick Quenland.
Cornelius Quinn.
John Quinn.
Thomas Quinn.
Charles Ricker.
Thomas W. Ridge.
John M. Roberts.
Joseph Reynolds.
Alexander Robinson.
Richard Robinson.
Charles H. Ross.
Charles H. Rowe.
Jabez Rowe.
John Rutlidge.
Lewis Rutlidge.
William Rutlidge.
Frank C. Sawyer.
William O. Seawards.
George E. Smart.
Ivory Smart.
Charles J. Smith.
James Smith.
James H. Smith.
John H. Smith.
Stephen Smith.
William Smith.
James A. Snow.
Lyman G Spalding.
Chesley Spinney.
William T. Spinney.
George E. Stackpole.
William Stanley.
George W. Storer.
William P. Storer.
John W. Stott.
Joseph W. Stringer.
Dennis O. Sullivan.
Warren L. Sweet.
Charles Tate.
Andrew Tetterly.
Samuel Thomas.
Henry Tucker.
Thomas L. Tullock, Jr.
Edwin Underhill.
Joseph B. Upham, Jr.
Charles L. Varney.
Frank A. Varney.
John L. Venare.
James Walch.
Daniel Walker.
William Walker.
Joseph Wallace.
Edward L. Warburton.
Benjamin F. Watkins.
Frank Watkins.
Thomas Watkins.
Richard Watkins.
William Watkins.
Henry C. Webster.
William Webster.
Edward H. Weeks.
George W. Weeks.
John Welch.
Joshua Wetherell.
Thomas Wetherell.
Andrew White.
Joshua W. White.
George F. Whitehouse.
Samuel A. Whitehouse.
William H. Whitehouse.
John W. Young.

CHAPTER XV.

PORTSMOUTH.—(*Continued.*)

Churches[1]—Banks—Press—Societies, etc.

Methodist Episcopal Church.[2]—In the year 1790, Jesse Lee made his first appearance in Portsmouth as a Methodist preacher. From that time there was miscellaneous preaching until 1807.

In the year 1807, Martin Ruter was appointed to Portsmouth and Nottingham.

In the year 1808 the church was permanently organized; the first class was organized by George Pickering, in house No. 12 Washington Street, then occupied by a Mr. Hutchins. Brothers Pickering, Metcalf, and Stevens preached in the town, interchanging their labors on the circuit system. This year they purchased a house previously occupied by the Universalists on Vaughan Street. Rev. George Pickering was the active agent in securing the house of worship. The price paid was two thousand dollars. Pews were reserved to the value of five hundred dollars, so the Methodists paid fifteen hundred dollars. In the same year (1808) an act of incorporation as the First Methodist Episcopal Church was obtained of the Legislature.

In the year 1809, Rev. John Brodhead and Alfred Metcalf chiefly supplied the desk here.

In 1810, Rev. John Williamson and Asa Kent supplied the desk; the latter preached from December to June, and received as salary eighty-nine dollars and twenty-nine cents.

In 1811, Revs. John Brodhead and John Lindsey were appointed to New Market, Durham, and Portsmouth, Deacon Lindsey preaching most of the time in Portsmouth. Every Sabbath a collection was taken, and the amount entered on the book of records. For lighting the house they used candles, and this item amounted to fourteen dollars and fifty-six cents.

In 1812 and 1813, Rev. John Rexford was pastor, and reported sixty members.

In 1814 and 1815, Rev. Thomas W. Tucker was preacher, and received one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and twenty-two cents, including board.

In 1816, Rev. Josiah Chamberlain was pastor, and reported seventy-one members.

In 1817 and 1818, Rev. Daniel Filmore was preacher in charge, and had a universal reformation, and as the house became too small, permission was obtained to use Jefferson Hall for the prayer-meetings, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. A plea was made to Conference for Mr. Filmore's return for the third year, and by a little bending of the rules he was returned; but this was thought to be an error, as there was some unhappy divisions between older members

[1] For other churches see Rev. Mr. De Normandie's history elsewhere in this work.

[2] By C. M. Hayford.

of the church. This year (1818) the Sabbath-school was formed under his labors.

In July, 1820, Josiah Searritt was appointed to Portsmouth.

In 1821 and 1822, Enoch Mudge was stationed here.

In 1823 and 1824, Ephraim Wiley was stationed here.

In 1825, Jacob Sanborn was stationed here.

In 1826 and 1827, Shipley W. Wilson was stationed here, and during his labors here the present house of worship (on State Street) was built, at a cost, including land, of about nine thousand dollars. The vestry was in the upper part of the house over the entry. The new church was dedicated, Jan. 1, 1828, by Rev. Wilbur Fisk; his text was Hag. ii. 9: "The glory of the latter house shall be greater than the former." The old house was disposed of in 1829.

In 1828 and 1829, Rev. John Newland Moffit was stationed here, and did good service in collecting money to reduce the debt on the church. On June 10, 1829, the New England Conference met in Portsmouth, and the New Hampshire Conference was formed.

In 1830, Stephen Lovell was preacher.

In 1831, George Storrs was preacher in charge.

In 1832, Holmes Cushman was preacher in charge.

In 1833, Reuben H. Deming was preacher in charge.

In 1834, Elezer Smith was preacher in charge.

July 29, 1835, the New Hampshire Conference for the second time convened in this city, Bishop Emery presiding. Schuyler Chamberlain was appointed to this charge, and assured the people he should stay two years, and he did.

In 1837, Jared Perkins was appointed as pastor.

This year (1837) the vestry in the upper part of the house was vacated, and one fitted up in the basement of the church, which was occupied for twenty-two years.

In 1838, James G. Smith was pastor.

In 1839 and 1840, Daniel T. Robinson was pastor.

In 1841, Samuel Kelley was pastor.

In 1842, Samuel Kelley was reappointed.

In 1843, Jacob Stevens was appointed pastor.

In 1844, the New Hampshire Conference for the third time held its session here, commencing July 10th, Bishop Hamlin presiding.

In 1844 and 1845, Elisha Adams was stationed here.

In 1846 and 1847, Rev. Daniel M. Rogers was stationed here.

In 1848, Rev. James Thurston was stationed here.

In 1849 and 1850, Rev. Samuel Kelley was stationed here.

In 1851 and 1852, Rev. Richard S. Rust was stationed here, and the vestry in the basement was improved by the outlay of four hundred dollars.

In 1853 and 1854, Rev. Justin Spaulding was pastor, and the church was thoroughly repaired.

In 1855 and 1856, Rev. Sullivan Holman was appointed pastor, and under his labors a debt of twenty-three hundred dollars on the church was paid off.

In 1857 and 1858, Rev. Jonathan Hall was stationed here.

May 4, 1859, the New Hampshire Conference for the fourth time was entertained by this church, Bishop Ames presiding.

In 1859 and 1860, Rev. D. P. Leavitt was stationed here. Under his labors a new vestry, costing about fifteen hundred dollars (exclusive of land), was built on Daniel Street. The building committee were John Trundy, John H. Bailey, and William F. Laighton.

In 1861 and 1862, Rev. Richard W. Humphries was stationed here.

In 1863 and 1864, Rev. Sullivan Holman was stationed here.

In 1865 and 1866, Rev. James Pike was stationed here.

In 1867, Rev. Silas G. Kellog was stationed here.

In 1868 and 1869, Rev. H. L. Kelsey was stationed here, and under his administration the church was thoroughly remodeled inside, and improved somewhat on the outside.

In 1870–72, the Rev. Cadford M. Dinsmore was stationed here.

In 1873 and 1874, Rev. Anthony C. Hardy was stationed here.

In 1875, Rev. Nelson M. Bailey was stationed here.

In 1876 and 1877, Rev. James Noyes was stationed here.

In 1878–80, Rev. Charles B. Pitblado was stationed here, and in the last half of his third year asked to be released from labor, that he might visit his friends and the home of his boyhood in Scotland, which was granted, and Rev. Watson W. Smith was employed to supply the remainder of the year. He also was returned to us for the year 1881.

This year (1882) Rev. Joseph E. Robins is stationed here, and our present membership is about one hundred and fifty. The Sunday-school numbers about one hundred and fifty; John E. Leavitt, superintendent.

The trustees for 1882 are William C. Newton, John H. Broughton, Robert B. Adams, James Janvrin, Thomas Reese, John F. Leavitt, A. Milton Gardner, Silas Philbrick, and Daniel McIntire.

The board of stewards are William C. Newton, Daniel C. McIntire, Alfred M. Lang, William Batchelder, George Mallett, Henry D. Marston, John N. Willey, A. Milton Gardner, and Chandler M. Hayford; Thomas Reese, L.D.; Meshac Bell, L.P.

The Free-Will Baptist Church[1] was organized in 1823 by Rev. David Marks, one of the leading men in the denomination in those days. Pastors, Revs. Ezekiel True, J. B. Davis, Isaac G. Davis, William P. Merrill, Arthur Caverns. In the year 1846 the

[1] By J. Herbert Yeoman.

church disbanded. The present church was organized Feb. 17, 1851. Pastors, Revs. John Pinkham, 1851; A. R. Bradbury, 1851–53; the next two years the pulpit was supplied by Rev. S. P. Fernald; 1855–56, Rev. P. Chesley; 1856–57, Rev. Lowell Parker; 1858–59, Rev. Francis Reed; 1859–63, Rev. C. E. Haskell; 1863–66, Rev. L. L. Harmon; 1866–77, Rev. E. Owen; 1878–79, Rev. J. Herbert Yeoman, June 20, 1880, to the present time.

The meeting-house was built on Pearl Street in 1858, and was thoroughly repaired during the pastorate of Mr. Harmon. Number of members, one hundred and thirty-six; Sunday-school scholars, one hundred. Officers: Rev. J. Herbert Yeoman, pastor; Moses Plummer, clerk; Eben Brackett, treasurer; William F. Ham, Eben Brackett, deacons. Moses Plummer, superintendent of Sunday-school; Martin Richmond, assistant superintendent; Willard Young, librarian.

The legal business is transacted by a society distinct from the church organization, which is purely religious. J. Wesley Wilson is president of the society, Martin Richmond is vice president, and Joseph Moore is clerk.

The Middle Street Baptist Society[1] was established in 1826, eight individuals meeting in "the old Assembly House" on Vaughan Street and constituting themselves into a Calvin Baptist Church. The society afterwards worshiped in what is now the Unitarian chapel, on Court Street, and in 1828 built and occupied their present brick edifice, on the corner of Middle and State Streets, when they assumed the above name. Rev. Duncan Dunbar, who was active in the formation of the church, supplied the pulpit for a while. The pastors have been as follows: 1827, Rev. Baron Stow; 1836, Rev. John G. Naylor; 1839, Rev. Freeman G. Brown; 1843, Rev. Silas Ilsley; 1848, Rev. William Lamson, D.D.; 1860, Rev. Edwin B. Eddy; 1864, Rev. Henry F. Lane; 1868, Rev. William H. Alden, D.D., the present pastor.

The Christian Church[2] was organized Jan. 1, 1803, by Elder Elias Smith. How many united in the church organization the church record does not say, but evidently it was very small, for the record says, "That so great was the desire of Elder Smith to see such a church, that he thought a labor of twenty years would be a pleasure, if in the end he might see twenty united and walking according to the New Testament." This was seen very soon, "for in March they numbered twenty-two, and obtained leave to hold their meetings in the court-house, and the first Sunday in April, 1803, they held their first communion. The interest continued and baptisms were frequent, not only on the Sabbath but on week-days, and in about one year the little company of twenty-two had increased to about one hundred and fifty. The membership of the church was not confined to Portsmouth, but members were received from Newington Hampton, Hampton Falls in New Hampshire, Kittery in Maine, and as far as Haverhill and Bradford in Massachusetts.

In 1807 and 1808 there was the greatest revival ever known in Portsmouth, and large numbers were added to the church. On the 1st of September, 1808, Elder Smith commenced the publication of *The Herald of Gospel Liberty*. This was the first religious newspaper ever published in this country if not in the world, and is still the organ of the Christian denomination, and is published at Dayton, Ohio. The records are rather imperfect up to 1826. In that year Elder Moses How took the pastorate of the church, their place of worship then being the old temple on Chestnut Street. During the summer of 1834 Elder How baptized sixty-nine persons.

January, 1837, Elder Abner Jones took charge of the church as pastor, Elder How having received and accepted a call from the Second Christian Church at New Bedford, Mass. Elder Jones did not continue as pastor long, for in 1838 we find an account of baptism by Elder David Millard.

In 1839 the brick meeting-house on Pleasant Street was purchased, at which time a division took place and a second church organized.

Elder Millard's ministry was successful, and many were added to the church. The record says nothing of his resignation, but November, 1840, it speaks of Rev. E. N. Harris as pastor. Two years after he resigned. Rev. George W. Kilton was his successor, who remained three years, and was followed by Rev. A. M. Averill, who continued with him for years, preaching his farewell sermon Oct. 27, 1850. Rev. Thomas Holmes, D.D., was then called to the pastorate, which position he held until Oct. 1, 1853, when he resigned to accept the professorship of the Greek language in Antioch College, at Yellow Spring, Ohio. The church then engaged the services of Rev. Charles Bryant for six months; the remainder of the year the pulpit was supplied by Revs. O. P. Tuckerman and A. G. Comings. In 1855 Rev. B. S. Fanton settled as pastor of the church. The church and society vacated the Pleasant Street meeting-house Oct. 26, 1826, and for a while held services in a chapel on Hanover Street. Oct. 4, 1857, Rev. Thomas Holmes, D.D., was again called to the pastorate of the church. Previous to this time Elder Austin Damon, of New York, had supplied the pulpit. Brother Holmes resigned in 1860, and Elder Moses How was again invited to the pastorate. He remained about one year, when Rev. I. F. Waterhouse, of Providence, R. I., was called. Brother Waterhouse remained five years, during which time the present place of worship was purchased.

Rev. C. P. Smith was called to the pastorate early in 1868, which position he occupied until July, 1872. Oct. 1, 1872, Rev. John A. Goss, of Lynn, Mass., was called to the pastorate, and still holds that position

[1] By L. W. Brewster. [2] By Rev. John A. Goss.

(September 20th). The history of this church is deeply interesting. Like most churches it has seen its times of declension as well as its times of prosperity. From 1826 to the present time (Sept. 20, 1882) nine hundred and sixty persons have been connected with it as members. Its membership is now about one hundred and eighty.

Our platform is briefly this: Our name, Christian; our creed, the Bible; our test of Christian and church fellowship, Christian character; the growing issue, loving sympathy for all who love the Lord Jesus.

The Immaculate Conception (Roman Catholic) Church was erected in 1873 at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, corner Chatham and Summer Streets, Rev. Eugene M. O'Callaghan, pastor.

The Second Advent Church was organized Jan. 4, 1859. The chapel was dedicated June 20, 1859. The church at present has no pastor, the desk being supplied by evangelists. The present officers are Joseph W. White, clerk; Samuel W. Hoyt, treasurer; and Joseph W. White, William Israel, and Samuel W. Hoyt, board of managers.

The North Parish.—The pastors of the North Parish since Mr. Moodey have been Buckminster, Putnam, Moore, Gage, Adams, Martin, Hubbell, and the present incumbent, Rev. Mr. McGinley.

Unitarian Church.—Dr. Peabody was pastor from 1833 to 1860. Rev. James De Normandie became pastor of the church in 1862, and has officiated to the present time, a period of over twenty years.

Universalist Church.—The pastors from Rev. Richards to the present time have been Rev. Hosea Ballou, S. Streeter, Edward Turner, Thomas F. King, Moses Ballou, George W. Montgomery, M. Ballou (second pastorate here), S. S. Fletcher, W. A. P. Dillingham, Lemuel Willis, A. J. Patterson, Ambler, Bicknell, Van Ciot, Hebberd, Grant, and Haskins.

Banks.—The first banking institution in Portsmouth was the New Hampshire Bank, organized in 1792, with a capital of $160,000. Oliver Peabody was president, and D. R. Rogers cashier. It continued about fifty years.

The second bank was the New Hampshire Union, organized in 1802, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars.

The Portsmouth Bank was organized in 1803, with Thomas Sheafe, president, and Andrew Halliburton, cashier.

The Rockingham National Bank is a successor of the Rockingham Bank, which was organized Jan. 3, 1814. It was reorganized as a national bank April 17, 1865. Capital, $200,000. Cashiers: Jacob S. Pickering, Jan. 3, 1814 to 1849; John J. Pickering, September, 1849, to January, 1870; William Tuckerman, January, 1870, to January, 1871; John P. Hart, January, 1871, to present time. Presidents, John Haven, 1814 to 1845; J. M. Tredick, 1845 to 1873; John J. Pickering, 1873 to present time. Present Directors, John J. Pickering, George W. Haven, T. Salter Tredick, J. S. H. Frink, Francis E. Langdon, William A. Peirce. Capital, $200,000; surplus, $40,000.

The National Mechanics' and Traders' Bank is a successor of *the Commercial Bank*, which was chartered in July, 1825, with a capital of $150,000. Isaac Walton, president; George Melcher, Jr., cashier; succeeded by Richard Jenness, president; James T. Shores, cashier. This bank was succeeded by *the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank*, chartered 1844. Capital, $150,000. Richard Jenness, president; James T. Shores, cashier. This was succeeded by the National Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, organized May, 1864. Capital, $300,000. George L. Treadwell, president; James T. Shores, cashier. Mr. Shores died in 1871, and was succeeded by G. W. Butler, cashier. G. L. Treadwell resigned in February, 1876, succeeded by John Sise. G. W. Butler resigned in April, 1881; succeeded by John Laighton, who resigned in March, 1882, when James P. Bartlett was elected cashier. The present location has been occupied for a bank nearly sixty years, and some of the present stockholders are the descendants of the original corporators. The present officers are John Sise, president; J. P. Bartlett, cashier; W. P. Benedict, teller; Directors, John Sise, William H. Rollins, Charles H. Mendum, John S. Pray, and Joseph W. Peirce.

The New Hampshire National Bank is a successor of the Bank of New Hampshire, incorporated in 1855. The present bank was incorporated in 1865. Peter Jenness was president from 1855 to 1866, when he was succeeded by Mr. J. P. Bartlett, who remained until 1882, when he resigned, to become cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, and was succeeded by E. A. Peterson, the present incumbent. J. P. Bartlett was cashier from 1855 to 1866, and L. S. Butler from 1866 to the present time. The present directors are Frank Philbrick, H. F. Wendell, True M. Ball, Daniel Marcy, E. A. Peterson, Thomas A. Harris, Washington Freeman. Capital, $150,000.

The First National Bank is a successor of the Piscataqua Bank, the Piscataqua Exchange Bank, and the first First National Bank. It was organized first as a national bank in 1863, and was the first national bank organized in the United States under the National Banking Act. Its charter having expired by limitation, it was rechartered in 1882.

Hon. W. H. Y. Hackett was president of the Piscataqua Bank, also of the Exchange Bank and of the National Bank, until his decease, Aug. 9, 1878. He was succeeded by ex-Governor Ichabod Goodwin, who remained president until his death, in 1882, when he was succeeded by E. P. Kimball, the present president.

The rectors of the Episcopal Church since Rev. Dr. Burroughs have been Revs. Hitchcock, Armitage, Davies, Bingham, Clark, and Holbrook.

The present church edifice was erected at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, and is probably the finest ecclesiastical structure in New Hampshire. It was the gift of Mr. George Marsh.

Samuel Lord was cashier of the Piscataqua, Piscataqua Exchange, and the National Bank until his death, when he was succeeded by Mr. E. P. Kimball, who remained as cashier until the death of Governor Goodwin, when he was chosen president, and R. C. Peirce acting cashier. Directors, W. L. Dwight, John Stavers, W. H. Hackett, E. P. Kimball, and E. H. Winchester. Capital, $300,000.

PORTSMOUTH SAVINGS-BANK.—May 26, 1818, some of the most prominent citizens of the town met and organized an "Institution for the Deposit and Investment of Monies," and applied for a charter, which, however, the Legislature declined to grant. But in 1823 the charter of the "Portsmouth Savings-Bank" was obtained, and this bank is therefore among the oldest of such institutions in the United States.

The bank was first kept in a chamber of the building now occupied by it, and open for deposits and withdrawals only on Wednesdays, from three to five P.M. It was first opened Aug. 20, 1823, and on that day nine deposits were made, ranging from $5 to $240, and amounting in all to $626. One of these accounts has never been closed, and is still on the books of the bank. Another deposit of $20, made Dec. 17, 1823, has been undisturbed from that time, and now amounts by mere accumulation of interest to $618.08. The present amount of deposits is $2,916,242.70, belonging to 8084 depositors. The bank has also a guarantee fund of about $80,000.

The following is a list of the presidents and treasurers of the bank:

Presidents, Nathaniel A. Haven, 1823–31; Henry Ladd, 1831–39; James Rundlett, 1839–40; Robert Rice, 1840–44; William M. Shackford, 1844–69; William Simes, 1869–80; William H. Rollins, 1880.

Treasurers, Samuel Lord, 1823–69; James F. Shores, Jr., 1869–77; Joseph H. Foster, 1877.

The present trustees are Lyman D. Spalding, Samuel Adams, J. S. Pray, J. W. Emery, W. W. Cotton, Joseph H. Thacher, Charles H. Mendum, John Knowlton, John Sise, Benjamin F. Webster, Thomas E. Call, Charles H. Rollins, Daniel Marcy, John Laighton, Marcellus Bufford, Charles M. Laighton, Henry M. Clark, W. Freeman.

THE PORTSMOUTH TRUST AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, a savings-bank, incorporated in 1871, with a perpetual charter.

The presidents have been George L. Treadwell, Ezra H. Winchester, and Jeremiah F. Hall.

The present officers are: President, Jeremiah F. Hall; Vice-President, Frank Jones; Directors, Jeremiah F. Hall, Frank Jones, Ezra H. Winchester, Daniel Marcy, John Sise, Thomas H. Odion, Edwin A. Peterson, William D. Fernald, Calvin Page, and Samuel J. Gerrish; Treasurer, Charles H. Rollins.

Charles H. Rollins was treasurer until December, 1876, when he was succeeded by G. L. Treadwell, who officiated until April, 1879, when Mr. Rollins was reappointed, and has held the office to the present time.

THE PISCATAQUA SAVINGS-BANK was incorporated in 1877 with the following incorporators: I. Goodwin, W. H. Y. Hackett, E. D. Kimball, W. L. Dwight, John H. Broughton, Robert C. Peirce, Augustus Lord, J. Albert Walker, J. H. Hutchinson, A. P. Howard, J. W. F. Hobbs, E. C. Spinney, and E. B. Philbrick.

The first president was W. H. Y. Hackett, who was succeeded by Governor Ichabod Goodwin.

Mr. R. C. Peirce has been secretary and treasurer from the beginning.

Trustees, William L. Dwight, J. H. Hutchinson, E. C. Spinney (Kittery, Me.), E. P. Kimball, J. Albert Walker, Robert C. Peirce, J. W. F. Hobbs (North Hampton), E. B. Philbrick (Rye), John H. Broughton, A. F. Howard, and H. A. Yeaton.

The New Hampshire Gazette.—This is the oldest continuously published newspaper in the United States. The first number appeared Oct. 7, 1756, and the imprint reads, "Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Printed by Daniel Fowle, where this paper may be had at one dollar per annum, or an equivalent in Bills of Credit, computing a dollar this year at Four Pounds old Tenor."

Daniel Fowle, who was the first printer in New Hampshire, was born at Charlestown, Mass., and began business near the head of King (now State) Street, in Boston, in 1740. In 1754 he was arrested by order of the House of Representatives, on suspicion of having printed a pamphlet entitled "The Monster of Monsters; by Tom Thumb, Esq.," which contained severe animadversions on some of the members. He was cast into jail, but subsequently suffered to depart without trial. Unable to obtain satisfaction for the illegal imprisonment, and disgusted with the provincial government of Massachusetts, Fowle accepted an invitation from several prominent gentlemen of this State to remove to Portsmouth, and the result was the issue of his first number of the *New Hampshire Gazette* on the date above mentioned.

This number, of which a *fac-simile* was produced at the centennial anniversary of the introduction of the art of printing into New Hampshire, celebrated in Portsmouth, Oct. 6, 1856, was seventeen by ten inches, and was published in this size until the beginning of the year 1757, when it was enlarged, and in July of that year, and occasionally after, was doubled in size in its issue. In 1797 it was permanently enlarged. But little is known of the location of the office. The paper did not give that information. The first issues were from an office in an old wooden building at the corner of Pleasant, Washington, and Howard Streets, removed a few years since, to be succeeded by the brick dwelling-house recently built on the site by Mr. John E. Colcord. In 1767 we find it published by Daniel and Robert Fowle, "near State House, in the Street leading to the Ferry," now Market Street, and perhaps this was the first removal from the Pleasant Street location, which was until then near the centre

of business of the town. An ancient deed of land at corner of Pleasant and Richmond Streets would lead us to infer that Fowle had this site as late as 1772 for his office. In any event the office has been frequently removed, having been in Congress Street, on the site of the present Franklin building, on Daniel Street, and on Pleasant Street opposite to the locality where for the past twenty-one years it has been published. But the fact remains certain that if the office of publication changed, the weekly appearance of the paper has never ceased for more than a century and a quarter of its existence.

Fowle published the *Gazette*, either alone or with his partner, until 1785, when he sold the paper to two of his apprentices, John Melcher and George Terry Osborne. Fowle died in 1787. The publication up to 1785 was as follows: By Daniel Fowle, from 1756 to 1764, when Robert Fowle became interested in the paper, and continued until 1773. Benjamin Dearborn was publisher in 1776, but two years after, Mr. Fowle resumed the publication, and was succeeded by Melcher & Osborn, in 1785. Mr. Osborn shortly after retired, but Mr. Melcher continued until 1802, when he sold to Nathaniel S. and Washington Peirce, who changed the politics of the *Gazette* from Federal to Republican. Mr. Melcher was the first State printer,—an office continued to the publishers of the *Gazette* down to 1814. N. S. and W. Peirce, in connection with Benjamin Hill and Samuel Gardner, published the paper for little more than seven years, when it was sold to William Weeks, who came to Portsmouth from Rutland, Me., and conducted the paper up to 1813. He was followed by Gideon Beck and David C. Foster, whose firm of Beck & Foster was dissolved by the death of Mr. Foster in 1823. From this time to 1834, Mr. Beck was the publisher. Then Albert Greenleaf was admitted as partner, and in 1838 Mr. Beck retired. After this Thomas B. Laighton, formerly a prominent politician of Portsmouth, but who afterwards spent his declining years at Appledore, Isles of Shoals, was for a year or more interested with Abner Greenleaf, Jr., as the imprint informs us, and subsequently from late in 1839, and Mr. Greenleaf alone conducted the paper down to 1841. Then Samuel W. Mores, a practical printer, with Joel C. Virgin acting as editor, and George Greenleaf published the paper until 1844, when Abner Greenleaf (Sr.) is named as editor. Then appears "A. Greenleaf & Son." For the succeeding two years the paper was owned and managed by certain prominent Democrats, who gave no sign of editorship or proprietorship. In 1847, William Pickering Hill, a son of ex-Governor Isaac Hill, came from Concord, where he had been interested in the *Patriot*, and purchased the *Gazette*, and also an opposition Democratic paper called the *Republican Union*, and the *Gazette* was then enlarged. He also started a daily *Gazette*, but his efforts were not successful, and he retired after a loss of no little amount of money during his management. Mr. Hill was succeeded by Gideon H. Rundlett, who was an able and fearless writer, and as far as a political paper was desired he supplied the need. He was followed by Edward N. Fuller, formerly of Manchester, who took the paper in 1852, and remained until 1858, when he removed to Newark, N. J. He attempted to publish a daily *Gazette*, which was a reputable paper, but the enterprise was not appreciated, and it was given up. In 1858, Mr. Fuller was succeeded by Amos S. Alexander, Esq., a lawyer from the interior of the State, who held an office under the administration, but was not always in the line of service acceptable to the party managers. He gave way to Samuel Gray, a native of Portsmouth, and a practical printer, in February, 1859. In September, 1861, Mr. Gray sold out to Frank W. Miller, who had started with others the *Daily Chronicle* in 1852, and the *Gazette* establishment became united with the *Chronicle* office. The *New Hampshire Gazette* was then removed from the office in Daniel Street opposite the old Custom-House to its present location in Exchange Building in Pleasant Street, and its time-honored name appeared at the head of the weekly paper published at the *Chronicle* office. Many of its former subscribers continued to take the paper, which now became transformed from a political organ to a *news*paper, and its circulation began to increase.

In 1868, Mr. George W. Marston became a partner with Mr. Miller, and the paper was published by Frank W. Miller & Co. Mr. Miller sold his interest in October, 1870, to Mr. Washington Freeman, who has ever since owned one-half of the paper. Mr. Marston disposed of his interest in June, 1877, to William H. Hackett, who, with Mr. Freeman, published the paper under the name of the "Chronicle and Gazette Publishing Company." In June, 1882, Mr. Hackett disposed of his interest to Mr. Charles W. Gardner, a practical printer of Portsmouth. During the proprietorship of Mr. F. W. Miller and his successors there have been in the editorial chair Messrs. Tobias Ham Miller, Mr. Jacob H. Thompson (now connected with the editorial department of the *New York Times*), and the present editor, Mr. Israel P. Miller. After Mr. Marston purchased an interest in the paper it advocated the principles of the Republican party, but it has of late aimed to excel in serving its readers with general and local news rather than with abstract dissertation upon political topics. During the lifetime of the *Gazette* about thirty newspapers have come and gone in Portsmouth, the last to cease publication being *Miller's Weekly*, a temperance journal, which stopped soon after the decease of its founder and owner, the late Frank W. Miller.

The *Daily Chronicle*, which was started by Messrs. F. W. Miller, Thomas M. Miller, and Samuel Gray in 1852, under the firm of Miller & Gray, has been in turn owned by this firm, F. W. Miller & Co., Marston & Freeman, and by the "Chronicle and Gazette

Publishing Company." Since its establishment the local news of Portsmouth has been carefully produced by the papers, perhaps in better shape than in any place of its size in the country, a feature which is appreciated by the many natives of the "City by the Sea," who go to live beyond its borders, and yet cherish a desire for news from home. The next oldest paper in Portsmouth is the *Portsmouth Journal*, which succeeded the *Oracle*, established in 1793. It has borne its present name for over sixty years.

The Portsmouth Journal.—The original title of the *Journal* was *The Oracle of the Day.* It was established by Charles Pierce June 3, 1793, and published semi-weekly until January, 1798, when it was enlarged and became a weekly, the editor giving as a reason for the change that the public demand was for "one very large paper per week in the room of two." The "very large" paper measured twelve by nineteen inches. The *Oracle* started and was conducted in the interest of the Federal Republican party. Jan. 4, 1800, on the week that the paper was in deep mourning for the death of Washington, its name was changed to *The United States Oracle of the Day.* Mr. Peirce sold out July 4, 1801, to William Treadwell & Co., on account of "the impaired state of his health" and "the excessive fatigue attendant in the publication of a newspaper." In October of that year the name of the paper became *United States Oracle and Portsmouth Advertiser.* The publishing firm became William & Daniel Treadwell Dec. 11, 1802. The name *Portsmouth Oracle* was adopted Oct. 22, 1803, and Daniel Treadwell left the firm just two years afterwards. Charles Turell became the publisher Sept. 25, 1813.

In January, 1821, the paper was purchased by Nathaniel A. Haven, Jr., who changed its name to *The Portsmouth Journal of Literature and Politics.* The name and the plain style of the heading have never since been changed. Charles Turell published it until Feb. 7, 1824, when the publication was assumed by Harrison Gray & Co., Mr. Turell continuing to print it. It was made a six-column paper in January, 1823. Nov. 20, 1724, the publishers were H. Gray and E. L. Childs, the latter of whom died at Washington, D. C., about two years ago.

Mr. Haven conducted the *Journal* four years. He was a gentleman of the best literary ability and attainments, and gave to the paper a high standing in the community.

Miller & Brewster purchased the *Journal* July 2, 1825, and thereafter edited and published it at No. 3 Ladd Street, where it continued to be published until January, 1870, when the office was removed to its present location.

Oct. 20, 1827, the *Journal* absorbed the *Rockingham Gazette*, published at Exeter by Francis Grant; and June 1, 1833, it also included the *State Herald*, a Portsmouth paper, these names appearing at the head of the paper until Aug. 13, 1836. T. H. Miller retired from the firm April 26, 1834. The paper was enlarged in June, 1838, again in January, 1853, and again to its present size Feb. 29, 1868.

The present proprietor, Lewis W. Brewster, became connected with the publication of the paper in January, 1856, in the firm of Charles W. Brewster & Son. The senior partner died Aug. 4, 1868, and in January, 1869, the publication began and has continued as at present.

The *Daily Portsmouth Jaurnal*, which we have mentioned above, was started for a week's trial June 4, 1834, but was not a success apparently. It was a little sheet of four pages, the page measuring eight by ten and a half inches.

"The States and Union."—The first number of the *States and Union* newspaper was issued on Jan. 2, 1863, by Mr. Joshua L. Foster, because (as he announced in his salutatory) of "the indispensable necessity of a sound and thoroughly Democratic journal in this section of the State," the Democracy of Rockingham County having been deprived of an organ by the death of the *New Hampshire Gazette*, which took place in 1862, having been printed for over one hundred years. The old *Gazette* presses and material were purchased for the new enterprise, and the paper was issued from the office which had for many years been occupied by the *Gazette*, No. 31 Daniel Street. At the commencement of the second volume Mr. George W. Guppy's name appeared as publisher in connection with Mr. Foster. The paper was decidedly outspoken and fearless, and because of its views upon the conduct of the war it was mobbed on April 10, 1865, everything contained within the office—type, presses, material, and machinery of every description—being destroyed and thrown into the street. After this the type was set and press-work for the paper done for a few weeks in Manchester, until new material and presses could be procured and brought to Portsmouth, when work was resumed in the office, and the paper has been issued regularly ever since.

The Daily Evening Times.—On March 16, 1868, the *Daily Evening Times* began to be issued from the same establishment, with Joshua L. Foster as editor and proprietor, George W. Guppy as publisher, and William M. Thayer as local editor, and the paper has been regularly issued ever since. In May, 1870, Mr. Foster sold the establishment to Messrs. Thayer & Guppy, and their connection continued till November, 1873, when Mr. Guppy bought his partner's interest, and was sole editor and proprietor until Dec. 15, 1879, when he sold out to Mr. Alpheus A. Hanscom, who was formerly publisher of the *Maine Democrat*, at Saco, Me., and for the fifteen years immediately previous to his purchase of Mr. Guppy was one of the proprietors and editors of the *Union Democrat* and *Manchester Daily Union*, at Manchester, N. H.

The Navy-Yard.—The following is a list of the commandants of the navy-yard at this place from 1812 to 1883:

Captain Isaac Hull, 1812.
" Thos. Macdonough, 1815.
" Charles Morris, 1818.
" W. M. Crane, 1823.
" C. G. Ridgeley, 1825.
" J. O. Creighton, 1826.
" J. D. Henley, 1828.
" W. M. Crane, 1832.
" John D. Sloat, 1840.
" George W. Storer, 1843.
" Daniel Turner, 1846.
" Thomas W. Wyman, 1849.
" Joseph Smoot, 1852.
" John T. Newton, 1855.
Captain John Pope, 1857.
Commodore G. F. Pearson, 1860.
" T. Bailey, 1864.
" Joseph Lanman, 1867.
" Jno. A. Winslow, 1869.
" A. M. Pennock, 1870.
" J. C. Howell, 1872.
" A. Bryson, 1874.
" Earl English, 1876.
" John Guest, 1877.
" J. C. Beaumont, 1879.
" C. H. Wells, 1881, who is now the present commandant.

List of Vessels of War built at this Station.

Built for the Royal Navy.—1690, frigate Falkland, 54 guns; 1696, frigate Bedford, 32 guns; 1749, frigate America, 60 guns.

Built for the Colonial Navy, from 1775 *to* 1800.—1775, frigate Raleigh, 22 guns; 1776, sloop Ranger, 18 guns; 1778, frigate Crescent,[1] 32 guns; 1799, frigate Congress, 38 guns; 1776, ship of line America, 74 guns; 1797, sloop Portsmouth, 24 guns; 1798, schooner Scammel, 14 guns.

Built for the Navy of the United States.—1814, ship Washington, 74 guns; 1817, ship Alabama (changed to New Hampshire, launched 1864), 74 guns; 1820, schooner Porpoise, 11 guns; 1820, frigate Santee (launched 1855), 44 guns; 1827, sloop Concord, 24 guns; 1839, sloop Preble, 20 guns; 1841, frigate Congress, 50 guns; 1842, sloop Saratoga, 24 guns; 1843, sloop Portsmouth, 24 guns; 1848, steam frigate Saranac, 11 guns; 1855, light-ship for Nantucket; 1857, sloop Jamestown,[2] 24 guns; 1857, steam sloop Mohican, 9 guns; 1864, ironclad Passaconaway, 4 guns; 1864, tug Port Fire; 1864, Blue Light; 1864, ironclad Agamenticus, 4 guns; 1864, sloop of war Piscataqua, 15 guns; 1864, sloop of war Minnetonka, 15 guns; 1864, sloop of war Illinois, 15 guns; 1861, steam sloop Ossipee, 9 guns; 1861, steam sloop Kearsarge, 9 guns; 1861, steam sloop Sebago, 9 guns; 1861, steam sloop Mahaska, 9 guns; 1862, steam sloop Sacramento, 10 guns; 1862, steam sloop Sonoma, 10 guns; 1862, steam sloop Connemaugh, 10 guns; 1863, steam sloop Sassacus, 10 guns; 1863, steam frigate Franklin, 60 guns; 1863, steam sloop Patuxent, 9 guns; 1863, steam sloop Nipsic, 9 guns; 1863, steam sloop Shawmut, 10 guns; 1863, steam sloop Dacota,[2] 10 guns; 1864, steam sloop Contoocook, 15 guns; 1865, steam sloop Benecia, 11 guns; 1869, steam sloop Monongahela,[2] 10 guns; 1873, steam sloop Marion, 10 guns; 1873, steam sloop Enterprise, 7 guns; 1874, steam sloop Essex, 7 guns.

List of officers now on duty at the navy-yard: Commodore C. H. Wells, U.S.N.; Captain E. A. K. Benham; Commandants T. H. Eastman, A. R. Yates, B. J. Cromwell, M. S. Johnson, C. G. Barclay; Lieutenants William H. Reeder, Herbert Winslow; Medical Inspector C. J. Cleborne; Chief Engineers B. F. Garvin, D. B. Macomb, Essa J. Whitaker; Past Assistant Engineer William H. Nauman; Chaplain William H. Stewart; Naval Constructor R. W. Steel; Commander's Secretary William F. Lawyer; Boatswains Isaac T. Choat, John I. Killin; Gunner Eugene Mack; Carpenter Leonard Hanscom; Sailmakers John H. Birdsall, James W. Wingate. Marine Barracks: Major George Buttler, U.S.M.C., commanding marines; Captains P. C. Pope, Israel H. Washburn; First Lieutenant Samuel H. Gibson.

Societies, etc.—Masonic. The Masonic bodies are De Witt Clinton Commandery of Knights Templar, instituted 1826; New Hampshire Chapter of Rose Croix; Grand Council of P. of J.; Ineffable Grand Lodge of Perfection, No. 1; Davenport Council, No. 5, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Chapter, No. 3; St. John's Lodge, No. 1, instituted 1736; St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 56; Portsmouth Rose Croix Chapter, No. 1, E. M. R. M., organized 1881; and Rockingham Masonic Relief Association.

Odd-Fellows.—Strawberry Bank Encampment, No. 5, instituted Feb. 28, 1845; Mount Sinai Encampment, No. 19, instituted March 17, 1871; Piscataqua Lodge, No. 6, instituted May 24, 1844; New Hampshire Lodge, No. 17, instituted Feb. 11, 1846; Osgood Lodge, No. 48, instituted Aug. 27, 1868; Union Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 3; and Odd-Fellows' Mutual Relief Association of Rockingham County, organized April 6, 1872.

American Legion of Honor. — St. George's Council, No. 21, instituted May 23, 1879; and Riverside Council, No. 441.

Knights of Honor.—Sagamore Lodge, No. 258, organized March 27, 1876; and Governor Goodwin Lodge, No. 1661, organized June 27, 1879.

Knights of Pythias.—Damon Lodge, No. 9, instituted Jan. 31, 1871.

United Order Pilgrim Fathers, No. 15, organized April 27, 1880.

Patrons of Husbandry.—Portsmouth Grange, No. 22, organized March 2, 1874.

Red Men.—Newichewannick Tribe, No. 4.

Royal Arcanum.—Alpha Council, No. 83, instituted May 1, 1878.

Sovereigns of Industry.—Rockingham Council, No. 7, established 1874.

Temperance. — Women's Temperance League; Old Oaken Bucket Division, No. 2, S. of T.; Pepperell Lodge, No. 35, I. O. of G. T.; Rockingham Lodge, No. 37, I. O. of G. T.; Strawberry Bank Lodge, No. 54, I. O. of G. T.; Portsmouth Temperance Reform Club; Portsmouth Washington Total Abstinence Society, organized June 14, 1841; and Portsmouth Temperance Mutual Relief Association, organized March, 1877.

United Order of the Golden Cross.—Portsmouth Commandery, No. 47, organized April 5, 1879.

Grand Army of the Republic.—Storer Post, No. 1, reorganized August, 1878.

Military.—Portsmouth Veteran Artillery Association, organized 1775; Portsmouth Cavalry; and Portsmouth Guards, N. H. V. M.

Manufacturing Companies, Etc.—Eldredge Brewing Company. M. Eldredge, president; H. F. Eldredge, vice-president; M. Eldredge, treasurer; Portsmouth Aqueduct Company, incorporated 1797; Portsmouth Brewing Company, Arthur Harris, president; John Conlon, treasurer; D. M. Lenigan, brewer; W. H. Palmer, selling agent; W. C. Robinson, clerk; Portsmouth Bridge Company, incorporated 1819; capital, $64,000; Portsmouth Gas-light Company, incorporated June, 1850; capital stock, $77,000.

Bow Mission, established August, 1875; City Missionary Society, Rev. James De Normandie, president; John S. Rand, treasurer; Joseph H. Fos-

[1] Presented to Algiers.

[2] Rebuilt.

ter, secretary; FEDERAL FIRE SOCIETY, organized 1789; HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION; LANGDON PARK ASSOCIATION; NEW HAMPSHIRE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION, organized Oct. 2, 1802; PORTSMOUTH ATHENÆUM, incorporated June, 1817. This institution is owned in a hundred shares of $100 each, the institution having the right of pre-emption at half the value of the shares. Thus by the sale of shares it has a regular income. It has a valuable library of 14,000 volumes, and a large number of newspapers and periodicals are also taken.

PORTSMOUTH BOARD OF TRADE; PORTSMOUTH FEMALE ASYLUM. This institution was founded in 1804 by a few ladies, and incorporated in 1808. For several years it was well sustained, and many orphans found a comfortable home, in which was laid the foundation of their after usefulness; but as new objects presented the interest in this association declined, and the asylum was discontinued. A small permanent fund remained and accumulated, the income of which, together with the annual subscription, has been devoted for the last ten or twelve years to the payment of teachers of sewing, at first in separate schools on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, and since in connection with one of the public schools in each district. PORTSMOUTH HOME FOR INDIGENT WOMEN was established June, 1876, and chartered June, 1877; PORTSMOUTH HOWARD BENEVOLENT SOCIETY was instituted in 1829, and incorporated in 1854. The funds of the society are derived from the annual contributions of $1.00 from each member, and by private donations. Its object is to assist the unfortunate poor, chiefly in the winter. PORTSMOUTH MARINE SOCIETY, incorporated A.D. 1808; PORTSMOUTH MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION; PORTSMOUTH MUSICAL ASSOCIATION; PORTSMOUTH SOCIETY FOR THE P. O. C. T. CHILDREN; PORTSMOUTH YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION; RIVERSIDE BAND, poor children's sewing mission, established January, 1878; ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, founded January, 1875, by the pastor, Very Rev. Canon Walsh; THE CHASE HOME FOR CHILDREN, FORMERLY THE CHILDREN'S HOME; PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE PORTSMOUTH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The Portsmouth Medical Association was organized April 23, 1874, with the following members: Jeremiah F. Hall, Nicholas Leavitt Folsom, Benjamin W. Curtis, Samuel C. Whittier, Daniel W. Jones, John W. Parsons. The first officers were as follows: President, J. F. Hall; Secretary, D. W. Jones; Treasurer, N. L. Folsom; Business Committee, S. C. Whittier, B. F. Curtis, and J. W. Parsons.

The following is a list of officers from its organization to the present time: Presidents, J. F. Hall, Benjamin W. Curtis, N. L. Folsom, and S. C. Whittier; Secretaries, D. W. Jones, and A. B. Sherburne; Treasurers, N. L. Folsom, A. B. Sherburne, and N. L. Folsom.

The following is a list of members who have united with the association since its organization: Brainerd Dearborn, Andrew B. Sherburne, Eli Q. Adams, John C. Stewart, Thomas A. Rogers, John W. Stimson, and John L. M. Willis.

HOMŒOPATHY.—The present homœopathic physicians are Drs. F. L. Benedict, H. F. Clark, and R. C. Grant.

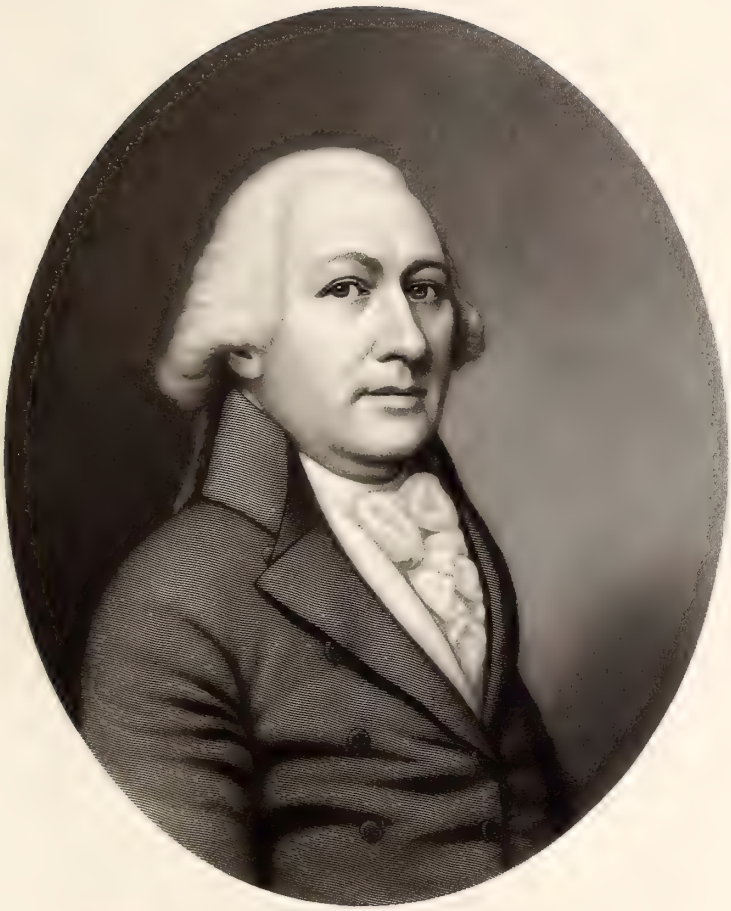
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN LANGDON, LL.D.

Tobias Langdon, of Keverel, in Cornwall, was commissioned as ensign by King James II. and sent to New York. When he came to Piscataqua we do not know precisely, but he was living very early where his son was born. Tradition has it that his remains repose in the sequestered district, a few hundred acres of which, on the southern side of the creek Sagamore, are still in the hands of his descendants. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Sherburne, who came over with Capt. John Mason in 1632. Capt. Tobias Langdon, their son, owned the garrison-house at the head of the creek, and is buried hard by. He married Mary Hubbard, of Salisbury, in Massachusetts. John, the youngest of their seven sons, married Mary, daughter of Kinsley Hall, of the Exeter combination. He has left the name of an honest yeoman; the bringing up of his two sons, Woodbury and John, was, however, taken from his hands by their ambitious mother.

John Langdon, the subject of this sketch, was born in December, 1739, and was in due time sent to the school of the celebrated Maj. Samuel Hale. His memory was truly uncommon, for we have heard him spout Pope's Homer to children with great spirit when past seventy. Turning from his paternal acres to the counting-house of John Moffat, Esq., a merchant in Portsmouth, he so won his confidence that Mr. Moffatt in his later years intrusted to him the conduct of his affairs. He then went to sea in vessels of his own building. Having joined the popular party, he helped to seize, in December, 1774, the English military stores in a fort of the Piscataqua, of which the powder was used at the battle of Bunker Hill. In 1775 he was sent delegate to the Continental Congress, and again in 1776. But his name was not affixed to the Declaration of Independence, owing partly to his being sent home again to act as agent of the secret committee for building vessels of war. The "Ranger," in which John Paul Jones started on his dashing career, was built and fitted out by him. As an officer of volunteers he found time to go to the campaign of Saratoga; and after offering his whole fortune to promote the cause, he personally aided Gen. Stark to gain the victory at Bennington.

In the dark days that succeeded the Revolution Mr. Langdon was always in some office. He was



J. H. Langdon.

Ichabod Goodwin

GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE 1855-60

twice chosen president of his native State, and delegate to the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and to the State Convention which accepted it. He was then chosen senator of the United States. The first Congress met in New York in 1789. Senator Langdon was chosen president of the Senate for the occasion, and there being neither President nor Vice-President installed, he thus became the first acting President of the United States, and as such informed Gen. Washington of his election. Mr. Langdon married Miss Elizabeth Sherburne. They had an only daughter, who became the wife of Thomas Elwyn, Esq., of Canterbury, England. After leaving Congress he was chosen Governor of the State five times. Late in life he became a member of the old North Church. He lived for many years in the house built by himself and still standing on Pleasant Street, and died there September the 20th, 1819.[1]

HON. ICHABOD GOODWIN.[2]

Ichabod Goodwin, eldest son of Samuel Goodwin and Nancy Thompson Gerrish, was born in that part of Berwick which is now North Berwick, in the State of Maine. He is descended on both father's and mother's sides from families of very great colonial importance. The great-grandfather of Mr. Goodwin, Capt. Ichabod Goodwin, is said by the writer of the genealogy of the Berwick Goodwins, in the *Historical Magazine*, to have been the most remarkable man who ever lived in that town. He distinguished himself at the battle of Ticonderoga, and we learn from the *London Magazine* that he was especially mentioned in Maj.-Gen. Abercrombie's report to Mr. Secretary Pitt.

On his father's side his ancestors figured conspicuously in the wars before the Revolution, and up to the period of the Revolution were of the families upon whom devolved the magisterial work and honor of the times. On his mother's side he is likewise descended from families which for a century, and up to the time of the Revolution, performed a large share of the duties of public office, and some of the most conspicuous names in the colonial history of Maine and New Hampshire are to be counted among his maternal ancestors.

To mention the names of Champernoun, Waldron, and Elliot, none more familiar to those informed upon colonial history, is but to recall the persons from whom, on the maternal side, he is lineally descended, or with whom his maternal ancestors were closely allied by ties of family connection. The ante-Revolutionary importance of the people from whom he comes is well illustrated by the fact that the name of his maternal grandfather, Joseph Gerrish, stands first on the triennial catalogue of Harvard College in the list of graduates of the year 1752, a class which numbered a Quincy among its graduating members. The significance of this fact, as bearing upon the status of his mother's family at that time, is that the names of the members of the classes of that day are published in the triennial catalogue of Harvard in the order of the social importance of the families to which the members respectively belonged.

At the time of Mr. Goodwin's birth, which was just before the beginning of the present century, the state of things which the Revolution had brought about had had ample time to crystallize. Whether it was through the great changes that under the new order of things had taken place in the political, social, and commercial affairs of the country, or whether from those inherent causes under the operation of which families conspicuous and influential in one period drop out of notice and are lost to the eye of the historian, the annalist, and perhaps even of the town chronicler, Mr. Goodwin's family, at the time of his birth, were simply plain farming people, highly respected within the limits of the little country town in which they lived, but no longer among the noted or influential or wealthy people of Maine. The country had by the close of the last century taken a considerable stride onward in prosperity as well as in numerical growth, and the bustle and hum of industry pouring itself into new channels of prosperity had passed by many of the families which in the earlier era had been the foremost in developing the resources of the country, in leading the yeomanry in war, in presiding over the tribunals, and sitting in council as civil magistrates.

Mr. Goodwin's academic education consisted of several years of study at the academy at South Berwick, an institution having at that time a good deal of local importance, and then as now the only school in the vicinity of his birthplace where a fitting for college can be obtained. Shortly after leaving that academy he entered the counting-house of Samuel Lord, Esq., then a very prominent merchant and ship-owner of Portsmouth, N. H., and he became a member of Mr. Lord's family. He here displayed qualities which had been quite conspicuous in his earlier boyhood,—those of energy and assiduity and a very marked capacity for affairs. These qualities, which at the early age of twelve had made him quite a competent and satisfactory manager of the farm of his widowed step-grandmother, who was the grandmother of Mr. Lord, showed later in his conduct as a clerk in the commercial business of the then very thriving shipping port of Portsmouth. Mr. Lord, finding that Mr. Goodwin's business abilities were more comprehensive than the mere duties of a clerk required, placed him as a supercargo in charge of the business of what was then the largest ship owned in the port, the "Elizabeth Wilson." In the present days of railroads, sea-going steamers, oceanic cables,

[1] This account is wholly taken from a pamphlet written by the late John Elwyn, Esq., of Portsmouth.

[2] By Frank Goodwin, in the *Granite Monthly*.

and the commercial complement of these foreign correspondents or agents, it may seem a trivial sign of a young man's capacities to name the fact of his being made the business manager of a ship, especially as ships then went in regard to size; but it is the introduction of these very modern appliances for conducting business which has rendered the responsibility of the delegated management of this species of property comparatively easy. In the days of Mr. Goodwin's early voyaging the whole discretion as to the conduct of the ship's affairs was vested in the supercargo, except in the brief period of her being in the home port, when the owner resumed his authority and control. In foreign places, among strangers, beyond the reach of opportunity for consultation with his owner, the young man must rely upon himself, must decide upon what voyage his ship shall go, and must be ready to account to his principal upon his return for the results of a prosperous enterprise or a disastrous adventure. It was not long before Mr. Goodwin had learned enough of seamanship to enable him to add to the duties of the supercargo the further business of navigating his ship, so that for several years he was both shipmaster and business manager, offices, then as now, rarely combined in one person; for the shipmaster is to-day chiefly the navigator and head seaman of his ship, while the business, involving the chartering and the rest, is attended to by a merchant in the port of destination, who is in ready communication with the owner, both by the fast-going mail of the steamship and the quicker method of the ocean cable. Mr. Goodwin's sea life lasted for about twelve years. During that time he had been so far successful as to become a part owner, and to be enabled to begin business at home. In the year 1832 he established himself as a merchant at Portsmouth. Portsmouth has been his home ever since that time, and there he for many years conducted an extensive mercantile business, his chief business interests lying in the direction of the foreign carrying trade.

Upon retiring from the sea he soon manifested a large public spirit and interest, and became in a short time foremost in the affairs of the day which were of public concern. He was one of the early projectors of the railroad interests of New England, and until within a few years he has taken a large part in all the enterprises of public import in the vicinity of his home, including, besides railroads, the enterprises of manufacturing and banking, and he has been vested always with a large share of the local trusts, both public and private, which devolve upon the public-spirited and trusted citizen. He has of late years been inclined to withdraw from these responsibilities, but of those which he still retains, the presidency of the "Howard Benevolent Society," a position he has held for over thirty years, and the presidency of the "Portsmouth Bridge Company" may be mentioned. He has, however, within the last two years assumed the presidency of the "First National Bank" of Portsmouth, in which he is largely interested as a stockholder, and in which institution he has been a director from its incorporation as a State bank. He was for many years, and at different periods, a director in the "Eastern Railroad Company," and was the first president of the "Eastern Railroad in New Hampshire," which position he held for twenty-five years. He was also of the first board of direction of the "Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad Company," and was the president of that corporation from the year 1847 to the year 1871. But it is unnecessary to mention all the public trusts of a corporate nature which have been confided to his care. His chief claim to public esteem, and that which will secure to him its most enduring recognition, is derived from his services as the first "war Governor" of New Hampshire.

Upon Mr. Goodwin's settling as a business man in Portsmouth, he did not confine his energies to his private business and to corporate enterprises, but soon acquired a large interest and influence as a member of the Whig party. He served in the Legislatures of New Hampshire, as a member of that party, in the years 1838, 1843, 1844, 1850, 1854, and 1856. He was also a delegate at large from that State to the conventions at which Clay, Taylor, and Scott were nominated by the Whigs for the Presidency, and was a vice-president at the two first-named conventions, and he has twice served in the Constitutional Conventions of New Hampshire. He was the candidate of the Whigs for Congress at several elections before the State was divided into Congressional districts. New Hampshire was in those days one of the most powerful strongholds of the Democratic party in the country, and a Whig nomination for any office determined by the suffrages of the whole State was merely a tribute of esteem by that party to one of its most honored members. Upon the establishment of Congressional districts, Mr. Goodwin received a unanimous nomination of the Whig party for Congress at the first convention held in his district. This nomination bid fair to be followed by an election, but the circumstances of his private business prevented his acceptance of the candidateship. In the great political convulsions which preceded the war of the Rebellion the power of the Democratic party in New Hampshire began to decline, while the ties which through years of almost steady defeat in the State at large had been sufficient to hold together the Whig party now came to be loosened, and out of the decadence of the former and the extinction of the latter party there was built up the Republican party, which gained the supremacy in that State, and which has ever since, with a brief exception, maintained that supremacy. Mr. Goodwin, while in full sympathy with the cause of the Union, which he believed the politicians of the South were striving to dismember, yet felt that perhaps the impending crisis could be arrested through the means of the old political organizations, and he remained stead-

John C. Lawson

fast to the organization of the Whig party until he saw that its usefulness, both as a State and as a national party, was gone. He was the last candidate of the Whigs for the office of Governor of New Hampshire, and received in the whole State the meagre amount of about two thousand votes. This lesson did not require to be repeated. He immediately did all in his power to aid in the establishment of the Republican party in that State, for although the old-time issues between the Democrats and the Whigs had gone by and new questions had arisen, involving the very integrity of the nation, he did not regard the Democratic party as one capable of solving or disposed to solve those questions in a patriotic and statesmanlike way. He was chosen the Governor of New Hampshire, as the Republican candidate, in the year 1859, and was re-elected by the same party in the following year, his second term of office having expired June 5, 1861.

The military spirit of the people of New Hampshire had become dormant and the militia system of the State had fallen pretty much to decay long before the first election of Mr. Goodwin to the office of Governor. A slight revival of that spirit, perhaps, is marked by the organization in his honor, in January, 1860, of "The Governor's Horse-Guards," a regiment of cavalry in brilliant uniform, designed to do escort duty to the Governor, as well as by a field-muster of several voluntary organizations of troops, which went into camp at Nashua in the same year. But when the call of President Lincoln for troops was made, in the spring of 1861, the very foundation of a military system required to be established. The nucleus itself required to be formed. The Legislature was not in session, and would not convene, except under a special call, until the following June. There were no funds in the treasury which could be devoted to the expense of the organization and equipment of troops, as all the available funds were needed to meet the ordinary State expenditures. The great confidence of the people of New Hampshire in the wisdom and integrity of Mr. Goodwin found in this emergency full expression. Without requiring time to convene the Legislature, so as to obtain the security of the State for the loan, the banking institutions and the citizens of the State tendered him the sum of $680,000 for the purpose of enabling him to raise and equip for the field New Hampshire's quota of troops. This offer he gladly accepted, and averting delay in the proceedings by refraining from convening the Legislature, he, upon his own responsibility, proceeded to organize and equip troops for the field, and in less than two months he had dispatched to the army, near Washington, two well-equipped and well-officered regiments. Of this sum of $680,000 only about $100,000 was expended. On the assembling of the Legislature that body unanimously passed the "Enabling Act," under which all his proceedings as Governor were ratified, and the State made to assume the responsibility.

During the period of this gubernatorial service there was a reconstruction of the bench of the highest judicial tribunal of the State, and during that time nearly every position upon that court was filled by his appointment. It is sufficient to say that the exalted rank which that tribunal has ever held among the courts of last resort of the States of the nation suffered no diminution from his appointments to its bench, such was the good sense and discernment of Mr. Goodwin in making the different selections, although himself not versed in the law.

In Waite's "History of New Hampshire in the Rebellion" we find the following estimate of Mr. Goodwin as a public man and as a citizen and business man: "His administration of State affairs met with universal approval, and he left the office (that of Governor) with the respect of all parties. As a member of the Legislature and of the Constitutional Convention, he took a leading part on committees and in debate. His speeches were never made for show. He spoke only when there seemed to be occasion for it, and then always to the point, and was listened to with great respect and attention, for his conservatism and practical wisdom in all matters of public policy were well known. In all public positions he has discharged his duties with fidelity, industry, and marked ability. As a citizen and business man he is public-spirited, liberal, high-minded, and enjoys the unbounded confidence and respect of all."

Mr. Goodwin has always been noted for his kindness to young men, aiding them without stint, both with his purse and his advice, in their business difficulties, and he has ever been ready to extend to all his townsmen who needed aid the assistance of his influence, his counsel, and his pecuniary means.

In 1827, Mr. Goodwin[1] married Miss Sarah Parker Rice, a daughter of Mr. William Rice, a wealthy and prosperous merchant of Portsmouth. Of seven children, one son and two daughters survive.

JOHN LANGDON ELWYN.

John Langdon Elwyn, eldest son of Thomas and Eliza Langdon Elwyn, was born at Clifton, near Bristol, England, Feb. 1, 1801. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1819, and was admitted to the bar after having studied law under the Hon. Jeremiah Mason. He began the practice of his profession in Boston, but soon renounced it and returned to his ancestral acres to devote himself to farming pursuits and the study of the languages and literature of many nations. "No one could converse with him a few minutes without being satisfied that 'he was a scholar, and a ripe and good one.' He was a true lover of 'reverend antiquity,' and he knew better than any one else the history of the Piscataqua and its families. It was amazing to hear him talk of persons

[1] Since the above was written Governor Goodwin has passed away. He died July 4, 1882.

six and seven generations distant. He seemed to have had actual personal acquaintance with them, so thoroughly was he informed of their actions and motives, owing to long familiarity with the identical scenes through which they passed two hundred years before. As he himself says of his grandfather's memory, so his own 'was truly uncommon.' His attachment to the home of his maternal ancestors and his fondness for its local history did not prevent his having large acquaintance with that of the discovery and colonization of America. Of the history of England and of the genealogies of its noble families his knowledge was extensive and accurate. It was impossible to hear him discourse on any subject without receiving some information or some hint that was new and useful. He knew something of everything and everything of something. His noble gravity, his dignity, and his venerable appearance will not soon be forgotten."

Mr. Elwyn died in the house built by his great-uncle, and now forming a part of the Rockingham House, in Portsmouth, on Jan. 30, 1876.

WILLIAM SIMES.

William Simes, the honored subject of this sketch, dates his ancestry in this country to John Simes, who came to Portsmouth from England in about the year 1736. He died, leaving six children, one son and five daughters. The son, Joseph, was a prominent citizen, and was chairman of the Board of Selectmen in 1776. He had ten children, six sons and four daughters. The sons were as follows: John, Thomas, Mark, William, George, and Joseph.

William Simes, the subject of this sketch, was the eighth child of George Simes and Nancy Hardy, and was born in Portsmouth, N. H., April 9, 1806. Early in life he manifested an unusual degree of business activity, and after serving an apprenticeship in Portsmouth and Boston, in 1827 he went to Pernambuco, South America, where he was in business about one year. On his return to America, in October, 1828, he commenced the grocery business in his native town at No. 1 Market Square. His enterprise and straightforward dealing soon placed him in the front rank of the leading business men of Portsmouth, an honor justly deserved. This was in a day when a very large country trade came to the city, and the wholesale department of his business was a leading feature. As an illustration of his activity and alertness, it is related of him that when in business on Market Square, the farmers from the neighboring towns, however early in their arrival on summer mornings, would find Mr. Simes ready to take their produce in exchange for his goods, and before the majority of his townsmen had breakfasted he had often done a no small amount of business.

He continued this business, occupying the same store, until 1860, over thirty years, when he disposed of his interest to Messrs. Moulton & Blaisdell, and purchased a farm in the neighboring town of Greenland, where for a short time he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He returned to Portsmouth in 1867.

He was elected mayor in 1861, and again in 1862, declining positively a nomination for a third term. He presided over the affairs of the city during that trying period, the breaking out of the Rebellion, and assisted with the same energy that had marked his business career in raising the quota of troops to send to the defense of his imperiled country. Never was a man more conscientious and faithful in the discharge of a public trust. He attended all appointed meetings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen when in town, frequently sending to remote parts of the city to secure a quorum for the transaction of important business.

Politically he was originally a Whig, and later a Republican. He was not, however, a partisan, and in his administration of city affairs was guided solely by the principle that the city should be served by the best men.

He was chosen one of the corporators of the old Portsmouth Savings-Bank in 1850, a trustee in 1855, and in 1869 was elected its president. He devoted himself with rare diligence to the interests of this institution, and every depositor felt that his money was as carefully used and as safely kept as though he handled it himself. During the savings-bank panic of 1878 many large sums of money were left on deposit, not because the depositors felt great security in the savings-bank system, but because Mr. Simes assured them personally that the bank was sound. They did not doubt his word, knowing full well that nothing would tempt him to misrepresent the true state of affairs. He was also a director in the Rockingham National Bank, and president and treasurer of the Faith Home. Like his father, and in fact nearly all his ancestry for three generations, he was an active member of the Universalist Church, and at the time of his death was warden and treasurer of the parish, and a deacon and treasurer of the church.

It may be truly said that William Simes was loved and honored by his native city. In the various positions which he was called upon to fill, whether of a business, trust, or political character, he was always noted for his unswerving integrity and undeviating honesty. Firm in his convictions of right and wrong, he never entertained a thought of compromising his well-defined principles in any relation whatever. He was one of the most courteous and pleasant of men, and was in all respects an estimable gentleman and good citizen. He was the open hand in every time of calamity and need, the ready giver to those private charities which enlist so deeply the sympathies of true men. He gave cheerfully, as though it was God's treasure which he was permitted to disburse. He belonged to no order or association;

William Simes

Yours very truly

C. M. Peirce

his home and his church were his sufficient rest. A long life, growing steadily upward from deep roots of religious principle, genial and kind in its outward expression, and without a stain of doubt or dishonor, leaves to the world its precious memory, while it seeks the wider and higher services and fulfillments of the life eternal, which even here was more real to him than mortal sight.

He died May 15, 1880, from the effects of a fall received the day previous.

Oct. 2, 1831, Mr. Simes married Olive Bourn Laighton, eldest daughter of Capt. James Laighton, of Portsmouth. She died June 9, 1871. Their family consisted of six children, three daughters and three sons. The daughters and James T. are deceased, the sole survivors of the family being Joseph S. and William, who are merchants and importers of tea in the city of Boston.

JOSHUA WINSLOW PEIRCE.

The late Col. Joshua Winslow Peirce was born in Portsmouth, N. H., on the 14th of May, 1791, and died in the same town on the 10th of April, 1874.

Col. Peirce would have been a man of mark in any community, from his strong and manly character, his sterling integrity, and his intellectual superiority. Of striking appearance, of polished and dignified manners, he realized one's ideal of the gentleman of the old school, and of a type more frequently found in England than in our own country. He was descended from a family which for more than two hundred years had occupied an eminent position; whose successive representatives had been men of high intelligence, of unblemished character, and of large possessions. Endowed with a vigorous constitution both in mind and body; encompassed from his childhood with every favoring influence; brought by the position and connections of his family into relations of familiar association with the best people of his day; trained in the well-known academy of Exeter, and afterward in the counting-house of an eminent and successful merchant; receiving the advantage, then far more rare than now, of an extended sojourn and travel in Europe,—it is but simple truth to say that he made good use of his many opportunities, and from the outset of his career to its close occupied and maintained a position second to none in the community in which he lived. His manhood fulfilled the promise of his youth. He lived and died respected and honored by all, and greatly beloved by those who knew him best.

No one who knew Col. Peirce could fail to be impressed by his strong and vigorous character. It showed itself in all he did and said. There was thoroughness and indomitable energy in all his undertakings, coupled with habits of strict method and a great love of order. He was well read in the current literature of the day; always deeply interested in the progress of the arts and the discoveries of science; having a great liking for, and unusual skill in, mechanical pursuits. His clearness of mental vision gave strength to all his convictions; his opinions were not hastily formed, but were tenaciously held, and, when occasion required, fearlessly expressed, whether upon social or political or religious subjects. If his prejudices were sometimes strong, they were not invincible, for he was open to argument, and candid in weighing the reasoning of his opponents. His independence of nature made him superior to the love of popularity and to the pursuit of it, and kept him through life from accepting public place or official position. He was impatient of all that was vulgar and pretentious and merely for show; intolerant of shuffling, prevarication, and meanness. His dislike of ostentation led him to veil, beneath a somewhat cold exterior, a generosity of character and a tenderness of feeling which were among his most striking traits, and which will be borne witness to by all who were admitted into the intimacy of his friendship. He was a sincere Christian, one of the firmest of friends, one of the most thoroughly honest and upright of men.

The first of the ancestors of Col. Peirce, of whom we find mention as settled in this country, is Daniel Peirce, of Watertown, afterward of Newbury, Mass. He had two sons,—Daniel, who died in Newbury in 1704, and Joshua, who died in Woodbridge, N. J., in 1670. From the "Rambles about Portsmouth," by the late Charles W. Brewster, Esq., to whom every citizen of that old town is under deep obligations for the preservation of interesting facts of its local history, and from an appreciative sketch of Col. Peirce in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, we learn that Daniel Peirce, the first of the name, with his son Joshua, purchased in the year 1666 a tract of land in New Jersey, covering a large part of Perth Amboy. Hither he removed for a time, but afterward returned to his home in Newbury, where he died in 1677. His son Joshua established himself in Woodbridge, N. J. He married Dorothy, daughter of Major Robert Pike, of Salisbury, Mass., who, after his death, became the wife of John Knight, of Newbury. Joshua Peirce died, as has been said, in New Jersey in 1670, seven years before his father. He left behind him one child, Sarah, and subsequently to his death, in the year 1670, was born his posthumous son, Joshua. This Joshua, in or about the year 1700, after ineffectual attempts to recover the estate of his father in New Jersey, settled in Portsmouth, N. H. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Hall, of Greenland, N. H. From this family of Halls were descended the Marches, of Greenland, and Governor John Langdon, of Portsmouth. By inheritance from Joseph Hall came to the Peirce family a considerable part of the noble farm in Greenland, still retained in their possession, and long the home of Col. Peirce. "The original Hall house," says Mr. Brewster, "was on the prem-

ises of Col. Peirce, near the spot where the sharp-roofed cottage now stands."

Joshua Pierce established himself in Portsmouth as a merchant, on the corner of Market Square and High Street. He was largely concerned in navigation, was a ship-owner, and left a good estate. He was a man of untiring industry, and "in the course of his life held the several offices of town clerk, parish clerk, proprietors of the Portsmouth commons' clerk, selectman, representative, and for many years before his death was a member of His Majesty's Council, and also recorder of deeds for the province; all which offices he held with credit to himself and gave general satisfaction." "Most of these records are extant, and, together with many private records, especially those of births, marriages, and deaths in Portsmouth, which he kept for his own use, are valuable memorials of the times. After a life of strict integrity and varied usefulness, he died in 1743, having been the father of four sons and five daughters."

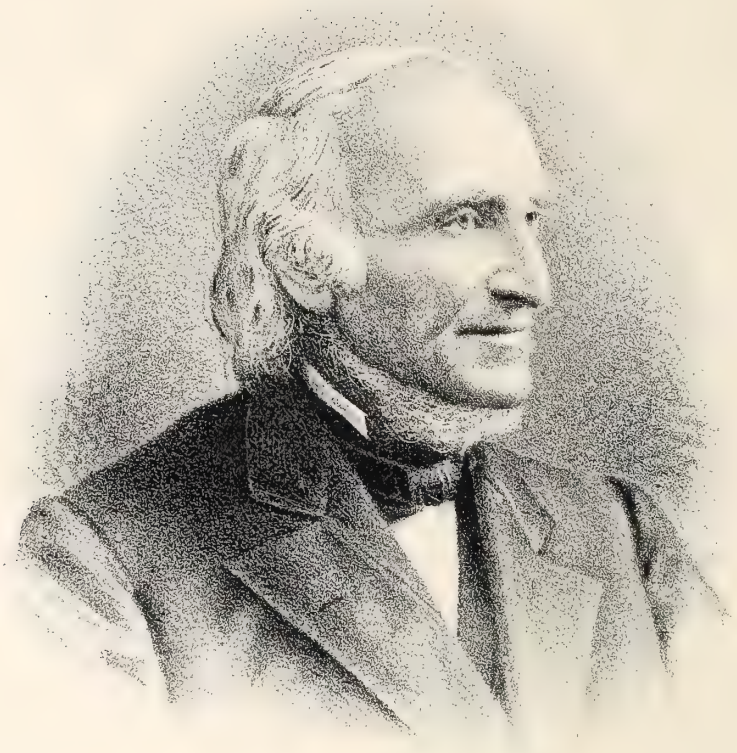
Daniel, the third son of Joshua Pierce, was born in Portsmouth in May, 1709, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1728. He married, in 1743, Anna, daughter of John Rindge, merchant, of Portsmouth, and a man of large estate, as appears from the list of 1727, where his name stands third in the number of those who paid the highest taxes, that of Joshua Peirce being the second. Daniel Peirce studied law, but never entered upon its practice. He succeeded his father as recorder of deeds for the province, holding this office until his death, and was also for several years a member of the king's council for New Hampshire. He is described as having been "a man of very great natural parts, as well as acquired abilities; he had likewise a great mechanical inclination, and worked very ingeniously with his own hands." He was proverbial for his strict integrity, and died Dec. 5, 1773, leaving behind him three children, a fourth having died before him.

John, the second son of Daniel Peirce, received his mercantile education in the counting-house of Daniel Rindge, then one of the prominent merchants of Portsmouth, where he was a fellow-clerk with John Langdon, afterward Governor of New Hampshire. At an early age he was intrusted with the charge of the business affairs of his uncle, Mark Hunking Wentworth, Esq., son of Lieutenant-Governor John W., and brother of Governor Benning W. This he retained until the war of the Revolution. He was also charged with the important interests of the Masonian proprietors. He was the principal agent in constructing the Piscataqua bridge in 1794; was one of the originators of the Portsmouth aqueduct in 1797, and was loan officer under the Presidency of the elder Adams. He established an insurance office in Portsmouth, and conducted its affairs for many years preceding his death.

"Always open, honorable, and correct in his conduct, and liberal in his charities, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of men of all parties." He married Mary, daughter of Peter Pearse, merchant, a native of Solcombe, near Lydemouth, Devonshire, England, who came to this country at the age of fourteen. The wife of Mr. Pearse was the daughter of the Hon. Jotham Odiorne, who died, a member of His Majesty's Council, in 1761, and who in 1720 married a daughter of Robert Cutt, of Kittery. Mr. John Peirce was the father of six children, four sons and two daughters, and died on the 14th of June, 1814.

Joshua Winslow, the third son of John Peirce, was born on the 14th of May, 1791. He passed his childhood under the paternal roof until 1803, when he was entered at the Phillips Academy, in Exeter, where he remained until December, 1807, taking a deep interest and bearing an active part during his pupilage in a military company made up of the students of the academy. On his removal from Exeter he was placed in the counting-house of the Hon. James Sheafe, representative and senator in the Federal Congress from New Hampshire. Here he was soon promoted to the charge of the books, and to the oversight of the shipping, in which Mr. Sheafe was an owner, thus acquiring a thorough familiarity with the details of maritime and mercantile pursuits.

While yet with Mr. Sheafe he became a member of "the Gilman Blues," a military company, at that time of considerable distinction, under the command of Joshua Haven. He received his commission as captain from Governor John Taylor Gilman in 1813; was promoted to be major of the First Regiment of State militia in 1816; lieutenant-colonel in 1819, and colonel in 1820. He resigned his commission in 1823. In 1818 he was elected into "the Federal Fire Society" of Portsmouth, and at the time of his death was its senior member. In 1816 he made a voyage to the Mediterranean as supercargo for Mr. Sheafe, and was absent from home a year. Having disposed of the cargo he parted from the ship at Leghorn, and visited the principal countries and cities of Europe. Upon his return he continued his business and residence in Portsmouth to January, 1825, when he accepted an appointment as agent of the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, removing thither the next month and remaining till the destruction of the mill by fire in 1834. He devoted himself with his wonted energy and enthusiasm to his new pursuit, making many journeys of observation to distant places in order to study improvements in machinery and manufacture. After the burning of the mill, and while it was not yet decided whether it should be rebuilt, Col. Peirce returned to Portsmouth, and employed himself in improving the estate in Greenland. In December, 1836, he yielded to the solicitations of the company and returned to Salmon Falls, where he remained for nearly two years longer, during which time he superintended the erection of a new mill and the purchase of a large portion of its machinery. In August, 1838, he removed to the farm in Greenland,



David Kimball

a considerable portion of which, as has been before mentioned, had come by inheritance from the Hall family nearly a century and a half before. This estate had been largely added to by the purchase of the Packer farm,[1] next adjoining it, by his father in 1809. Here Col. Peirce passed the next twenty-eight years of his life, and "here he was able to gratify his taste and indulge his passion for independent country life. Here he brought up his family, and dispensed those liberal and elegant hospitalities which made his house the cherished resort for a large circle of devoted friends. To see him at the head of his table, or in his drawing-room, always the chief object of interest and attraction, was to realize what is seldom witnessed in this country now, and rarely in former times except in Virginia in her colonial days. Those who have seen his large estate in Greenland and Newington, lying along the southerly shore of the Great Bay, with its broad acres of inexhaustible soil, in meadow, upland, and orchard, its quaint houses and spacious barns, its fruit and shade trees, its strong fences of wood and faced stone, its herds of pure blood stock,[2] its constant aspect of skillful husbandry, need not to be told that Col. Peirce was a model farmer."[3] In November, 1866, he removed to his town house in Portsmouth, and resided there until his death, April 10, 1874.

Col. Peirce through life was a devoted churchman. Early in the episcopate of Bishop Griswold he received confirmation from the hands of that venerable prelate, and for nearly fifty years was a devout and constant communicant at the altar. Previous to his residence in Salmon Falls the services of the Episcopal Church had been unknown in that village. He was largely instrumental in the erection of Christ Church, and when a clergyman could not be obtained regularly officiated himself as lay-reader. While living in Greenland, though at a distance of more than four miles from his parish church of St. John's, Portsmouth, his place in the house of God was rarely vacant. He was always ready to serve the church which he so ardently loved, at whatever sacrifice of personal convenience or expenditure of labor or money. He succeeded his brother, the late Mark W. Peirce, Esq., as treasurer of the trust funds of St. John's Church, and retained the office until the infirmities of age compelled him to relinquish it. He was many years a church warden, and a delegate to the diocesan conventions.

Thanks to his strong constitution and the perfect regularity and temperance of his life, Col. Peirce preserved until fourscore the vigor and almost the activity of youth. The last three years, however, were those of failing strength and increasing feebleness. During the more than two years of his close confinement he was attended with the most unremitting affection, both by night and by day, by his devoted sons and daughters. No strange hands were allowed to minister to his necessities. Filial love watched over him to the last. His end was peace. He died firm in the faith of the church, with an humble trust in the mercy of his God through Jesus Christ our Lord. His remains were taken to St. John's Church, where he had so long worshiped, followed by his daughters, his surviving sister and brother, and a multitude of friends. They were borne thither by his sons, and after the performance of the solemn rites of the church were carried thence and laid in the family tomb in the churchyard by the same filial hands. There may they rest in peace until the day of the resurrection!

Col. Peirce was married on the 4th of May, 1823, to Emily, daughter of William Sheafe, Esq., of Portsmouth, and Anna Wentworth, his wife. Mrs. Peirce died March 9, 1871. They had twelve children, of whom six are now living, viz.: Sarah Coffin, married William M. Kennard, Sept. 14, 1877; Ann Wentworth; Joseph Wentworth, married Annie L. Sise, Oct. 28, 1879; Joseph Rindge, married Marcia Robinson, Oct. 26, 1859, and has children, Mark Wentworth, Emily Milnor, Anne Burroughs, Joseph Parish, and Elizabeth Wentworth; William Augustus, married Mrs. Susan M. Smith, July 16, 1878, and has child, Joshua Winslow; Robert Cutts, married Marianna Hackett, Nov. 14, 1877.

The following are deceased: John, Peter, Emily Sheafe, May Pearse, James Sheafe, Mark Wentworth, and Daniel Rindge.

[1] This farm was a part of the estate of Capt. Francis Champernowne as early as 1640, on which he lived, it is supposed, prior to his removal to Kittery.

[2] In 1823 the short-horned Durham cattle was introduced upon this farm by direct importation, and the breed continues there to this day.

[3] A. H. Hoyt, in the *Boston Daily Advertiser* of April 17, 1874.

DAVID KIMBALL.

The venerable and honored subject of this sketch was born in Topsfield, Mass., Feb. 26, 1799. His childhood was passed in his native town, where he attended a common school. Subsequently he was a pupil at Dummer Academy, Byfield, where he endeavored to qualify himself for teaching school, in which honorable vocation he afterward engaged at Newbury, Mass. In 1822 he went to Portsmouth, N. H., entering the drug-store of William Norwood as a clerk. At the outset of his career, wishing earnestly to qualify himself for what he considered a very responsible business, he went to Boston to attend a course of lectures of the medical college in chemistry and materia medica. About two years later he purchased Mr. Norwood's interest in the apothecary business, and from that time until 1880 devoted himself assiduously to its duties, spending probably more hours in his store than any man living in the community has devoted to any one calling.

This is a rare instance of a successful business career of over half a century, and during this long period

his life has been one of unblemished integrity and conscientious uprightness. He was ever honest in all transactions,—not because honesty was the best policy, but because of his sound principles, which he never for one moment compromised. He sought no means of obtaining wealth by any speculative or hasty methods, choosing rather to labor in his vocation with an untiring zeal and cheerful industry, hoping to deserve and maintain the confidence of the community in which he lived. His knowledge of his business, his rare and watchful interest in the young men who one after another began, grew up, and graduated from his store to situations in other cities, his public spirit, and his kindly traits need no mention among those who have long known him as a neighbor and friend. It may may be stated that there may now be seen in one of the best pharmaceutical establishments in Boston *four* individuals who took their first lessons in the drug business in his store. Although now having practically retired from active business life, he still retains his office as treasurer of the gas company, which position he has held since the incorporation of the company, in 1851.

In politics Mr. Kimball is a conscientious Republican, always endeavoring to vote for those who will best promote the public good.

He was one of the first in Portsmouth to espouse the Anti-Slavery cause when such an avowal involved the possibility of loss of friends, and an almost certain loss of patronage in business. He has been a constant attendant on the services of the Congregational Church, and has been ever ready to promote its interests.

Mr. Kimball's family on the maternal side have been distinguished for longevity. Mr. Kimball remembers seeing his great-grandmother in the year 1805, then one hundred years old. The centennial birthday of his own mother was celebrated Oct. 2, 1879. On that occasion her children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren were present. About this time a photographic group of herself and three sons was taken, they having passed their threescore years and ten. She died December, 1879, retaining her faculties in a remarkable degree. She was a woman of rare good sense and sound judgment, ever forgetful of self in her earnestness to do for others. Her husband died in early life, leaving one only of a family of twelve brothers and sisters, the most of whom died of consumption.

David Kimball was married to Caroline R. Swett, of Newburyport, Nov. 4, 1828. Their family consisted of three daughters and one son. The daughters survive. Although now at the advanced age of over fourscore years, he retains in a remarkable degree the vigor and elasticity of youth.

FRANK JONES.

Frank Jones was born in Barrington, Strafford Co., N. H., on the 15th of September, 1832. He was the son of Thomas Jones, who had inherited from his father one of the best farms in that township. The family consisted of seven children,—six sons and one daughter. Frank was the fifth son. As the family grew up, with the characteristic independence of New Englanders, they went out into the world to earn their own living, and by integrity, industry, and frugality to amass that competence due to every honest man which enables him to live above the whips and scorn of time and circumstances. Among the pursuits of a New Hampshire farmer in those days was that of lumbering, and from his earliest recollection young Frank, when not engaged on the farm, was employed in the woods, where he grew up hale and hearty, sound in mind and body. In the fall of the year it was customary for lumbermen to make charcoal of all the superfluous timber lying around on the farm, as in that condition it found a much readier sale in the neighboring cities. This is doubtless the origin of a story concerning the New Hampshire charcoal burner and the poor boy who sold his first load in Portsmouth. The facts are these: Young Jones, in the absence of his father and elder brothers, always, even from a very early age, assumed control of affairs on the farm. The foreman, Caswell, had loaded up a four-tier wagon with charcoal to take to Portsmouth. Frank, who was then about fourteen years old, thought he would like to go there too. Accordingly, he took considerable interest in this particular load until it came to yoking up the three pair of steers which were to draw the load to Portsmouth. One pair of steers, being young, were very lively. These were Frank's favorites, and he would have them placed first in the team. To this the foreman objected, thinking they wanted the benefit of age and experience, and so proposed to put them behind. But no; Master Frank would have them in front or nowhere. It was no wheelbarrow load that had to go over those New Hampshire roads to the city, and he believed the young steers would have the best heart and get there soonest. He therefore insisted upon having the young steers placed first. Caswell, the foreman, rebelled, threw down the goad, and told young Frank to take the load himself, which he did, starting off on a moonlight night, traveling along as best he could, until at three o'clock in the morning he arrived at Wiggins', a wayside inn about a mile from Portsmouth, where he saw written up "accommodation for men, horses, and oxen." Here he halted, but could find no living soul around, so he tied up the team and composedly lay down to rest in a crib in the shed by the stable. At six o'clock Wiggins, the proprietor, rudely awoke the young adventurer, who, rubbing his eyes, perceived for the first time the sun rising like a golden globe out of the waters of Portsmouth harbor. The memory of that morning will

Frank Jones.

never be effaced. Wiggins, after due inquiry, finding the boy to be farmer Jones' son Frank, of Barrington, sent the cavalcade on its road to Portsmouth rejoicing. Arriving at the city the first customer who cast eyes upon the four-tier wagon of charcoal was Sam Coburn, who kept the Rockingham House. He inquired as to quality and price, and finally bought the load at twelve and a half cents per bushel, subject to survey. Young Frank assisted at the survey, and also the storing of the load, and afterwards partook of a hearty meal at the Rockingham. On the site of Wiggins', where he first rested, stands his country residence, the pride of the county, known as "Gravelly Ridge," and where he took his first meal in the city is the house he has done so much to make a credit to that city.

Such was Frank Jones' first visit to the city of Portsmouth. It may be well imagined that the narrow limits of the farm amid the hills and woods of Strafford would not long retain such a venturous and self-reliant spirit as was evinced by the boy. His elder brother was engaged in business in Portsmouth, having a considerable store on Market Street for stoves and hardware of every description. At the age of seventeen years, in spite of every inducement offered to him by his father to stay on the farm, Frank insisted on coming to Portsmouth to assist his brother. Those who recollect the methods adopted in New Hampshire during the first part of the present century by tradesmen to cultivate trade will admit that it was not the easy task it is to-day. Farmers would visit the cities very seldom; the roads offered no inducements for them to travel for pleasure. Inhabitants were sparsely scattered, farms were few and far between, and if business was to be done the goods had to be presented at the very doors, as it often took more than two or even three to make a bargain. The stoves, hardware, and tinware went around in caravans itinerantly, and it required a rare combination of daring, pluck, and acumen to make a success of such peripatetic stores. Young Jones was eminently successful, for in four years he had amassed sufficient capital to purchase a share in his brother's business, so at the age of twenty years we find him one of the merchant traders of Portsmouth. Shortly afterwards he purchased the entire business, which he continued alone, adding thereto, in 1857, the partnership in the Swindels brewery. In 1861 he sold out the hardware business to a younger brother and an employe in the establishment, devoting himself entirely to the brewing and malting business. At this time he lived in a two-story frame house near the brewery, content to devote his utmost energies to that he foresaw would ultimately become a great business, and his sagacity in this particular has been amply verified.

The brewing business, of which the immense eslishment now owned by Mr. Jones is the outgrowth, was commenced by an Englishman named John Swindels in 1854. In 1858, Mr. Jones purchased an interest in this pioneer brewery, and soon after became sole proprietor, and has continued as such to the present time. The purchase of the old Swindels brewery ushered in an important era in the life of Mr. Jones and in the history of Portsmouth. He at once threw his whole energy into the development of this business, and the result may be briefly told. The small brewery of 1858 has expanded from year to year until at the present time it is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the land, covering an area of five acres, and has a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand barrels of ale annually. In addition to the brewery proper Mr. Jones added a large malt-house in 1863, and a still larger one in 1879. This immense establishment is the most extensive of its kind in the United States, and is furnished with all the modern improvements known to the art. To carry on this large and rapidly-increasing business requires the services of about one hundred men, yet Mr. Jones has been from the first fully conversant with all the details of the business, including the stock purchases, sales, general management, and practical oversight of the work. Thoroughness has been the rule in every department, and the superior quality of the production, constantly maintained, has established its reputation as the best in the market.

In 1875 Mr. Jones became the leading member of a company which purchased the well-known South Boston brewery of Henry Souther & Co., under the firm-name of Jones, Johnson & Co., Hon. James W. Johnson, of Enfield, being a member of the firm. Subsequent changes have occurred, and this establishment is now known as the "Bay State Brewery," and is operated by Jones, Cook & Co., Mr. Jones remaining at the head. The production of this establishment is nearly equal, both in quantity and quality, to that of the Portsmouth brewery.

Mr. Jones always took the greatest interest in the affairs of his native State and his adopted city. In the year 1868 he was chosen mayor of Portsmouth, and was again re-elected the following year. His administration was marked by many progressive improvements consistent with proper economy and due consideration for the burdens imposed on the taxpayers. The salary of his office he refused to appropriate, devoting it like a good citizen to public purposes. His salary for the first year he gave to the city to hold in trust, the interest to be devoted annually to the purchase of books for the library of the High School. The second year's salary he placed in the hands of trustees on the condition that five thousand dollars more could be raised in five years, he would then add another thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing a public library to be presented to the city. He was also for two years the candidate of his party for State elector, and though failing of an election very nearly overcame the decided Republican majority in the district.

In 1875 Mr. Jones received the Democratic nom-

ination for member of Congress, and defeated the Republican nominee by a plurality of three hundred and thirty-six, although at the previous election the Republicans had carried the district. He was renominated for the next Congress in 1877, when the Republicans made a powerful and determined effort to secure his defeat, selecting as their candidate one who had won distinction in military as well as civil life, and had been three times elected to the same office in past years; yet so great was Mr. Jones' popularity, and so well satisfied were his constituents with his services for the previous term, that his opponents were unable to compass his defeat, and he was returned by a plurality of forty votes over the formidable candidate who had been pitted against him. At the close of his second term in Congress, although strongly importuned to be again a candidate, he positively refused, the demands of his business being such that he could not longer neglect them.

In 1880, against his own emphatic protest, and with a unanimity never before equaled, he was made the candidate of his party for Governor, and although the defeat of the party was known to be inevitable, after the result of the Indiana election in October had turned the political current throughout the country in favor of the Republicans, he received not only a larger vote than had ever before been cast for a Democratic candidate, but larger than had ever before been received by the candidate of any party in a State election.

In Congress Mr. Jones was a true and faithful servant of the people, and was one of the most efficient committee-men in the House. Speaker Randall, in referring to Mr. Jones, says, "He was a faithful representative, an honor to himself and the country, bringing to the discharge of his duties a business knowledge that made him very valuable as a committee member."

Every movement looking to the welfare of his adopted city has received his earnest support. He has been president of the Dover and Portsmouth Railroad since its incorporation, the building of which was mainly due to his energy and persistency. He was a director in the Eastern Railroad, and is now a director in the Wolfboro' Railroad, of which he was one of the projectors. He was also a director in the Portsmouth Trust and Guarantee Company.

It will be perceived from the foregoing personal sketch that the Hon. Frank Jones, in all his successful business career, has never for one moment forgotten his duties to his fellow-men, nor the claims his native State and adopted city have upon him; he has done all in his power to promote the welfare and obtain the good will of all men, and most strenuously labored for the health, wealth, and prosperity of the good old city of Portsmouth and neighborhood.

An elegant structure of red brick and white marble, standing on State Street, in Portsmouth, the property of the Hon. Frank Jones, deserves some attention, being, as it is, associated with some of the most notable events and men celebrated in New Hampshire history.

It is on the site of the original Rockingham House, formerly the residence of the Hon. Woodbury Langdon, judge of the Supreme Court, and brother of Governor Langdon, born in 1739. He was also noted for his commercial success and his firm patriotism. When the first great fire in Portsmouth broke out in the year 1781, this house with many public buildings and several hundreds of other houses was consumed. It was rebuilt on the same spot in 1786, and in 1830 it was purchased by a joint-stock company, and converted into a house of public entertainment. In 1870 it was enlarged and remodeled by Mr. Jones, and is now one of the best appointed and most regal hotels in New England.

Very many of the leading people who visit New Hampshire make this house their summer home, while in winter under its hospitable roof is gathered a goodly company of strangers, officers of the navy and their families, and persons visiting Portsmouth for business or pleasure. The house is delightfully located, and commends itself to the summer tourist. The "Wentworth," another palatial hotel, located in New Castle, is also owned by Mr. Jones. (See history of New Castle.)

Sept. 15, 1861, Mr. Jones united in marriage with Martha Sophia Leavitt, the widow of his brother, Hiram Jones, who died in July, 1859, leaving one child, Emma I., now the wife of Col. Charles A. Sinclair.

Frank Jones' life has been one of steady and active devotion to business, and his success is the natural result of his ability to examine and readily comprehend any subject presented to him, power to decide promptly, and courage to act with vigor and persistency in accordance with his convictions.

Being of a social and genial nature, he has hosts of warm personal friends, and no man is held in higher esteem by the people at large, regardless of party or condition. No man has contributed more to advance the material prosperity and the general welfare of the city of Portsmouth than Hon. Frank Jones.

JOHN HORACE KENT.

John Kent, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was of English origin, and went to Durham, in Strafford County, from Cape Ann (probably Gloucester), and was the father of two children,—Nancy and John. He died while the latter was an infant.

John grew up, and married Temperance Lapish, daughter of Capt. Robert Lapish, of Durham, formerly of Great Island, now New Castle. Capt. Lapish was a ship-builder and owner, sending a

J. Horace Kurtz

number of vessels to sea on his own responsibility. Notwithstanding the fact that he was the father of ten children, not a representative of his name is in existence. He was of Irish or Scotch extraction.

Nancy married Maj. William Cutts, of Kittery, whose son William died at Exeter in 1880.

John Kent and Temperance Lapish had five children,—Mehitable, Temperance, Nancy, John, and Kinsman,—of whom only one is living at this day, Nancy. These children were all born at Rochester, Strafford Co., N. H. Nancy has buried two husbands,—the first, Nathaniel Hobbs, of North Berwick, Me. By him she had a son, Nathaniel, who is now judge of probate of York County, Me., with whom she makes her home at North Berwick. Her second husband was Dr. Daniel Hodsdon, of the same town. She is now eighty-four years of age and in most excellent health.

John, the grandfather of John Horace, moved from Rochester to South Berwick, Me., and thence to Somersworth, N. H. While making the passage from Portsmouth to South Berwick, in the year 1816, the packet was capsized in a squall near "Boiling Rock," and, though an expert swimmer, his heavy clothing was such a hindrance to his efforts that he was drowned, at the age of forty-five.

John Kent, his son, and brother to Nancy, and father of the present John Horace Kent, of whom we write, was born at Rochester in October, 1799. He attended the South Berwick Academy, and came to Portsmouth, and was clerk for Joseph Wiggin at the age of fifteen. He removed to Barnstead (then in Strafford County, but now in Belknap) in 1823, and engaged in business there in his own name. In 1827 he married Ruhamah Dearborn, of Portsmouth, the daughter of Asa and Ruhamah Choate Dearborn. Asa was born in Kensington, Rockingham Co., in August, 1771, and was the son of Jeremiah Dearborn, who was the son of Nathaniel Dearborn, who was the son of Samuel Dearborn, who was the son of Henry, whose father, Godfrey Dearborn, came from England.

The father of Ruhamah Choate came from Salisbury, Mass., and was a relative to Rufus Choate.

John Horace Kent was born in Barnstead, Oct. 10, 1828, and was an only child. He attended the district school, Pittsfield and Strafford Academies, and the high school at Portsmouth (John True Tasker, of Barnstead, being principal of the latter). On the 23d of September, 1843, his father died, and young Kent went to New Bedford, Mass., and attended the high school in that city, boarding with Rev. Moses Howe (who married his mother's sister), formerly of Portsmouth.

In 1845 he went to New York City, where he remained two years in a wholesale establishment. At the expiration of this time he went to Western Pennsylvania and engaged in the steam tannery business with his uncle, Daniel G. Dearborn. In 1849, when the "gold fever" broke out, he disposed of his interest in the business to his partner, and wended his way to California *via* the Isthmus of Panama, leaving New York on the steamer "Crescent City." Arriving at Panama, he with thousands of others were obliged to wait for transportation on the Pacific side. Intent upon doing something, he found a Boston printer named Esterbrook, whom he employed, and obtaining type at the Spanish newspaper office, established and started a paper called the *Panama Star*, a successful property for many years, and for aught we know to the present day. From here he took passage in the steamer "Senator," arriving at San Francisco in October, 1849, at the age of twenty-one years.

While a resident of California, Mr. Kent made several trips to the Atlantic States, on one of which, in December, 1852, he was married to Miss Adeline Penniman, youngest daughter of Bethuel and Sophia Penniman, of New Bedford, Mass., who returned to the "Golden State" with her husband.

Mr. Kent's maiden vote was cast in California in November, 1849, when the Constitution for the new State was submitted to the people for adoption or otherwise. The Constitution prohibited slavery, and his first ballot was cast for the code as submitted, this action being in thorough accord with the general sentiment of the "'49ers," the immigration from the Northern, Western, and New England States predominating.

Mr. Kent was a member of the Society of California Pioneers, to which any person arriving in California prior to January, 1850, was eligible to membership. He was at one time a director of said society.

He was also a member of the first "Committee of Vigilance," organized in June, 1851, who executed John Jenkins, an ex-convict from Sydney, who was caught in a boat while trying to get away with a small safe he had obtained by burglary from a store on Long Wharf. He was caught about ten o'clock in the evening, June 10th, and immediately tried by the committee at its rooms. The evidence being conclusive, a verdict of guilty, and sentence of death pronounced. This was immediately announced to the multitude waiting outside, who heartily approved the finding, and at two o'clock in the morning Jenkins was hanged to a beam of the public building in Portsmouth Square, San Francisco. They made no secret that they had violated the law and were leagued together to violate it in the future, but sincerely avowing that they were faithful servants of the cause of justice, for whose sake they assumed very severe personal responsibilities. They soon found more work to do, and hung James Stuart, a professional murderer and robber, who confessed to a multitude of capital crimes, and who asked for a chew of tobacco as the noose was being placed around his neck.

Samuel Whittaker and Robert McKenzie, two desperadoes, were taken from jail and hanged by the committee on Sunday, Aug. 24, 1851. This was the last public act of this committee other than ordering

many professional criminals from the State. It never formally disbanded, though ceasing to hold meetings until May, 1856, at the killing of James King, editor of the *San Francisco Bulletin*, by James P. Casey. Many of the old members were solicited to become leaders in a new organization, there being a demand for another vigilance committee. This was a swift organization, which in a few days took Casey and Charles Cora, a noted gambler, who murdered U. S. Marshal Richardson, from jail, tried, convicted, and executed them. They also executed two others, Hetherington and Brace. "Yankee" Sullivan committed suicide in the committee's rooms while awaiting their action. Mr. Kent, being coroner at this time, was not a member of this last committee, but, in his official capacity, held the inquests on the bodies of those above named. He says the committee made no dangerous use of their power.

In politics in California Mr. Kent belonged to the "Northern faction" of the Democratic party, known as the "Mudsills," and in hostility to the "Southern faction," known as the "Chivalry." At the head of the former was Hon. David C. Broderick, and of the latter Hon. William M. Given. Broderick was elected United States senator in 1856, and took sides with Stephen A. Douglas in the matter of "popular sovereignty," thereby making the slave party in California, who had long been his bitter opponent, stronger in their animosity and opposition, and also incurring the ill will of President Buchanan, who claimed that the laws of the United States carried slavery into the Territories, and that it could not be excluded after the Territory had been admitted to the Union as a State. Growing out of this, Broderick was twice challenged to a duel, first by D. W. Perley, and again by Judge David S. Terry, of the Supreme Court, and on meeting the latter met his death. The wound was mortal, and he lingered only a few days, saying on his death-bed, "They have killed me because I was opposed to the retention of slavery and a corrupt administration," referring to Buchanan's.

Mr. Kent was secretary of the Broderick wing of the Democratic City Committee of San Francisco.

We quote from the San Francisco *News-Letter* of Oct. 20, 1857, referring to Mr. Kent's retirement from the office of coroner: "Coroner Kent has fulfilled the duties of his office faithfully, conscientiously, and honestly, and it must be a source of consolation and sweet reflection for him in years to come to know that his fellow-citizens have said upon his retiring from office, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'"

After leaving the coroner's office, and prior to his return to the Atlantic States in 1860, Mr. Kent had been connected with the press of San Francisco, and went to British Columbia during the "Fraser River" mining excitement as special correspondent; and as the telegraph made rapid strides over the Southern Overland Mail Route, he accompanied the builders thereof as the correspondent of several San Francisco papers, interrupting the stages on the plains, and making up the news from the Atlantic papers, and sending the same to San Francisco by wire.

Mr. Kent returned from California to the Atlantic States permanently in 1860, making the journey home in a stage *via* the Overland Route, through Lower California, Arizona, Cherokee Nation, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri, thence to New York by rail, his family—wife and one son, born in San Francisco—having returned by steamer *via* Panama. He left his oldest child, John Horace, Jr., a son born at New Bedford, in the grave at San Francisco.

In 1862, when the Southern army was making the raid on McClellan, with the cry of "On to Washington!" Mr. Kent was at Prince Edward's Island; and at that time the people of the provinces espoused vigorously the Southern cause, while Kent as resolutely stood up for the North, and while in a heated discussion resolved to return to the States and volunteer his services. On his arrival at Boston he enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment, and leaving his family in New Bedford, proceeded to the Department of North Carolina, and thence to the Army of the Potomac.

In the fall of 1863 he was mustered out of service, and appointed a special agent of the Provost-Marshal Department for the District of New Hampshire upon the establishment of that service of the government, remaining therein until its abolition.

After his service in the army Mr. Kent became a warm and active Republican, and after the close of the Provost-Marshal Department he was appointed to a clerkship in the navy-yard at Portsmouth. In 1867 he was elected city marshal of Portsmouth, and while serving in such capacity was appointed to a position in the "Secret Service of the Treasury Department," and in 1871 was again elected city marshal of Portsmouth.

In the fall of 1872 he was made special officer and claim agent of the Eastern Railroad, and in 1873 was appointed a special inspector of customs for the District of New Hampshire, under Collector Howard, and in the fall of 1874 the head of the Secret Service at Washington telegraphed Mr. Kent to meet him at Boston, and tendered him the position of chief of the New England Division (comprised of all the New England States) of that force, which was accepted, and Mr. Kent established his headquarters at Boston.

He was a member of the Portsmouth delegation in the New Hampshire Legislature in 1873 and 1874, representing his city in the House. Upon the election of Hon. P. C. Cheney as Governor of New Hampshire, he appointed Mr. Kent upon his personal staff with the rank of colonel, and in July, 1876, while on government business pertaining to the Secret Service at Bangor, he received a telegram that the Governor and Council had appointed him sheriff of Rockingham County for five years. The next Legislature

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changed the law, and the office of sheriff was made elective, and Col. Kent, for he may now be so classed, received the first nomination for sheriff of Rockingham County at the hands of his party, and was elected by a handsome majority. He can proudly point to a repetition of these honors in 1880. He is also a deputy United States marshal under Gen. Patterson, and does a large independent business in the way of investigating fraud and crime and bringing public and private offenders to justice.

Col. Kent is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to St. Andrew's Lodge, F. and A. M., Washington Chapter, Davenport Council, and De Witt Clinton Commandery Knights Templar. He is also a member of Osgood Lodge of I. O. of O. F., Sagamon Lodge, Knights of Honor, Washington Temperance Association, of which he has twice been chosen president. The above are all local institutions of Portsmouth. In addition to the above he is a member of Trimount Temple of Honor of Boston, New England Reformed Men's Association, and New Hampshire State Temperance Association, and he has served as president of the two last named.

Since joining the Republican party he has been an active politician, is a member of the Republican County Committee, and one of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee.

Col. Kent's first connection with the United States Secret Service brought him into prominence with the leading men of business and influence throughout the Union. His services were in constant demand in the principal cities of the country, and he soon came to have a very large circle of acquaintances throughout the United States. Possessing a social nature and having a large, open heart, he was gradually led into the habit of using intoxicating liquors to excess, and the "hotel life" that he was obliged to lead only served to increase the evil. His steps downward were rapid, and his many friends began to despair of a reform, though some of them never ceased their efforts in his behalf.

At last Col. Kent seemed himself to realize his condition in a measure, and readily consented to try the experiment of a sojourn at the Washingtonian Home in Boston, which has accomplished so much for so many victims of strong drink. This experiment, to the great joy of his friends, proved his salvation, and from that time until now, with a will and force of character which has been the admiration of all who know his history or have heard his story, he has resisted that appetite which was so nearly his ruin.

He soon after reorganized the Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society of Portsmouth, and became its president, and in the winter of 1872 inaugurated a series of temperance meetings. Here as well as elsewhere his labors were rewarded with marked success, and his eloquent recital of his own terrible experience and his pathetic appeals to the victims of intemperance in the many places where he has spoken upon this subject have had a marked effect in checking the evil.

His efforts may justly be credited with having inaugurated the great temperance reform movement that swept through this State.

Col. Kent has never abated his zeal in the cause of temperance, and never ceased to lend his purse and a helping hand to all whom he has found struggling against the demon that cursed the best years of his life. He was actively interested in the Portsmouth Temperance Reform Club during its period of usefulness, and was of great service to it; but in May, 1879, being unable to approve its course in the introduction of to him dubious methods of promoting temperance, in company with others he withdrew from the club, and his public work in this direction ceased. In his private life, however, both by his daily example and his friendly aid and advice, he is constantly reclaiming the fallen and starting them anew in the right path.

This sketch, so far as bearing upon the temperance life of Mr. Kent and the causes that led to its adoption, would be very incomplete without some allusion to the helpmeet of the subject. Mrs. Kent has shown the love and devotion of a true wife in its noblest conception, and it is not an easy task to credit her with the praise she deserves. With a trust in God and a never-erring trust and confidence in her husband, she bore up under the sorrow and affliction that must come hand in hand with the cup. Appeals of love seemed slighted, yet she swerved not a line in the happy duty of reclaiming her husband. And now in these after-years, though late, comes the sweet consolation and satisfaction, bringing with them the perfect joy and happiness she sought.

Mr. Kent has an only child, Horace Penniman Kent, who at present holds a position under the United States government at Boston, whose clear head and skillful abilities already developed bid fair to place him in prominent ranks wherever he may cast his lot.

Col. Kent is a brave, true, and honest man, of much intellectual force, great sagacity, energy, and persistency, exceptional fidelity to friends and principles, and of aims high and worthy in every respect, a true philanthropist, and generous to a fault. He has done much good service for his city, county, and State, and won victories which attest more than usual strength of character.

MARCELLUS ELDREDGE.

Marcellus Eldredge, one of the successful business men and leading brewers of New England, was born in Chatham, Mass., Nov. 24, 1838. His boyhood was passed in his native town, sharing the advantages of the schools of those days. In 1852 he came to Portsmouth with his father, the late Heman Eldredge, who conducted a mercantile business in corn and flour, and entered the store as clerk.

In 1858 Mr. Fisher and Heman Eldredge formed a copartnership for the brewing of ale under the firm-name of M. Fisher & Co., and Marcellus Eldredge was given the position of clerk. His native energy here manifested itself in a remarkable degree. He took an active interest in the development of the enterprise, and a few years later found him the active manager of an industry the growth of which had been almost phenomenal. The firm of M. Fisher & Co. continued until 1870, when Fisher's interest was purchased, the firm then becoming H. Eldredge & Son, by whom the business was continued until 1875, when it was organized as a stock company, Marcellus Eldredge being chosen president and treasurer. Illustrative of the rapid growth of this business, it is stated that from a small brewing of twenty-eight barrels, the first made by M. Fisher & Co., it has increased from time to time until the present establishment has a capacity of three hundred barrels per day of ale and lager.

Mr. Eldredge, although manifesting a lively interest in his adopted city and the public welfare generally, has uniformly declined various overtures to official position, the only exception being in 1877, when he was chosen senator from this a Republican district. He is Democratic in politics, but enjoys the respect of all parties.

ALFRED WOODWARD HAVEN.

There is no prouder or more enduring personal record than the story of a self-reliant, manly, and successful career. It declares that the individual has not only understood his duty and mission, but fulfilled them. The following biography is highly suggestive of these facts.

Alfred Woodward Haven was born in Portsmouth, March 14, 1801, and is a worthy representative of one of the oldest and most honored families of this old commonwealth. He is a son of John Haven, and grandson of the Rev. Samuel Haven, D.D., both of whom were prominent and influential citizens.

Mr. Haven was educated for the legal profession, and in 1825 was admitted to the bar. He retired from the active practice of law in 1834, since which time he has been largely engaged in attending to real estate interests, both for himself and others.

He has ever manifested a lively interest in the welfare of his native city, and all measures tending to advance the material and religious interests have found in him an earnest supporter. He was an early advocate of the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad, and was president of that corporation from 1847 to 1857, and upon the reorganization of the road in 1859 he was again elected its president, and officiated in that capacity one year. He has also been a director in the Rockingham Bank. Although not an active politician, he has ever taken a deep interest in public affairs, and for four years was chosen by his fellow-citizens to represent the city in the Legislature. He was a member in 1864–65, 1867–68, and discharged his duties with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

Mr. Haven has been twice married,—first, May 11, 1827, to Louisa Sheafe, daughter of James Sheafe, Esq., by whom he had one child. Mrs. Haven died Jan. 31, 1828. Aug. 8, 1832, he united in marriage with Margaret Houston, daughter of John Houston, of Exeter, and their family has consisted of six children, four of whom survive.

CHARLES WARREN BREWSTER.

Charles Warren Brewster was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 13, 1802, and died Aug. 4, 1868. He was the son of Samuel and Mary (Ham) Brewster, and a descendant of Elder William Brewster, of Pilgrim notoriety.

The following extracts from a biographical sketch prepared by Hon. William H. Y. Hackett for the second series of "Rambles about Portsmouth" comprehend the life and character of the subject of this sketch.

Having completed his school education, in his sixteenth year, on the 16th day of February, 1818, he began to learn the business of a printer in the office of the *Portsmouth Oracle*, then published by Charles Turell, and his connection with that paper continued from that day until his death,—a period of more than half a century. When the name of the paper was changed in 1823 to *The Portsmouth Journal*, it was edited by Mr. Nathaniel A. Haven, Jr., a gentleman of extraordinary literary taste and ability. During his apprenticeship Mr. Brewster wrote more frequently for other papers than for that with which he was connected. He took pains with his articles, regarding the exercise as a preparation for the position of an editor. He put most of Mr. Haven's editorial articles into type, and had an admiration for his style as a writer, and a veneration for his character as a man, traces of which were seen in his subsequent writings and life.

In July, 1825, Mr. Brewster and Tobias H. Miller assumed the joint proprietorship of the *Portsmouth Journal*. This connection was maintained for about ten years, when, in 1835, he became sole proprietor and editor. In 1853 he associated with him his son, Lewis W. Brewster, in these positions, who upon his father's death became sole proprietor.

Mr. Brewster married, May 13, 1828, Mary Gilman, daughter of Ward and Hannah Gilman. They had nine children. His wife and four of their children, Lewis W., Charles G., Mary G., and Helen A. G., survived him. At about the time of his marriage he became a member of the North (Congregational) Church, a position which he adorned through the remainder of his life.

To the *Journal* he gave his thoughts, his labors, and his talents. The forty-three volumes of that paper,

A. W. Haven.

commencing in 1825 and ending in 1868, are at once the record of his industry, the illustration of his taste, the photograph of his character, his real biography. During the whole of that period he was the principal writer, and every volume, every number, shows his taste as a printer, his ability as a writer, and his discriminating judgment in making selections. It has been well remarked that the success of an editor depends quite as much on what he keeps out of his columns as what he puts into them. It would be difficult to find a newspaper more free from everything offensive to good taste. He aimed to make, and he did make, his *Journal* a good and valued family paper. Although it was always decided in its political principles, yet it supported them in a manner so free from bitterness, and was in other respects so judiciously managed, that it went into many families in which there was no sympathy with its politics.

Although his paper was the organ in this part of the State of the party to which he belonged, and although he gave to his party a firm and uniform support, yet he found more satisfaction in getting up the miscellaneous than the political part of his paper. I have, says his biographer, called upon him more than once in the midst of an exciting political campaign, and found him absorbed in writing a "Ramble," or delighted with an ancient manuscript, or some scrap of history or biography.

Mr. Brewster did not regard his paper only or chiefly as a means of making an income, but he viewed it as an instrument through which he was to perform important social duties. He felt as much responsible for the influence that his *Journal* exerted upon the community as for his personal example in his family or upon his employés. And he used every available means to make his influence felt for good. He thought not only the tone of his paper should be pure, but he believed that a correct style in arranging the matter, and beauty in the printing, aided in improving the taste and elevating the morals of his readers. He not only made the duties, toils, and routine of life minister to the formation of his own high character, but he also made them the medium of a healthful and beneficent influence upon others.

The publication of a weekly newspaper for a half-century tends to form habits of regularity and routine. In him the tendency to regularity pre-existed; his occupation merely developed and established it. The idea that he could be away from his newspaper appeared not to have occurred to him. It would be safe to say that in forty-three years he was not absent from his office on Friday at the making up of his paper more than a dozen times. He allowed himself no relaxation. He did not seem to desire any. He found his pleasure in his toil, his relaxation in his duty, and his happiness in his home. He did not carry the cares of business or the unfinished labors of the day to the fireside. Like most editors, he worked most easily and freely at his office-desk. He was as regular in attending church on Sunday as he was in publishing his paper on Saturday. Although not averse to improvements, his tendency was to adhere to old habits, old principles, old friends, old books, and old ways of making money. For more than forty years he occupied the same office and the same dwelling-house.

To the benevolent organizations he gave his sympathy and cordial and liberal co-operation. For more than half his lifetime he was the secretary of the Howard Benevolent Society, one of the best charitable organizations in the city, and for many years treasurer of the Portsmouth Bible Society. He was for some time superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with the North Church.

The "Rambles about Portsmouth" were a labor of love, and, while indicating the direction of his reading, they afford a fair and favorable specimen of his style and taste. Plain Anglo-Saxon language flowed naturally from his pen. He commanded an easy and direct mode of expression, which formed an excellent narrative style. A pleasing story or a bit of romance always attracted him. He rescued it from the past, and lent it fresh charms by the simple, graceful mould in which he cast it. It is worthy of marked commendation, however, that he avoided the temptation of giving credence to pure fiction. Whatever was of doubtful origin never gained currency from him without being stamped as such. There was the quaint humor of the chronicler, the fidelity of the historian.

His labor in obtaining biographical facts, anecdotes, and incidents, as materials for history, was such as no man would perform unless his heart were in his work. These articles were originally prepared for and published in his paper, and were compiled, through many years, from all accessible sources, manuscripts, letters, family records, city records, old newspapers, old deeds, wills, tombstones, and the recollections of aged people who have passed away. He was a long time in collecting the materials—some parts of a "Ramble" would be prepared years before a fact or incident necessary to complete it was obtained. He compared the statement of one aged person with that of another, and, when to be found, consulted contemporaneous accounts and incidents as well as collateral facts.

From these and other sources he obtained merely the elements,—the data and crude material from which he worked. But as piled up on his desk, stowed away in drawers, or bound up for future use, they no more resembled a "Ramble," as the reader now sees it, than the paper-maker's uncleansed rags resembled the fair sheet upon which it is printed. Those unacquainted with like undertakings can form no adequate idea of the labor, patience, and perseverence necessary to prosecute such a work, of the interruptions and delays which attend it, the research and discrimination requisite to discover and reproduce a trait of character, a telling anecdote or incident, or to con-

firm or confute a tradition. In all this the family and friends of Mr. Brewster saw him often employed for years. But much of the inward work, which was from time to time, amidst the cares and toils of life, moulding the matter thus elaborated into narratives so life-like, so attractive, so genial as often to remind one of the writings of Washington Irving, gave no outward token of its process. The structure of these narratives, which is the blending of history, biography, and romantic incidents, and constitutes the great merit and attractiveness of both volumes of the "Rambles," was in preparation while the writer appeared to others to be doing something else or nothing,—walking the street, making up his paper, or sitting by the fireside.

Mr. Brewster was a man of marked ability, untiring industry, and high-toned character, but of diffident and retiring habits. He was called, literally called, to fill several positions of trust. At the time of his death he was one of the trustees of the Portsmouth Savings-Bank. He served for two years as president of the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Association. He was for thirty-four years secretary of the Howard Benevolent Society, was for several years in one or the other branch of the city government, was representative in the State Legislature in 1846–47, and in 1850, with Governor Goodwin and Ichabod Bartlett, was a delegate from his ward to the convention to amend the State Constitution. He declined being candidate for other positions, among them that of mayor. In these and the other positions which he filled he discharged his duties with diligence and ability and to general acceptance. He occasionally delivered addresses before the Lyceum, the association of which he was president, and other public bodies both at home and abroad. These addresses were always heard with pleasure, and were marked by good taste and sound thought.

He was not only a good writer, as his forty-three volumes of the *Portsmouth Journal* and his two volumes of "Rambles" will abundantly show, but he was an historian, a lecturer, a biographer, and a poet. His favorite reading was biography and poetry. He was very discriminating and just in his biographical sketches of prominent men and of his townsmen. He had considerable poetic ability, which he exercised too rarely, occupying a prominent position in the "Poets of Portsmouth."

It was formerly the custom among the publishers of newspapers to circulate in or with the number of the paper issued on the 1st of January in each year a poetical address to their patrons, called the "carriers' address." Many years ago, and while the late Isaac Hill published the *New Hampshire Patriot*, he offered a set of Sir Walter Scott's "Poetical Works" for the best "carriers' address" for the then approaching 1st of January. Mr. Brewster, with several others, competed for this prize. Among the many addresses offered was one to which Mr. Hill, himself a poet, gave the decided preference, and it was the same to which the committee afterwards awarded the prize. Mr. Hill, supposing the successful address to have been the production of a lady, remarked that this circumstance would somewhat moderate the disappointment of the unsuccessful competitors. When the award was made and the opening of the envelope revealed Mr. Brewster as the writer, Mr. Hill was quite as much disappointed as any of the authors of the "rejected addresses." He was not more surprised to find that the prize was not to be given to a lady than that it was to be given to an editor and a political opponent. The reader will see that he judged much better of the merits than of the source of the successful address. The prize was duly forwarded, and is now a cherished treasure in the library of the family of Mr. Brewster.

The successful address was the "History of News—Birth of the Press."

From necessity and practice, Mr. Brewster early acquired the habit of writing rapidly. He also had the power of abstraction, and the current of his thoughts and the preparation of his editorial matter were not disturbed or impeded by the clatter of a printing-office. He wrote as he lived, from the light within. Sedate and retiring as he was, he had a fund of humor and wit which he sought rather to repress than exhibit, but which at times enlivened his friends and his paper.

His habits and tastes made him averse to newspaper controversy. What editor in the country of his extended experience has so generally avoided it? When forced into it, however, he was quick to "make the opposer beware" of whom he had attacked. His criticisms were pungent, his wit not seldom caustic. He undoubtedly possessed great powers of sarcasm. That they were used so sparingly, and never by way of display, but invariably in defense of what he was convinced was the right, or in exposing error and deceit, is characteristic of the man.

Mr. Brewster, like many of our prominent and able men, was educated in a printing-office and at the editor's desk. There is something in the constant and powerful pressure upon an American editor, obliging him to record and comment upon the events as they occur, and to discuss those principles which are growing and ripening in the public mind, and bringing him daily to a searching examination of the moral, social, economical, and political problems which crowd and succeed each other with such rapid succession, that tends to quicken his powers and concentrate his energies, to give a decisive and practical cast to his character, and to force him into prominence and success.

This pressure developed Mr. Brewster. He was naturally retiring, unwilling to be before the public. His position compelled him to write, and he was found in this, as well as in all other positions in which he was placed, equal to the demands made upon him.

This discipline made him a good and able writer and author and a successful business man, and gave him the tastes and habits of a scholar, a wide influence, and a high position. The life of an editor makes some persons aggressive and irritable, but Mr. Brewster yielded to no such influence. He never alienated a friend or made an enemy. He early formed a plan of life, and faithfully acted upon it to the end. He was more anxious to be right than to be thought so, more intent upon doing his duty than in obtaining a reward for it, thought more of publishing a good than a profitable paper, more of being a useful than a prominent man, and at his death the universal feeling of respect for his memory was his best eulogy.

But the great, rounded, and ripened feature in Mr. Brewster's character, that which as years passed over him in his quiet walk of labor and usefulness, gained, deepened, and fixed the public confidence and respect, was his integrity and purity. He was a remarkable man, not only for his industry and ability, his purity and success, but for his self-culture and wise self-control. His life was harmonious and symmetrical. His impulses were so under subjection that he appeared not so much to resist temptations as to avoid them. He was so diligent in the line of duty that he had as little opportunity as inclination to depart from it. Such a life, sweetening and cementing the domestic and social relations, was as full of happiness as of beauty. He died as calmly and serenely as he had lived, in the enjoyment of the affectionate respect of his townsmen and of the public.

CHAPTER XVI.

ATKINSON.

Early History—Ecclesiastical History—Educational—Atkinson Academy—Individuals who have entered Learned Professions.

ATKINSON is situated in latitude 42° 51′, longitude 71° 8′, and is about four miles in length and three in breadth, containing six thousand eight hundred acres, and is bounded north by Hampstead, east by Plaistow, south by Haverhill, Mass., and west by Salem and Derry. It is thirty-six miles from Concord and thirty-six miles from Boston, on the Boston and Maine Railroad.

It originally was a part of Haverhill, which was settled in 1640. It comprises a portion of the territory conveyed to the inhabitants of Pentucket (now Haverhill) by the Indians Passaquo and Saggahew, with the consent of their chief Passaconnaway, by their deed now in existence, dated Nov. 15, 1642.

No settlement was made till eighty-five years later, when, in 1727 or '28, Benjamin Richards, of Rochester, N. H., Nathaniel, Jonathan, and Edmund Page and John Dow, from Haverhill, moved into the present limits of the town. When the dividing line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts was settled, Atkinson, then a part of Plaistow, was assigned to New Hampshire.

Plaistow was incorporated Feb. 28, 1749. Atkinson was separated from Plaistow Aug. 31, 1767, and incorporated by the Legislature September 3d of the same year.

The increase of population from the first settlement of the town was rapid, and in 1775, eight years after the incorporation of the town, it numbered five hundred and seventy-five, more than the average from that time to the present. The population by the census of 1880 was five hundred and one.

The soil is of an excellent quality, yielding large returns for the labor spent upon it, and the town has long been noted for its superior fruit.

The location of the town is very high, commanding a view of the spires of sixteen villages and of many mountains on every side around it. The air is dry and pure, and Dr. Bowditch, the distinguished physician, has long recommended it as one of the most favorable resorts in New Hampshire for those afflicted with pulmonary complaints.

In the Revolution, which occurred so soon after the incorporation of the town, the people of Atkinson showed themselves truly patriotic. This they did by spirited resolutions and by furnishing men and money for the army.

Mr. Nathaniel Cogswell, who had been a merchant thirty or forty years in the adjoining town of Haverhill, and had moved into Atkinson in 1766, alone gave eight sons to the service, besides loaning money to the town to be expended in bounty and military equipments, the greater part of which money, by the depreciation of currency, he lost. These eight sons performed more than thirty-eight years of service, a greater amount of service, it is believed, than was rendered by any other family in the country.

They all survived the Revolution and settled in life, and were the Hon. Thomas Cogswell, of Gilmanton; Hon. Amos Cogswell, of Dover; Capt. Nathaniel P. Cogswell, of Atkinson; Moses Cogswell, Esq., of Canterbury; Dr. William Cogswell, of Atkinson; John Cogswell, Esq., of Landaff; Dr. Joseph Cogswell, of Yarmouth; and Mr. Ebenezer Cogswell, of Wiscosset, Me. Gen. Nathaniel Peabody, by the important services he rendered to the country in this crisis of affairs, was a host.

In all the wars in which our country has been engaged Atkinson has been prompt to do its whole duty. In the war of 1812 she sent quite a number of men to guard the forts along the coast, and Capt. William Page, commander of a company of cavalry, in response to a requisition from the Governor, tendered the services of this entire company. Forty residents of Atkinson served in the war of the Rebellion, very few towns in New Hampshire furnishing so large a number in proportion to their population.

Ecclesiastical History.—The reasons assigned by the petitioners for a separation from the town of

Plaistow were "that by reason of the great distance of their dwellings from the meeting-house they undergo many and great difficulties in attending the worship of Almighty God there, and that the said meeting-house is not large enough to accommodate more than half of the inhabitants of said town."

Before the erection of the church services were held at the house of Mr. Nathaniel Cogswell. The first meeting-house was built in 1768–69, and remained until 1845.

The town extended a call to Mr. Stephen Peabody, Feb. 26, 1772, and voted to give him "160 pounds lawful money as a settlement, upon condition that the salary begin £66 13*s.* and 4*d.* lawful money the first year, and add on 40 shillings per year till it amount to 80 pounds per year." They also voted to give him "ten cords of wood per year as long as he carry on the work of the ministry in Atkinson." Mr. Peabody accepted, and was ordained Nov. 25, 1772, at which time the church was organized at the house of Mr. Samuel Little.

The covenant of the church adopted at its organization was evangelical. Mr. Peabody continued pastor of the church until his decease. (See sketches.)

After the death of Mr. Peabody the pulpit was supplied by the following gentlemen: Rev. Jacob Cummings, born at Warren, Mass.; D. C. 1819; Andover Theological Seminary, 1822; preached at Atkinson 1822–24, being at the same time preceptor of the academy, afterwards at Straham, Southborough, Mass., Hillsborough, and Exeter, where he died June 20, 1866, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Rev. Stephen Farley, born at Hollis; D. C. 1804, was settled at Claremont, 1806–18; at Atkinson, 1824–31, being at the same time preceptor of the academy; died at Amesbury, Mass., Sept. 30, 1871, aged seventy-one.

Rev. Luke A. Spofford, born at Jaffrey, M. C. 1815; pastor of the church in Gilmanton, 1819–25; Brentwood, 1826–29; Lancaster, 1829–31; Atkinson, 1831–34; then of the churches at Scituate, Mass., and Chilmark, Mass., when he removed to Indiana, and died at Rockville, Oct. 10, 1855. He was the father of Judge Henry M. Spofford, of Louisiana, and Amsworth Spofford, librarian of the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.

Rev. Samuel H. Tolman, born at Dorchester, Mass.; D. C. 1806; settled at Shirley, Mass., Dunstable, Mass., South Merrimac, Atkinson, 1836–39, Sempster, and Hillsborough Centre; died at Atkinson, April 2, 1856.

Rev. Samuel Pierce, born at Haverhill, Mass.; D. C. 1835; Andover Theological Seminary, 1840; commenced preaching at Atkinson in 1842, and died March 27, 1844.

Rev. Jesse Page.

Rev. C. F. Morse, born at Salem, Vt.; A. C. 1853; Andover Theological Seminary, 1856; missionary to Turkey, 1857–70; pastor at Atkinson, 1872–75, then at Thetford, Waterford, and McTudor's Falls, in Vermont.

Rev. C. T. Melvin, born at Chester; D. C. 1856; Andover Theological Seminary, 1859; pastor at Columbus, Elk Grove, and Sun Prairie, Wis., Emporia, Kan., Atkinson, 1875–80; died at Walpole, Mass., 1880.

Rev. E. B. Pike, born at Hiram, Me.; M.D. at Bowdoin Medical College, 1857; Bangor Theological Seminary, 1862; pastor at Stowe, Me., and Chatham, N. H., Brownfield, Me., Boothbay, Me., Atkin, 1880–82.

Rev. J. O. Barrows, born at Mansfield, Conn.; A. C. 1860; Andover Theological Seminary, 1863; pastor at North Hampton; First Church, Exeter; Missionary American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Turkey, 1869–80; pastor at Atkinson, 1882.

In March, 1819, three months previous to the death of Mr. Peabody, the town "voted to let the Universalists have the privilege of using the meeting-house the present year their proportion of Sundays, according to the taxation." This vote was repeated in subsequent years.

Deeming it expedient, on account of the inconvenience which attended the worship of God in connection with those of other denominations, the church and orthodox part of the community formed, Feb. 19, 1834, a society for the support of Christian institutions, called the "Congregational Society in Atkinson." During the year 1835 a meeting-house was erected by this new society from subscriptions by themselves and others. It stands on land given for this purpose by Joseph B. Cogswell.

In 1845, Mrs. Judith Cogswell, widow of Dr. William Cogswell, gave to the Orthodox Congregational Church and Society a bell weighing thirteen hundred pounds. A pipe organ was procured in 1866. A fine parsonage was erected in 1872. The meeting-house was remodeled in 1879 at an expense exceeding its original cost.

In 1872, Francis Cogswell, George Cogswell, Nathaniel Cogswell, and Jesse Page gave to the Congregational Church a thousand dollars each, "The interest to be expended, under its direction, for the support of preaching and sustaining the gospel ministry;" and Joseph B. Cogswell, another brother, a similar amount for the support of preaching and repairs on the house of worship. Donations to the preaching fund have also been made by John Pettengill and Eliza W. Noyes.

It may be well to remark that the singing in the church has always been by a volunteer choir. To one family, children of Mr. Henry Noyes, has the church been especially indebted. Four sisters of this family sat side by side for more than forty years preceding 1865, and several brothers nearly as long, and the husband of one of the four sisters sang in the choir more than fifty years, a great part of the time as the leader.

A Universalist Society was incorporated June 18, 1818, by the name of the Universalist Society of Atkinson and Hampstead. The old society was given up, and the present one formed in 1839, and is known by the name of the Atkinson Universalist Society. The society erected a meeting-house in 1842.

For the years 1843 and 1844 the Rev. Josiah Gilman resided in the town, and supplied the pulpit half the time. Since then the society has had preaching only occasionally.

Education.—The early settlers seem to have been people of intelligence, and one of their first thoughts was the education of their children. March 29, 1774, according to the records of the town, it was voted to hire a schoolmaster eight months the ensuing year, an unusual length of school for so small a population at that early period. Jan. 30, 1775, the town was divided into three school districts and subsequently into six; the present number is five. The people, however, were soon dissatisfied with the advantages of the common district schools, and in 1788 erected a suitable building and established Atkinson Academy, which is entitled to an honorable place among the educational institutions of New England from its antiquity and usefulness.

The first four academies of New Hampshire were Phillips', at Exeter, incorporated 1781; New Ipswich, incorporated 1789; Chesterfield, incorporated 1790; and Atkinson, incorporated Feb. 17, 1791. As the one at Atkinson, however, went into operation several years before its incorporation, it is really the second in the State in point of age. The origin of the academy is due mainly to the efforts of three men,—Hon. Dr. and Gen. Nathaniel Peabody, Rev. Stephen Peabody, and Dr. William Cogswell.

The first academy building, one story in height, was erected in the centre of the town, where the road to Salem diverges from the main street. It was burned in 1802, and the present building was erected in 1803, after the model of Phillips' Academy, in Exeter. It is sixty feet long, thirty-four feet wide, and two stories high, and is a well-proportioned, handsome structure, situated on elevated ground, and commanding an extensive view of the country around.

In 1850 the old plank seats were exchanged for modern desks, and a fine bell procured by subscription. A good library and suitable philosophical and chemical apparatus have also been obtained.

When first established the academy, through the scarcity of such institutions, soon gained an enviable reputation, and was largely patronized from a distance, fitting young men for college, and giving instruction in the higher English branches. It early became a mixed school, when but little attention had been paid to female education, and has so continued to the present time, being the first academy, according to Rev. Dr. Foll, himself one of the pupils, where the sexes were educated together in the higher branches.

It is interesting to note, in comparison with the present educational expenses, how small were the charges of the school in its early history. The tuition for the first two years was only 6*s.* for a quarter of twelve weeks; then 9*s.*; in 1797, $2.00; in 1805, $3.00; in 1839 it was raised to $4.00; in 1854 it was $4.80. Board at first was 4*s.* 6*d.*, including lodging and washing. Then for many years it was 6*s.*; in 1830 it was 7*s.* 6*d.* for the whole week, including washing and lodging, and 6*s.* for those who spent the Sabbath at their homes; in 1850 from $1.50 to $2.00 per week, including room-rent and washing.

The academy has had no permanent funds till recently. In 1855, Mr. James Atwood, of Westchester, Pa., a native of the town, gave one thousand dollars, and his son-in-law, Dr. Almon Z. Bardin, five hundred dollars. In 1865 it received a legacy of two thousand dollars from Rev. Dr. Joseph B. Fell, one thousand for himself and one thousand for his wife, and in 1877 two thousand dollars as a legacy from Quincy Tufts, one of the first pupils of the academy. Mr. William Johnson, an old resident of the town, who died in 1880, gave a prospective bequest of above eleven thousand dollars. He was a man of great native good sense and much industry, and he lived to the advanced age of nearly ninety-three years.

It is not a little remarkable that an institution entirely self-supporting should have so long maintained itself, which is due to its healthy location, its ease of access, and the wants of a large rural surrounding population. The academy is now in successful operation, and, with a fund and other advantages recently secured, bids fair in the future to surpass its past usefulness.

Very many have enjoyed its privileges who would otherwise have secured no instruction beyond that of the common district schools. To the town where it is located it has been of priceless value.

The Rev. Dr. Cogswell, good authority, stated that through its influence Atkinson had given more of its sons to the learned professions than any other town in the State, in proportion to its population.

Among the many pupils of the old academy are not a few who have attained eminence. There may be mentioned the names of Levi Woodbury, noted in youth as in manhood for his untiring industry; Governor Kent, of Maine; Jonathan and Joseph Cilley; President Brown, of Dartmouth College; Gen. James Wilson; Judge White, of Salem; President Hale, of Hobart College; Benjamin Greenleaf, author of many mathematical works; Edmund R. Peaslee, LL.D., the distinguished medical professor and practitioner, of New York City; Judge Greenleaf Clarke, of the Supreme Court, Minnesota. To these should be added, besides others previously mentioned, a large number of clergymen of great usefulness.

Grace Fletcher, the first wife of Daniel Webster, was educated here, and has been described by her schoolmates as a pale, modest, retiring girl.

The following is a list of the different principals of the academy:

Moses Leavitt Neal, of Londonderry, H. C. 1785, attorney-at-law, clerk of New Hampshire House of Representatives, and register of deeds of Strafford County, lived at Dover and elsewhere. Died 1829, aged sixty-two.

Daniel Hardy, of Bradford, Mass., D. C. 1789, studied divinity; tutor in Dartmouth College; taught at Chesterfield and Bradford, Mass. A distinguished linguist. Died at Dracut, Mass., Nov. 25, 1833, aged sixty.

Samuel Moody, of Byfield, Mass., D. C. 1790, teacher at Hallowell, Me., where he died April 6, 1832, aged sixty-seven.

Silas Dinsmore, of Windham, D. C. 1791, purser of United States navy; Indian agent, with the rank of colonel, to the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians, and collector of the port of Mobile. A man of much energy and intelligence. It was to him that a cabinet minister wrote to ask, "How far does the Tombigbee run up into the country?" His reply was, "It does not run up at all, it runs down." The result was his dismissal. He died at Bellone, Ky., June 17, 1847, aged eighty.

Stephen Peabody Webster, of Haverhill, Mass., H. C. 1792, was the first person that entered college from the academy; clerk of the courts of Grafton County, and representative, senator, and councilor of the State of New Hampshire; taught at Haverhill, where he died, 1841.

John Vose, of Bradford, D. C. 1795, preceptor of Pembroke Academy; representative and senator of New Hampshire Legislature; author of several addresses and two valuable and original works on astronomy, died at Atkinson, May 3, 1840, aged seventy-three. He taught at Atkinson twenty-three years, and at Pembroke eleven years. He was a worthy man, a devout Christian, a superior teacher, of more than ordinary ability and scholarship. He was offered the position of judge, which he declined.

Moses Dow, of Atkinson, D. C. 1796, settled as a clergyman at Beverly, Mass., and York, Me., died at Plaistow, May 9, 1837, aged sixty-six.

William Cogswell, of Atkinson, D. C. 1811, principal of Hampton Academy, settled as a clergyman in Dedham, Mass.; secretary of the American Education Society; professor in Dartmouth College, and president of Gilmanton Theological Seminary; editor of *American Quarterly Register*, and author of several theological works; died at Gilmanton, April 18, 1850, aged sixty-two. He was a man of great industry and usefulness, and few clergymen of his time were better known, or filled so many important positions.

Francis Voce, of Francistown, D. C. 1817, teacher at Colchester, Conn., Hampton, N. H., Newburyport, Topsfield, and Haverhill, Mass., and Bloomfield Academy, Me., died at Pembroke, Aug. 8, 1851, aged sixty-two.

Jacob Cummings, of Warren, Mass., D. C. 1819, preceptor of Hampton Academy, settled as a clergyman at Stratham, N. H., Sharon and Scarborough, Mass., and Hillsborough and Exeter, N. H., died at Exeter, June 20, 1866, aged seventy-three.

Stephen Farley, of Hollis, D. C. 1804, clergyman, settled at Claremont and Atkinson, died at Amesbury, Mass., Sept. 20, 1851, aged seventy-one. He was the author of several theological works, and was an excellent belles-lettres scholar.

Enoch Hale, of Alstead, University of Vermont, 1826, teacher at Alstead and New London, took orders for the Episcopal Church, died at Atkinson, Nov. 16, 1830.

John Kelly, of Plaistow, A. C. 1825, preceptor of Derry Academy, attorney-at-law in Plaistow, Chester, and Atkinson, died 1877.

Joseph Peckham, of Westminster, Mass., A. C. 1837, clergyman, settled at Kingston, Mass.

Joseph Allen Taylor, of Granby, Mass., H. C. 1839, died at Atkinson while a member of Andover Theological Seminary, 1842, aged twenty-eight.

Benjamin A. Spaulding, of Billerica, Mass., H. C. 1840, missionary in Iowa. Malachi Bullard, of West Medway, Mass., D. C. 1841, clergyman, settled at Winchendon, Mass., died May 10, 1849, aged thirty-one.

John Wason Ray, of Auburn, D. C. 1843; teacher in Manchester, Derry, and Eastport, Me.; clergyman, settled at Vernon, Conn., and Goffstown.

Edward Hanford Greeley, of Hopkinton, D. C. 1845, clergyman, settled in Haverhill, Nashua, and Methuen, Mass.; secretary of New Hampshire Home Missionary Society.

Joseph Garland, of Hampton, B. C. 1844, physician in Gloucester, Mass., of which city he has been mayor.

Charles Darwin Fitch, of Greenfield, D. C. 1837, teacher in Phillips' Academy, Andover, Amherst, Derry, and elsewhere, physician.

William C. Todd, D. C. 1844, principal Female High School, Newburyport, Mass., in which city he now resides.

Charles Prescott Parsons, of Gilmanton, D. C. 1853, teacher in Gilmanton, Biddeford, Me., and Evansville, Ind., where he died, 1880.

John Webster Dodge, of Newburyport, Mass., A. C. 1857, Congregational clergyman, Yarmouth, Mass.

Justin White Spaulding, of Plainfield, D. C. 1847, teacher in West Boscawen, Meriden, Bradford, Vt., and Taunton, Mass.; died in Atkinson, Sept. 28, 1865, aged forty-two.

Nathan Barrows, of Hartford, Conn., W. R. C. 1850, A. B. 1853, A.M. and College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., M.D.; principal of Huron County Institute, Ohio; South Berwick Academy, Me.; Claremont High School; and teacher in Kimball Union Academy.

William Ellingwood Buntin, of Dunbarton, D. C.

1860, teacher in Dunbarton and Gloucester, Marblehead, and Waltham, Mass.; was captain in the war of the Rebellion.

Bartlett Hardy Weston, of Georgetown, Mass., D. C. 1864, teacher in Hampton Academy; Wheaton Academy, Ill., Golden Gate Academy, Cal., and at Reed's Ferry.

E. C. Allen, of Colosse, Oswego Co., N. Y., Madison University, 1844, professor in Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., and principal of Penacook Academy, Fisherville.

Maurice P. White, of South Hadley, Mass., A. C. 1875, teacher in Washington, D. C.

John Vose Hazen, grandson of Hon. John Vose, received his education at Atkinson Academy; graduated at Dartmouth; B. S. 1875, C. E. 1876; principal of Atkinson Academy.

Chandler, Professor of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, and Instructor in Civil Engineering, Dartmouth College.

Charles Daniel Tenney, D. C. 1878; Oberlin Theological Seminary, 1882; Missionary American Board of Commissioners Foreign Missions in China.

The present principal (1882) is B. H. Weston, before mentioned.

Individuals who have entered the Learned Professions.—Hon. Moses Dow, son of Mr. John Dow; H. C. 1769; attorney; judge of probate; brigadier-general in the militia; resided at Haverhill, N. H.

John Poor, son of Lieut. Daniel Poor; H. C. 1775; instructor of youth in Philadelphia; taught the first female school of celebrity in the country; spent most of his life in Philadelphia; died in Baltimore.

Dr. William Cogswell. (See sketches.)

Dr. Joseph Cogswell, brother of William; studied medicine with him; was with him in the military hospital at West Point; practiced in Warner, New Durham, and Tamworth, N. H.

Dr. James Knight, son of Mr. Joshua Knight; studied medicine with Gen. Nathaniel Peabody; practiced medicine in Hampstead.

Hon. Stephen Peabody, son of Rev. Stephen Peabody; H. C. 1794; captain in the Oxford army; judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Maine.

Hon. John Noyes, son of Mr. Humphrey Noyes; D. C. 1795; tutor in college; merchant; member of Congress; resided in Putney, Vt.; died 1841, aged seventy-seven.

Rev. Moses Dow, son of Mr. John Dow; D. C. 1796; Congregational clergyman, settled in the ministry at Beverly, Mass., and York, Me.; died in Plaistow, 1837, aged sixty-six.

Dr. Abner Page, son of Mr. Daniel Page; studied medicine with Dr. William Cogswell; practiced in Sandown, New Durham, and Rochester, N. Y.; died at Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Josiah Noyes, son of Mr. Humphrey Noyes, Jr.; D. C. 1801; tutor; studied medicine with Prof. Nathan Smith, M.D., at D. C., 1806; professor Hamilton College and Fairfield Medical College; died 1853, aged seventy-seven.

Jesse Merrill, son of Mr. James Merrill; D. C. 1806; attorney; died 1854, aged seventy-five.

Caleb Merrill, brother of the above; D. C. 1808; attorney; lived in Pittsfield; died 1841, aged fifty-eight.

Rev. William Cogswell, D.D. (See preceptors of the academy.)

Dr. Amos Currier, son of Mr. Dudley Currier; D. C. 1818; practiced in Orangeburg, S. C.; died 1824, aged thirty-three.

Rev. Nathaniel Cogswell, son of Dr. William Cogswell; D. C. 1819; Congregational clergyman at Yarmouth, Mass., where he died in 1874, aged seventy-eight; was the father of Hon. J. B. D. Cogswell; president Massachusetts Senate, and seven years United States attorney for the District of Wisconsin.

Francis Cogswell, brother of the above; D. C. 1822; taught the academy at Meredith Bridge; attorney, and practiced in Tufton borough, Ossipee, and Dover; clerk of the courts in Strafford County before its division; cashier of the bank at Andover, Mass.; president Boston and Maine Railroad; died at Andover, 1880, aged seventy-nine.

Rev. Washington Gilbert, son of Mr. John Gilbert; W. C. 1826; Unitarian clergyman, settled in Harvard, Mass.; died 1879.

Dr. William Grover, son of Deacon Josiah Grover; studied medicine with Dr. Hovey, of Atkinson; M.D. at B. C., 1829; practiced in Barnstead, where he died in 1853.

Dr. George Cogswell, son of Dr. William Cogswell; studied medicine with his father, with Professors Mussey and Oliver, of Dartmouth College, and with Dr. John D. Fisher, of Boston; M.D. at D. C. 1830; settled as a practitioner in Bradford, Mass., in 1830, where he now resides. In 1841–42 he attended the lectures at the École de Medicine, in Paris, and at the hospitals in the same city. He again made an extended tour in Europe in 1878. He has not only attained a high rank in his profession, but has been a member of the Governor's Council, and largely interested in public affairs. He has been distinguished as a business man and for his interest in education. He is a man of large acquirements, a cultivated gentleman, and a wise counselor. To him, more than to any other one man, Bradford Academy owes its marked success. He has been president of the First National Bank, Haverhill, Mass., during most of the time since its organization. Dartmouth conferred the degree of A.M. in 1865. He is the father of Gen. William Cogswell, distinguished for his services in the war of the Rebellion, mayor of Salem, and prominent in civil affairs.

Rev. Gilman Noyes, son of Lieut. James Noyes, D. C. 1830, Universalist minister; settled at Spencer, Mass.; died 1863, aged fifty-nine.

Rev. Alfred Vose Bassett, son of Col. John Bassett,

Universalist minister; preached in Canton and Dedham, Mass.; died 1832.

Rev. Jesse Page. (See sketches.)

Moses Webster Walker, son of Mr. Benjamin Walker, D. C. 1831, teacher in Boston, died 1838.

Rev. Nathaniel Grover, son of Deacon Josiah Grover, D. C. 1832, teacher in Norwich, Berlin, and East Winsor, Conn., and Rochester, N. Y.; pastor of Congregational Church, South Haven, Mich., where he died in 1863.

William Cogswell Clarke, son of Greenleaf Clarke, Esq., D. C. 1832, taught the academy at Gilmanton; attorney; solicitor for Belknap County; judge probate; attorney-general, New Hampshire, 1863–72; died 1872, aged sixty-one.

Dr. Francis Clarke, brother of the above, studied medicine with Dr. George Cogswell, of Bradford; attended lectures at Boston; M.D. at H. C. 1836; settled at Andover as a physician; died 1852.

Rev. William Page, son of Col. William Page, studied divinity at the theological seminaries at Gilmanton and Andover; Congregational minister at Dracut, Mass., Hudson, Salem, and Bath, N. H.; died at Atkinson, 1861, aged fifty-three.

Rev. James Marsh How Dow, son of Mr. Samuel S. Dow, Methodist minister at Bradford and Andover, Mass., Dover, N. H.; seamen's chaplain, Boston, Mass.; died 1879.

Dr. Moses Clarke, son of Greenleaf Clarke, Esq., studied medicine with Dr. Josiah Crosby and Profs. Dixi Crosby and E. R. Peaslee; attended lectures at Hanover; M.D. at D. C. 1843; settled in Cambridge, Mass.; died 1864, aged forty-six.

John Badger Clarke, brother of the above, D. C. 1843, studied law with his brother, W. C. Clarke; admitted to the bar; editor (*Mirror and Farmer*), Manchester.

Dr. William Cogswell, son of Joseph B. Cogswell, Esq., studied medicine with Dr. George Cogswell, of Bradford, Mass.; attended lectures at Hanover and Boston; M.D. at D. C. 1845; practices at Bradford, Mass.; member of Governor's Council, and president of Massachusetts Medical Society.

Elbridge Gerry Bassett, son of Capt. John Bassett, B. C. 1838, attorney in New Castle, Ky.; died 1850.

Dr. William Knight, son of Col. Joseph Knight, studied medicine with Dr. N. K. Kelly, of Plaistow; M.D. at the Berkshire Medical School; practiced in Marlboro' and Medway; died 1869.

Paul Porter Todd, son of Mr. Ebenezer Todd, D. C. 1842; attorney in Kentucky, Blackstone, R. I., and New York City.

William Cleaves Todd, brother of above. (See preceptors.)

Dr. Richard Page, son of Mr. Aaron Page, studied medicine with Dr. Hovey, of Atkinson; M.D. at the Berkshire Medical School; practiced in Candia; died 1876.

Elbridge Gerry Grenough, son of Mr. John Grenough; D. C. 1855; teacher in business in Haverhill; died 1875.

Dr. John Henry Gilbert, son of Deacon Franklin Gilbert; M.D. at Harvard 1853; practiced in Quincy, Mass.

Francis Cogswell, son of Joseph B. Cogswell, Esq., became distinguished as a teacher at Cambridge, Mass. Superintendent of schools in that city since 1874. In 1881 received from Harvard the degree of M.A.

Rev. John B. Merrill, son of Mr. P. D. Merrill. Baptist minister at Kingston and Candia.

John Vose Hazen. (See preceptors.)

Mr. James Noyes, son of Mr. Humphrey Noyes, Jr., though not a professional nor a liberally educated man, was a person in some respects distinguished for education as being the author of the third arithmetic ever written and published in New England by an American; the title of the work is "Federal Arithmetic."

CHAPTER XVII.

ATKINSON.—(*Continued.*)

Lawyers—Physicians—Sketches of Individuals—Longevity—Miscellaneous—Military Record—Representatives.

THE only lawyer who ever practiced in the town was John Kelly, who had formerly been preceptor in the academy. He removed here from Chester, and practiced till his death. He was also distinguished as a surveyor.

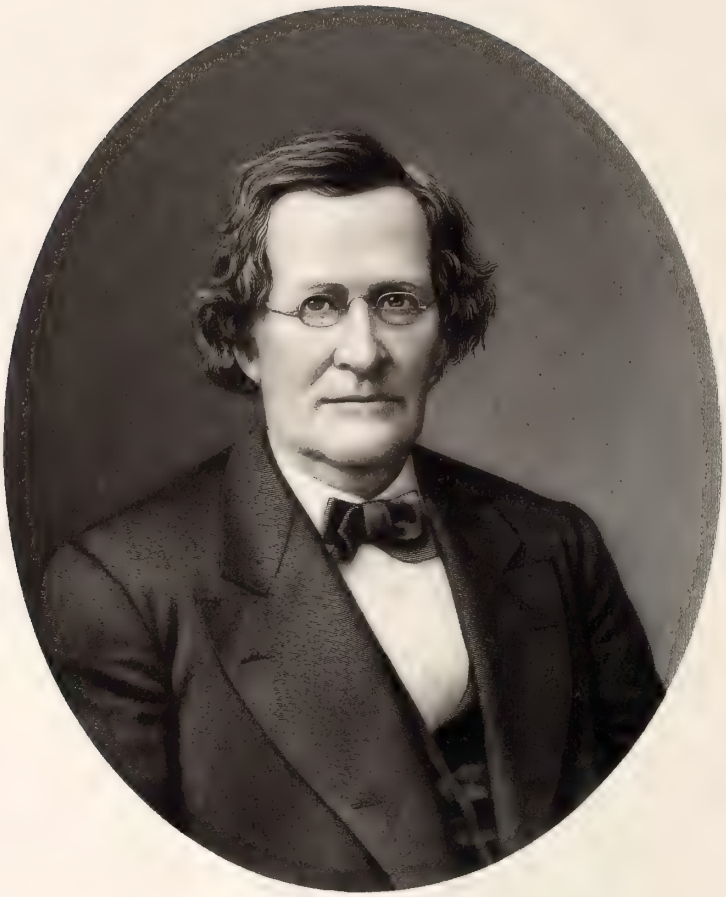
Physicians.—Dr. Nathaniel Peabody was the first physician who ever settled in Atkinson, where he soon acquired a very extensive business, and was accounted an able and successful practitioner. (See sketches.)

Dr. Kendall Osgood was born at Andover in 1757, and was settled as a physician in Atkinson about 1785. He removed to Peterboro' in the summer of 1788, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was one of the original Fellows of the New Hampshire Medical Society. He died Aug. 19, 1801, aged forty-four.

Dr. William Cogswell. (See sketch.)

Dr. Thomas Wallace, born at Bedford, Jan. 14, 1793, commenced practice in Middleton, Mass.; practiced for a time in Atkinson; soon removed to Derry.

Dr. Isaac Burnham Hovey, born in Derry, May 1, 1790, pursued a partial course at Dartmouth, received his medical degree at Brown University, Sept. 6, 1820. His license to practice was obtained from Massachusetts Medical Society July 3, 1822. He removed to Atkinson, October, 1822, and continued in the practice of his profession for nearly half a century, till his death, Jan. 6, 1872. He was a man of strong good sense, an excellent practitioner, and, aside from the practice of his profession, took a marked interest in education, in farming, and in civil affairs. He was a magistrate, and served the town for many years as



Jesse Page

town clerk and represented it one year in the Legislature. He lived and died much respected. It may be worthy of remark that during his whole professional career, his charge was only fifty cents a visit.

Sketches of Individuals.—Nathaniel Peabody, the first physician of the town, was born in Topsfield, Mass., that cradle of the Peabody family, March 1, 1741. He was the son of Dr. Jacob Peabody, and by his mother, Susannah Rogers, daughter of Rev. John Rogers, of Boxford, a descendant of Nathaniel Rogers, of Ipswich, Mass. As a physician he was successful and prominent in the organization of the New Hampshire Medical Society. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he took an active part and was appointed, Oct. 27, 1774, lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh New Hampshire Regiment. March 25, 1779, he was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress. Subsequently he was Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, State senator and councilor, and major-general of the militia. About the commencement of the present century he became involved in debt, and for many of the last years of his life he was imprisoned at Exeter, and died within the limits of the jail-yard June 27, 1823, aged eighty-two years. He was a man of much energy and ability, and prominent in the early history of New Hampshire. He took much interest in education, and in 1791 he received the degree of Master of Arts from the trustees of Dartmouth College.

Rev. Stephen Peabody was born in Andover, Mass., Nov. 11, 1741; was graduated at Harvard College 1769, a classmate of Theophilus Parsons. He died May 23, 1819. He was chaplain in the army during the Revolutionary war. His first wife was Miss Polly Haseltine, of Bradford, Mass., aunt of the distinguished teacher of that name, also of the first Mrs. Judson. His second wife was the widow of Rev. John Shaw, of Haverhill, Mass., daughter of Rev. John Smith, of Weymouth, Mass., and sister of Mrs. President John Adams, a lady of great accomplishments, whose influence in refining the people of her husband's parish is still felt. By her first husband she was the mother of William Smith Shaw, long connected with the Boston Athenæum, and of Mrs. Abigail Adams Felt, wife of Rev. Joseph B. Felt, well known for his historical and genealogical researches.

To Mr. Peabody more than to any other one man the academy is indebted for its establishment. He became personally liable for its debts, and to secure funds obtained an act of the Legislature authorizing a lottery, no unusual method in those days of procuring money for benevolent objects. Application was made to the Legislature of Massachusetts for permission to sell tickets in that State, as by an act of the Legislature in February, 1801, the sale of lottery tickets from other States was forbidden except by legislative consent. This permission was refused, not from any moral scruples but from a desire to protect home industry, a trait carefully handed down in the old Bay State. Parson Peabody, or Sir Peabody, as he was usually termed, was a pastor of the old school, kind and affable, yet always in dress and manner preserving the dignity of his profession. Every Sunday he announced what families he would visit during the week to catechize the children, and at the appointed hour with much trembling the little ones were gathered by their parents into the best room in their Sunday clothes, to pass the trying ordeal of an examination in the Westminster Catechism, happy if successful, covered with unspeakable shame if they failed. At the church the whole congregation rose as the minister and his lady entered, and at the close of the services all remained standing till they had left, bowing as they passed along the aisle and out of the sanctuary. He kept open doors, and was known to all the countrymen who from Vermont and the upper part of New Hampshire passed through the village with country produce to exchange for groceries. A large fire burned in his sitting-room, and often it is said the stranger would enter, warm himself by the grateful fire, talk with his host, and depart, the face of the guest unseen, and, with the courtesy of the old days of chivalry, his name unasked. The name of the good pastor is still green in the town of his long labors, and a fine monument has recently been placed over his remains. *Requiescat in pace.*

Dr. William Cogswell was born in Haverhill, Mass., July 11, 1760. He was a descendant of John Cogswell, who came from London and settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1635. He was appointed surgeon's mate at West Point in 1781, and continued in the service till the close of the war. In 1784 he was promoted to the charge of the hospital at West Point, where he remained till Sept. 1, 1785, when he commenced practice in Atkinson. He was active in his profession, in the cause of education, and in public affairs. An excellent citizen, he was decided in his opinions and energetic in every good work; he tolerated no wrong in the community around him, and trained up a large family of children by obedience at home to be good men and women. He died Jan. 1, 1831.

Rev. Jesse Page was born in Atkinson, N. H., Feb. 23, 1805. His great-grandfather was Edmund Page, one of the first settlers of the town; his grandfather, Capt. Jesse Page, was a brave soldier in the Revolution, and his father, Col. William Page, for thirty years a deacon in the Congregational Church. His early life was marked by sobriety and application. July 10, 1827, he united with the Congregational Church in Atkinson with his younger brother, Rev. William Page, for twenty years an earnest and successful minister. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1831, when he was appointed to deliver an English oration and public oration before the theological society. Immediately after graduation he

took charge of the academy at Limerick, Me., for one year. He then entered Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1835, and the next week was ordained over the Trinitarian Congregational Church in North Andover, Mass. Jan. 14, 1837, he married Ann Poor Little, daughter of Ezekiel Little, Esq., many years a teacher of one of the public schools of Boston, Mass. They had four children,—one daughter, Mary Ann, and three sons who died in infancy. The mother, a superior woman, died Dec. 8, 1846. He was dismissed from North Andover, Mass., June 7, 1843, at his request in impaired health. He removed to South Andover, Mass., and supplied at Litchfield, where a new meeting-house was erected and a church reorganized which had been disbanded. In June, 1845, he became stated supply of the Congregational Church in Atkinson, his native place, which continued till the spring of 1869, when he was prostrated with the pneumonia, which disabled him from constant preaching. During this time in 1860 he was called to preach to a Methodist society in Lynn, Mass., which he organized into the Chestnut Street Congregational Church, and in 1862 he took charge of the Rutgers Female College, New York City, while the president went to the army.

His first care has ever been for the cause of religion, to which everything else has been subordinate; earnest and orthodox as a preacher, faithful as a pastor, no minister has done so much to strengthen the church. His feeling has always been that on religion alone must a community depend for its safety and prosperity. Far-seeing in his plans, he has been wise and persistent in their execution. To but few persons has the town been so much indebted, and no one has been more anxious to have it known and respected. During his long life he has not only been interested in what relates to the church, but has been active in the cause of education, and in all that could benefit the town. He has been president of the board of trustees of the academy since 1848, and no other one has done so much to sustain it. Nor have his sympathies been alone with his native town, but he has ever been anxious to promote the welfare of his *alma mater*, and other educational and religious institutions. He has a large acquaintance, and his advice is always much sought and prized. He has been foremost in every good work, not only by his counsels but by liberal contributions. His interest in young men is especially worthy of mention. Fluent in speech, with fine conversational powers, social and even in his temperament, he is attractive as a host and welcome as a guest. He has filled a large space in the history of his native town, and when he passes away he will leave a large void behind him.

Hon. Greenleaf Clarke, son of Greenleaf Clarke, grandson of Dr. William Cogswell, has for many years been one of the most influential citizens of Atkinson. He was appointed on Governor Hubbard's staff in 1842 with the rank of colonel; was member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1842–43 and 1877; was member of Governor's Council in 1850–51; was member of the Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire in 1876; member of the Senate in 1879; was appointed by the Governor and Council special commissioner on the Boston and Maine Railroad from 1846 to 1856, and again in 1880, which office he still holds. He is treasurer of the board of trustees of Atkinson Academy.

Longevity.—The town embraces an area of six thousand eight hundred acres, was incorporated as late as 1767, and has never contained at one time more than six hundred inhabitants. It has ever been accounted a remarkably healthy place. During fourteen consecutive months there was not a single death. For the two years preceding the date of this history the death-rate has been only twelve in a thousand, and the average age of the deceased has been over seventy. No child has died between the ages of one and eighteen, and but one child has died in twenty years between the ages of one and fifteen. The following persons lived to the advanced age affixed to their respective names: Hannah Belknap, 106; Ezekiel Belknap, 100; Elizabeth Jewell, 100; Moses Belknap, 99½; Moses Belknap, Jr., 99¼; William Webster, 97; Benjamin Richards, 96; Mary Merrill, 96; Susannah Grovet, 95½; Lydia Sawyer, 95; Ruth Wright, 94; Joshua Richards, 94; Sarah Webster, 93; Sarah Currier, 93; Elizabeth L. Page, 93; Judith Cogswell, 93; Elizabeth Noyes, 92; Betsey Atwood, 92; Josiah Grover, 92; Relief Whittaker, 92; Samuel Knight, 92; William Johnson, 92; Stephen Page, 91; Abigail Little, 91; Eunice Knight, 91; Mary Merrill, 91; Moses Greenough, 90; Joseph Chandler, 90; Joseph Whittaker, 90; Hepzibah Greenough, 89; Hannah L. Noyes, 89; Peter Noyes, 89; Lydia Clark, 89, and Sally Richards, 89 (twins); Stephen Webster, 89; Jonathan Perere, 89; Ednah Greenough, 88; Abiah Curriet, 88; Sarah Webster, 88; Ezekiel Little, 88; Anna Webster, 88; Nathaniel Foote, 88; Susannah Page, 87; Hannah Richards, 87; James Noyes, 87; James Merrill, 87; Jonathan Whittaker, 87; Samuel Basset, 87; Judith Cogswell, 86; Elizabeth Clement, 86; Betsey Brickett, 86; Lydia B. Nourse, 86; John Greenough, 86; John Kelly, 85; Sarah Webster, 85; Nathan Dons, 85; Tristram Knight, 85; Abigail Knight, 85; Betsey Richards, 85; Abraham Richards, 85; Henry Noyes, 85; John Webster, 84; Hannah Poor, 84; Sarah Page, 84; Reuben Mills, 84; Nathan Page, 84; Judith Chandler, 84; Hezekiah Merrill, 84; Rosana Whittaker, 84; Hannah Knight, 84; Bethiah Webster, 83; James White, 83; Dorothy Little, 83; Susannah Knight, 83; Richard Wheeler, 83; Silas Noyes, 83; Jonathan Tilton, 83; John Pettingill, 83; Lucy Noyes, 83; David M. Wheeler, 83; Daniel Page, 82; William Page, 82; William Webster, 82; Tristram Knight, 82; Rebecca Jacques, 82; Tamar

Noyes, 82; Sarah Little, 82; Thomas Knight, 82; Ruth Knight, 82; Judith Little, 82; Isaac Hale, 82; Caleb Noyes, 81; James Dow, 81; Anthony Smith, 81; Hannah Wood, 81; Job Dow, 81; Betsey Morrison, 81; Ellenor Page, 81; Elizabeth Knight, 81; Moses Dow, 81; Isaac B. Hovey, M.P., 81; Ruth Johnson, 80; Dorcas Page, 80; Jonathan Page, 80; Samuel Little, 80; Abigail Little, 80; Hannah Webster, 80; Joseph Knight, 80; Sarah Knight, 80; Anna Knight, 80; Abigail Knight, 80; Susannah Dow, 80; Jonathan Poor, 80; Sarah Poor, 80; Stephen Merrill, 80; James Merrill, 80; Mary White, 80; Caleb Richards, 80; James Conley, 80; James Noyes, 80; John Kelly, 80; John Noyes, 80.

The following persons (1882) still living and residing in Atkinson have arrived at the great age affixed to their respective names: Prudence Bradley, 90; Lydia Clough, 89; William Noyes, 85; Clarissa Dow, 85; Sally Little, 84; Abigail Pettingill, 84; Harriet W. Roberts, 82; Dorcas Noyes, 81. Three persons have died the present year whose ages were 83, 76, and 72.

Miscellaneous Matters.—The first house in the town was built by Benjamin Richards, at the end of the lane leading from the main street, a little north of the burying-ground. In this same house Lieut. Ezekiel Belknap died, Jan. 5, 1836, aged one hundred years and forty days. He was a soldier of the old French war, afterwards an officer in the Revolutionary war, and was present at the execution of André.

For many years since the incorporation of the town, and for several years preceding 1882, there has been no pauper maintained by the town.

A temperance society was formed about 1830, and means taken to prosecute all who sold spirits illegally, and no intoxicating drinks have been sold since 1836.

As a proof of the general good morality, it is said no one from the town has ever been imprisoned for crime.

Of late years much attention has been paid to raising milk, some farmers keeping as many as fifty cows; and although the town is one of the smallest in the county in area and population, it sells annually about thirty thousand dollars' worth of milk. It sells, in addition, about eighteen thousand pounds of butter and thirteen thousand dozen of eggs.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1837-83.[1]

1837. John Bassett.
1838–39. John Greenough.
1840–41. Henry Knight.
1842–43. Greenleaf Clark.
1844–45. Laban Sawyer.
1846. Samuel Noyes.
1847–48. Enoch Bassett.
1849–50. Jonathan P. Taylor.
1850. Richard Greenough, delegate Constitutional Convention.
1851. No choice.
1852. Amos H. Noyes.
1853–54. No choice.
1855–56. Moses H. Johnson.
1857–58. Philip D. Merrill.
1859. Samuel Noyes.
1860. Benjamin W. Preson.
1861. Daniel W. Goodnou.
1862. No choice.
1863. Dr. Praal B. Hovey.
1864. John Dou.
1865. No choice.
1866. Henry D. Moody.
1867. Moses Dow (2).
1868. Wm. R. Little.
1869. Wm. C. Noyes.
1870. Wm. R. Little.
1871. J. T. Poor.
1872. J. T. Poor was declared elected. His seat was contested, and no one held a seat that term or year.
1871. Jeremiah T. Poor.
1872. Wm. R. Little.
1873. No choice.
1874. No choice.
1875–76. Albert Little.
1876. Greenleaf Clarke chosen delegate to Constitutional Convention.
1877. Greenleaf Clarke.
1878. Samuel B. Mason.
1879. Jesse A. Sawyer.
1880. Herman Noyes.

The present town clerk is S. B. Mason.

[1] Contributed by S. B. Mason.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861–65.

Edward B. Murray, Co. C, 3d Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1861; disch. July 20, 1865.
James Carroll, Co. F, 3d Regt.; enl. Dec. 6, 1864.
Jacob Van Dunran, Co. C, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1863.
George W. Heath, Co. E, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Jan. 27, 1865.
Edmund F. McNeil, Co. H, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, and pro. to 1st sergt.; killed Aug. 16, 1864.
John E. Austin, corp. Co. H, 1st Regt.; enl. May 3, 1861; disch. Aug. 9, 1861; corp. Co. H, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. Feb. 20, 1864; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.
George Hopper, Co. G, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.
John Mulligan, Co. G, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864.
John Conley, Co. H, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1864.
John Henrys, ——, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1863
Harry Blake, Co. H, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1864; pro. to corp. April 18, 1865; disch. June 28, 1865.
Henry Hall, Co. C, 7th Regt.; enl. Jan. 3, 1865; disch. July 20, 1865.
John Smith, Co. C, 7th Regt.; enl. Jan. 3, 1865; disch. July 20, 1865.
William Lovell, Co. C, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864; died at Jones' Landing, Va., date unknown.
Andrew Mack, Co. K, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864; pro. to corp. July 3, 1865; disch. July 20, 1865.
Frederick W. Sleeper, Co. C, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 20, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 28, 1864; disch. July 20, 1865.
James Richmond, Co. H, 9th Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1863.
Manuel Silver, Co. K, 9th Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1863.
Andrew Coleman, Co. K, 9th Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1863.
Lafayette Tebbetts, Co. C, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864; disch. June 3, 1865.
James Harper, Co. G, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 29, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
Lorenzo Frost, Co. K, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
Frank P. Ireson, Co. K, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
A. Noyse, Co. K, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1862; died July 24, 1863.
Charles G. Perkins, Co. K, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
Orrin F. Richards, Co. K, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
Arthur L. Merrick, Co. K, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1862, sergt.; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
Robert King, Co. A, 17th Regt.; enl. Dec. 10, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. April 16, 1863.
J. H. Smith, ——, 17th Regt.; enl. Feb. 4, 1863; date of disch. unknown.
Patrick Mack, Co. C, 1st Cav.; enl. March 31, 1864.
John Roberts, Co. C, 1st Cav.; enl. March 31, 1864.
Ebenezer Buck, V. R. C.; enl. Nov. 10, 1863; date of disch. unknown.
Patrick Dunn, ——; enl. July 29, 1864; date of disch. unknown.
Patrick K. Norton, ——; enl. July 3, 1863; date of disch. unknown.
Philip G. Lord, ——; enl. July 3, 1863; date of disch. unknown.
Andrew M. Dunning, ——; enl. July 3, 1863; date of disch. unknown.
Joseph Vedo, ——, enl. July 3, 1863; date of disch. unknown.
George Hughes, ——; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; date of disch. unknown.
Marcus M. Merrick, Co. H, 1st Regt.; enl. May 3, 1861; disch. Aug. 9, 1861.
Gilman Noyes, Co. H, 1st Regt.; enl. May 3, 1861; disch. Aug. 9, 1861.
David O. Clarke, sergt. Co. K, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861; disch. March 16, 1863.

Joseph A. Carlton, Co. K, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Feb. 7, 1863.

James Hahir, Co. G, 10th Regt.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863; trans. 2d N. H. Regt. June 21, 1865.

John C. Ryan, Co. K, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Jan. 7, 1863.

Samuel B. Mason, sergt. Co. H, 4th Regt.: enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

Byron Noyes, sergt. Co. H, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

Nathaniel G. Scott, marine; enl. March 15, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

Lorin Heath, marine; enl. Aug. 11, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

CHAPTER XVIII.

AUBURN.[1]

Geographical—Topographical—First Settlers—Ecclesiastical—First Congregational Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Civil and Military History—Petition for Incorporation—"West Chester"—The Opposition—The Town Incorporated—The First Town-Meeting—Moderators—Town Clerks—Representatives—Military History.

AUBURN lies in the western part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Candia and Hoopsett, on the east by Chester, on the south by Derry and Londonderry, and on the west by Hillsborough and Merrimack Counties. The surface is broken but the soil is fertile.

Lake Massabesic, the largest body of water in Rockingham County, is rapidly gaining in popular favor, and is one of the most enchanting summer resorts within the bounds of the "Granite State." The first settler in Auburn was John Smith.

First Congregational Church.—For some reason it was deemed expedient to dissolve the Presbyterian parish and church, and organize a Congregational one. Accordingly, agreeably to an act passed July 3, 1827, "The Second Congregational Society in Chester" was organized June 11, 1842, and a code of by-laws adopted, one article of which was that all moneys should be raised by voluntary subscription. The condition of membership was signing the by-laws and paying one dollar annually. On the 1st day of January, 1843, sixteen members of the Presbyterian Church adopted articles of faith and a covenant, and were organized into a church by the Rev. Samuel Ordway, and assumed the name of The Second Congregational Church in Chester. After the town of Auburn was incorporated, in 1845, the name of the society and church was altered to the First in Auburn. Rev. Samuel Ordway remained until 1846. Subsequent pastors have been James Holmes, Josiah L. Jones, J. S. Guy, Charles E. Houghton, Theodore C. Pratt.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—Methodism began to make its appearance in what is now Auburn about the year 1800. The first Methodist sermon believed to have been preached in Chester was in 1807 by Rev. George Pickering. Upon the erection of the new school-house in 1827, on the site of the present one, near the bridge across the Blanchard mill-pond, the Methodists had services in it until it failed to accommodate the rapidly increasing congregation, and in 1836 a house of worship was erected. Among the ministers who have labored here are mentioned the names of Revs. Fales, Quimby, Stearns, Smith, Joseph Scott, Marsh, Spencer, Dr. Ferrest, H. B. Copp, R. G. Donaldson, A. Folsom, Nathaniel L. Chase, Jarvis Adams, James Adams, Henry V. Hartwells, Joseph W. Bisby, Isaac G. Price, Simon B. Heath, Frederick E. Whertwell, Henry B. Copp, Nelson M. Bailey, A. R. Lunt.

Civil History.—A petition by John Clark and others having been presented to the Legislature in 1844 to have the town of Chester divided, the west part to be named "West Chester," and an order of notice having been served on the town, there was a committee, consisting of John White, Jacob Chase, David Currier, Stephen Palmer, Abel G. Quigg, and James Brown, chosen to report a line for the division at an adjournment. The question was taken by ayes and noes whether the meeting would consent to a division provided the committee should report a satisfactory line: ayes, one hundred and forty-eight; noes, eighty-three. There seem to have been two reports, and the one made by that part of the committee from the westerly part of the town was adopted: ayes, two hundred and ten; noes, fifty-nine.

There was a strong opposition from individuals in the west part, headed by Jesse Patten and Pike Chase, a remonstrance sent in and counsel employed before the committee, but the petitioners prevailed, and the act passed June 23, 1845. Samuel D. Bell, of Manchester, Nathaniel Parker and William Choate, of Derry, were named in the act to divide the property and debts. Auburn was to pay two dollars and twenty-six cents, and Chester four dollars and two cents, of State tax.

The first meeting of Auburn was notified by John Clark, David Currier, and Stephen Palmer, and holden July 28th, and officers chosen at an adjournment.

Auburn was incorporated June 25, 1845. It was originally that part of Chester known as "Long Meadow."

TOWN CLERKS.

Samuel Anderson, 1846–49; Harrison Burnham, 1850–54, 1863–67; John Lufkir, 1855; Nathaniel Brown, 1856–58; John Moore, 1859; Samuel Dame, 1860–61; Luther Brown, 1862; E. G. Preston, 1863–69, 1868–69; Henry Osgood, 1870; George E. Edwards, 1871–74; Simeon G. Prescott, 1875–82.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1846–47, Samuel Anderson; 1848–49, Franklin Crombie; 1850–51, Hidden Brown; 1852–53, Andrew F. Fox; 1854, Elisha Heath; 1855, Voltaire E. Lary; 1856–57, Hugh Crombie; 1858, William W. Leighton; 1859, John Clark; 1860–61, George P. Clark; 1862–63, William Vincent; 1864–65, Paschal Preston; 1866, Samuel F. Murray; 1867, Pike Chase; 1868, Rev. James Holmes; 1869–70, Jacob Lufkin; 1871, Ebenezer Leavet; 1873–74, H. C. Canney; 1875–76, Edwin Plummer; 1877, Charles Gienit; 1878–79, Wells C. Underhill; 1880, Frank F. Dearborn.

[1] Condensed from Rev. Benjamin Chase's History of Auburn.

MILITARY HISTORY, 1861-65.

First Regiment, Three Months.

Mustered in May, 1861.

Co. C, Amos W. Brown.

Second Regiment, Three Years.

Mustered June, 1861.

Co. C, John Chase, pro. corp.; wounded at Gettysburg.
Co. C, John Davis, pro. corp.
Co. C, Hazen Davis, Jr., wounded slightly July, 1863.
Co. C, Edwin Plummer, wounded slightly July, 1863.
Co. C, Alfred J. Sanborn, disch. for dis. July, 1861; re-enl. November, 1864.
Co. D, John D. Wood, recruited September, 1861; died in hospital November, 1862.
Co. F, Felix C. Hackney, recruit, died October, 1865.

Third Regiment, Three Years.

Mustered August, 1861.

Co. A, John C. Hagan, appointed wagoner; must. out August, 1864; since died.
Co. H, Lanson Blake, re-enlisted.
Co. H, Alonzo D. Emery, disch. December, 1861.
Co. H, Leroy McDuffee, pro. sergt.; re-enl. January, 1864.

Fourth Regiment, Three Years.

Mustered September, 1861.

Co. C, Henry C. Griffin, pro. corp.; re-enl. February, 1864; wounded; captured at Drury's Bluff; died in Libby Prison Sept. 10, 1864.
Co. E, Ebenezer S. Emory, disch. dis. October, 1862.
Co E, Carlton C. Richardson, re-enl. January, 1864.
Co. G, William Gunston, re-enl. February, 1864; killed at Drury's Bluff May 16, 1864.
Co. G, Amos W. Brown, re-enl. February, 1864.
Co. K, Thomas B. Platts, re-enl. February, 1864.

Fifth Regiment, Three Years.

Mustered October, 1861.

Co. C, Isaac Boxall, recruit.
Co. F, John Whitehouse, recruit.
Co. F, Thomas Darty, recruit.
Co. F, Murtz Sullivan, recruit.

Sixth Regiment, Three Years.

Mustered November, 1861.

Co. I, Frederick Shaeffer, recruit.

Seventh Regiment, Three Years.

Mustered October, 1861.

Co. A, Thornton Hazen, wounded at Fort Wagner July, 1863; died of wounds Aug. 29, 1863.
Co. I, Otis F. Butrick, disch. for dis. August, 1862.
Co. H, John Walton, recruit.

Eighth Regiment, Three Years.

Mustered December, 1861.

Co. D, Frank C. Wood, disch. for dis. at Camp Parapet, La., July, 1862.

Ninth Regiment, Three Years.

Mustered July, 1862.

Co. A, Eben Dean, died at Washington December, 1862.
Co. A, George W. Goodwin.
Co. A, Moses Reed, died at Richmond, Ky., April, 1863.
Co. A, Alonzo D. Emery, trans. to Bat. E, U. S. Art., September, 1862.
Co. A, John D. Neller, recruit, December, 1863; captured; died in rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., February, 1865.
Co. A, James R. Preston, trans. to Sixth New Hampshire Vols., June, 1865.
Co. B, Charles F. Shaw, disch. for dis. at Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 15, 1863.
Co. K, Charles Delos, recruited December, 1863; deserted January, 1864.

Tenth Regiment, Three Years.

Mustered August, 1862.

Co. A, Albert Plummer, hosp. steward; pro. asst. surg. Jan. 3, 1865.
Co. A, Lucian Holmes, corp., pro. sergt.; captured at Fair Oaks, Va., October, 1864; died in rebel prison at Salisbury, Jan. 4, 1865.
Co. A, John Y. Demeritt, died at Washington Jan. 5, 1863.
Co. A, Jacob P. Buswell.
Co. A, Charles H. Buswell, trans. to U. S. Signal Corps.
Co. A, Joseph L. Davis, died of wounds received June 3, 1864.
Co. A, Charles H. Grant, pro. to corp.; captured at Fair Oaks, Va., October, 1864; died in rebel prison at Salisbury Feb. 14, 1865.
Co. A, Edward M. Melvin, disch. for dis. December, 1864.
Co. A, Henry C. Moore, wounded June, 1864; died at De Camp Hospital, New York, Sept. 8, 1864.
Co. A, George B. Sanford.
Co. H, Franklin Shannon, died of wounds June 16, 1864.
Co. A, Charles Pingree, pro. to 2d lieut. of Co. I, 23d U. S. Col. Vols.; killed before Petersburg July 3, 1864.

Eleventh Regiment, Three Years.

Mustered August, 1862.

Co. B, John Cole, recruited December, 1863.
Co. K, William Clark, recruited December, 1863.

Twelfth Regiment, Three Years.

Mustered August, 1862.

Co. I, Felix C. Hackney, recruited December, 1863.
Co. E, James Krotzer, recruited December, 1863.
Co. H, James Murray, recruited December, 1863; killed at Cold Harbor June, 1864.
Co. E, William Moll, recruited December, 1863; deserted November, 1864.
Co. H, Oliver Kinker, recruited December, 1863; trans. to 2d New Hampshire Vols.

Fourteenth Regiment, Three Years.

Mustered September, 1862.

Co. D, Stephen C. Coult.

Fifteenth Regiment, Nine Months.

Mustered October, 1862.

Co. E, Moses B. Davis.
Co. E, Daniel C. Abbott.
Co. E, Willis H. Brown.
Co. E, Jesse Woods, died.
Co. E, Frank C. Woods, disch. for disability; died at Auburn.
Co. E, Jonathan Ballou, must. out August, 1863.

Eighteenth Regiment.

Mustered September, 1864.

Co. H, Alexander M. Ballou.
Co. H, Jonathan Ballou.
Co. K, Sylvester E. Emery.
Co. K, Carlton Emery.
Co. K, Alfred D. Emery.
Co. K, Alonzo D. Emery.
Co. K, George A. Wood.

First Regiment Cavalry.

Mustered December, 1861.

Troop L, John S. Coffin, re-enl. January, 1864.
Troop I, Warren J. Davis, captured June, 1864; paroled March, 1865.
Troop K, Chester C. Smith, disch. June, 1862.

First Light Battery, Three Years.

Mustered September, 1861.

David H. Bean, bugler, re-enl. December, 1863.
Robinson Brown, bugler.
James M. Buswell.
John H. Goodwin, dropped from rolls October, 1864.
James M. Preston.
William Preston.
Benjamin S. Stewart, recruited December, 1863.
Hugh B. Cochran, drafted.

First Regiment Heavy Artillery.

Mustered September, 1864.

Co. C, Edwin Coleman.
Co. C, George Coult.
Co. C, George E. Edmunds.
Co. C, Benjamin Eaton.
Co. C, Jacob Lufkin.

Co. C, Henry M. Preston.
Co. C, Stephen Pingree.
Co. G, Charles H. Lyman, disch. for dis. January, 1865.
Co. K, Joseph P. Brown.
Co. K, William G. Brown.
Co. K, Dennis Donovan.
Co. K, Luther Preston.
Co. K, Harrison Prescott.
Co. K, Robert T. Plummer.
Co. K, Simon G. Prescott.
Co. K, Benjamin F. Sherburne.
Co. K, John E. White.
Co. M, George C. Kimball.

SECOND REGIMENT SHARPSHOOTERS.

Mustered November, 1861.

Samuel F. Murry, 1st lieut., 2d lieut., pro. to capt. September, 1863.
Co. F. Alfred J. Sanborn, wounded May, 1864; must. out November, 1864.

THOSE WHO FURNISHED VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTES.

Wells C. Underhill.
Andrew F. Fox.
Daniel Webster.
Harrison Burnham.
Joseph Underhill.

DRAFTED MEN.

Evander G. Preston.
John N. Claflin.
George W. Hall.
Alexander M. Philip.
W. I. Gilbert.
Benjamin D. Emery.
Edward O. Prescott.
Charles H. Pattent.
Charles H. Merrill.

SUBSTITUTES FOR DRAFTED MEN.

August Shaffer.
James McKew.
Edward Haley.
William Warren.
Henry Cole.
Isaac Powell.
Patrick O'Niel.
Charles Bond.
Charles A. Varnham.

Commutation fee of three hundred dollars paid by Arthur Dinsmore.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

CHARLES CUMMINGS GRANT.

Charles Cummings Grant was born in Greenfield, N. H., Feb. 15, 1822. His grandfather, John Grant, lived in Greenfield; was a farmer, and reared a family of seven children,—Charles, John, James, Philip, Joseph, and Polly, and one other daughter, who married one Allcock. He died in Greenfield at an advanced age. Charles Grant, father of Charles C., was born Aug. 18, 1783; had a common-school education, and became a representative farmer of Greenfield. On Nov. 22, 1809, he married Mary Ballard, who was born Dec. 1, 1788. Their children were Mary, born Sept. 25, 1810 (married David Abbott, of Andover, Mass.); Eliza, born June 26, 1812; Hannah B., born Sept. 19, 1815 (married Nathan C. Abbott, of Andover, Mass.); Margaret, born July 26, 1818 (married Aaron N. Luscomb, of Andover, Mass.); Charles C. (1), born July 9, 1820, died in February, 1821; Charles C. (2d); William B., died in infancy; Phœbe C., born July 30, 1826 (married Daniel Trow, of Andover, Mass.); and Josiah A., born Feb. 1, 1829, died November, 1845. He was constable in Greenfield for a number of years, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He removed to Andover, Mass., in 1843, whence he removed to Londonderry, N. H., in 1852, in which town he died April 12, 1847. His wife survived him several years, and died in Andover, Mass., April 17, 1864. In politics he was a Whig. He was an energetic, hard-working man, quiet in demeanor, and respected by all.

Charles Cummings Grant was reared on a farm, had a common-school education, and at the age of fifteen went to Andover, Mass., where he worked for his brother-in-law, David Abbott, four years, after which he worked for George Boutwell, of Andover, for three years. He married Salome V. Center, daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Sawyer) Center, of Hudson, N. H., Jan. 19, 1843. They had three children,—Louisa C., born Oct. 1, 1843 (married John Y. Demeritt in August, 1862. He enlisted in Co. A, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers; died in hospital at Washington, December, 1862. She married James M. Preston, of Auburn, in November, 1866. They had five children, —Mabel S., born June 7, 1867; Emma F., born December, 1868; Marion P., born July 30, 1874, and two children who died in infancy. She died Feb. 15, 1881); Charles H., born July 8, 1845 (enlisted in Co. A, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers; promoted to corporal; in battles Fredericksburg, Bermuda Hundred, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Fort Harrison, and Fair Oaks; captured at Fair Oaks Oct. 25, 1863; confined in rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., where he died Sept. 12, 1865); and Warren S., born Jan. 10, 1848, died April 2, 1848. Mrs. Grant died Feb. 23, 1848. March 26, 1849, he married Frances M., daughter of Alexander Anderson, of Londonderry, N. H. She died June 29, 1856. Their children were Josiah A., born Sept. 17, 1850, died Aug. 19, 1853; Luther A., born April 28, 1853, died Aug. 25, 1853; Addison M., born Sept. 22, 1854, married Mary E. Hall, of Pennsylvania, have three children,—Herbert A., Carrie L., deceased, and Blanche M., and is now in the wholesale meat business in Lawrence, Mass.; and Irving F., born March 25, 1856, married Belle, daughter of Ebenezer M. Leavitt, of Auburn, and is now conducting a farm near his father. He married Vernelia S., daughter of Jonas Brown, of Cambridge, Vt., Nov. 6, 1846. She died June 24, 1871, leaving an adopted daughter, Ella V., born Aug. 21, 1866. Mr. Grant married Hattie S., daughter of Thomas and Betsey (Hall) Coffin, of Auburn, Jan. 16, 1872. She was born in Boscawen, N. H., Aug. 27, 1839. Their children are Charles H., born June 24, 1873; Hattie F., born April 6, 1875; Perley C., born Nov. 28, 1876; Mary B., born Jan. 13, 1879; and George E., born Sept. 29, 1880.

In 1859, Charles C. Grant removed from Andover to Auburn, where he purchased one hundred and fifteen acres of land, to which by steady perseverance and careful management he has added one hundred acres more, and is one of the best farmers in the town. He has been a consistent church-member since thirteen years of age, and has been deacon

Charles C. Grant

of the First Congregational Church of Auburn since April 13, 1864. He stands high in the esteem of his fellow-townsmen, and has been honored with the following positions: selectman five years, town treasurer three years, representative two years, and a member of the convention to revise the Constitution of State in 1876. Mr. Grant is a man of strong character, of slow and deliberate action, quiet and retiring in his nature, accepting positions of trust and honor as a duty rather than for personal gratification, and his greatest energy is displayed in matters pertaining to the welfare of his church.

CHAPTER XIX.

BRENTWOOD.

Geographical—Topographical—Early Inhabitants—Documentary History—Meeting-House—Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church—Baptist Church—Military History.

THE town of Brentwood lies near the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Epping, on the east by Exeter, on the south by Kingston, and on the west by Fremont.

The surface of the town is broken, and the soil is fertile and well adapted to the raising of grass and grain. It is watered by Exeter, Little, and Deer Rivers. There are deposits of iron ore in this town.

Early Inhabitants. — The following is a list of early inhabitants, as shown by a document among the State records under date July 11, 1743. It relates to the formation of the parish, and is as follows:

"BRINTWOOD, JULY 11, 1743.

"We the Subscribers Do hereby signifie that we Realy Expected and also Desired to stand by the Act of the General Court in making of us a Parish But yet we perceive that the honble Corte have bin Enformed by Sundry Parsons that the major Part of the Parish are Dissatisfy'd in what is done in that afair this is to Shew it is not so.

"John Roberds	Nathel Folsham
Joseph Leivett	James Dudley jun
Thomas Gorden	Joseph Gose
John Marsh	Benjr Scribner
Roberd Young	Ebenezer Hutchison
Edward Stevens	Elisha Sanborn
Daniel Giles	James Young
Israel Smith	Benja Fifield
John Been	Bridget Smith
Nicholas Gorden	Thomas Scritchet
John Folsham	Abraham Smith
Ithial Smith	Gorg Roberds
Moses Fifield	James Dudley
David Bean	Joel Judkins
Samuel Roberds	Roberd Brown
Samuel Jones	Joseph Atkinson
Charles Young	Jacob Smith
Benja Vesey	Jabez Clough
Jeremiah Bean	James Gloyd
Biley Harvey	Nicholas Doliof
John Giles	Alexander Roberds
Benja Roberds	William Granby (?)
John Roberds	Daniel Sanborn
David Smith	Jona Roberson
Jonathan Smith	William Smith
John Smith	Jona Tailer
Josiah Moody	Nathl Prescott
Zackiriah Jude (?)	Jona Cram
Jeremiah Row	Joseph Giles
Jedediah Prescott	Henery Marsh
James Robenson	Job Kenistone
Daniel Tilton	John Mudgit."
John James	

The following is a Petition of the inhabitants of the north part of Brentwood about a meeting-house:

"To his Excell'y Benning Wentworth Esqr Govr & Comandr in Chief in & over his Majts Province of New Hampshire And to the Honble his Majties Council, & Representatives In Genll Court assembled

"We the Subscribers Freeholders & Inhabitants of the Northerly part of the parish of Brintwood in the Province aforesaid Do Humbly crave leave of yr Excell'y & honrs to lay this our humble Remonstrance of our distressed circumstances before your Excell'y & Honrs as follows viz.

"Many of us Living four or five Miles Distant from Exeter meeting House, have attended the Publick Worship of God at that House for many years past, with great Difficulty, & our Familys Encreasing made it much more difficult especially in the Winter Spring and fall of the yeare Wherefore About eight years ago we with Several of the Southerly part of said Parish Erected a House for the Publick Worship of God in the most suitabte place as they then tho't and we now do think to Carry on the Publick Worship in And accordingly at our own charge have Carryed on the Same in the Winter, Spring & fall of the yeare ever since as we had for four years, or thereabouts before Erecting said House carryd on the Publick Worship in a Private House Standing neare our Publick Meeting House

"And about last February was twelve month, the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Southerly part of Brintwood aforesaid Petitioned the Town of Exeter aforesaid to be set off as a Parish contrary to the will & desire of most of us, & said Town of Exeter Granted their said Petition, notwithstanding many of us Disented therefrom, And their said Petition being Granted, they afterwards applyed to your Excell'y & Honrs for a Charter for said Parish, which was granted them Contrary to our Desier, and greatly to our hurt. And we also having Earnestly Petitioned your Excell'y & Honrs that we might be permitted to Continue to Carry on the Publick Worship of God in our said House, and to be set off by such Boundaries as your Excell'y & Honrs Should think meet, & to be Exempted from all Charge towards the meeting and ministry in the Southerly pt of Said Parish &c, as by our Petition lying before yr Excell'y & Honrs in your Honble Court may appear. Which Petition the Honble House of Representatives have seen meet to Dismiss And also your Excell'y & Honrs having appointed a Committee of four Genl two out of Each House to Prefix the place where the meeting House ought to Stand, Three of said Genr have been and made Return but is accounted voyd by your Excell'y & Honrs For that the Comitee did not all Joyn in their Return & for which Reason our Petition was also Dismist. Wherefore our case at present Seems very hard & Difficult, we having been at such cost to Erect our said House and to maintain Preaching in it hitherto & the Minister also who hath hitherto preached to us being at our Earnest desire willing to Continue with us in the Ministry. If your Excell'y & Honrs will in your great Wisdome take this our Remonstrance of our Difficult Circumstances in our Present Meeting House not being Established & our aforesaid Petition not being Granted & the great Charges and Difficulties we hitherto have and still do Labour under, under your Excell'y & Honrs wise Consideration & be pleased to grant us Relief herein as in your Great Wisdom you shall se meet And as in Duty Bound we your Excell'ys & Honrs most obedient Humble servants shall ever Pray &c.

"Dated at Brintwood June 27th Anno Dom 1743.

Andrew Gillman	John George
Wilson	Edwd Thing
Edwd Colcord	Danl Quimby
Nicho Dudley	Sarrah Gorden
Antipas Gilman	John Leavit
Timo Leavitt	James Stephens
Benja Gillman	Joseph Hoit
Saml Edgerly	Joshua Bean
Saml Dudley	John Mogridge
Jona Thing	John Hilton
Stephen Levit	Ithiel Clifford
Jonsia Thing	Samu Smith
Jona Wadley	Danl Wormal
Nicho Dudley Jr	Marthy Bean
Jeremh Bean.	Haley Stephens
John Dudley	Jerm Gillman Junr"

"In the House of Representatives July 1st 1743. The within Petition read & considered on & Voted That Eleazer Russell Esqr Mark Langdon Gent & Noah Barker of Stratham be a Committee to Joyn Such as the Honble the Council shall appt to go to the Parish of Brentwood, and view the Situation of said parish and see whether it will be most convanient for the Inhabitants thereof to be Divided into two Parishes, or whether the whole shall meet at the meeting House already Built for some Limited time, or to Conclude upon some other method that they shall think to be for the best good of the said P's'h. In order for their being Settled in Peace, and that they make Report to the Gen" Assm the third day of the Sitting of the Gen" Assm at their next Sessions and that the Petitioners be at the charge of the Comittee and that the Petitioners Serve the Select men of Brentwood with a copy of this Petition & Votes, that they may notife the Parish of these proceedings and that those that will *dispute?* what is acted may appear at the day above said.

"JAMES JEFFRY *Cler Assm*

"Eodm Die In Council Read and Concurr'd & the above said Comittee hereby Established & Impowered for the End above said

"Eodm Die Assented to B. WENTWORTH THEODORE ATKINSON *Secy.*
"Copia Examined THEOd ATKINSON *Secy.*

"Province of Hampr Sep. 22d 1743.

"Pursuant to the within order we have been to the Parish of Brentwood & viewed the same, & Considered the Circumstances thereof & think it best to Continue them at the old meeting House for the tearm of four years.

"ELEAZER RUSSELL
"MARK LANGDON
"NOAH BARKER

"In the House of Representatives 7br the 23d 1743

"The above Return read And Voted That the Return be accepted, and that they Continue at the old Meeting House for the Space of four years and at the Expiration thereof, the Major Part of the legal Voters in said parish at that time Shall set the Meeting House for Publick Worship where they think Proper.

"JAMES JEFFRY *Clr Assm.*

"In the House of Representatives Decemr 3d 1743.

"Voted That this Petition and all the Proceedings thereon be Dismissed

"JAMES JEFFRY *Clr Assm*"

"*Petition of Elisha Sanborn about Brentwood* 1745.

'To the Honble the House of Representatives for the Province of New Hampshire in General assembly conven'd April 2d 1745.

"The Petition of Elisha Sanborne of the Parish of Brintwood In Said Province Yeoman as agent for said Parish Humbly Shews

"That the Said Parish was made & Incorporated by an act of the Genl Assembly made & passed in ye Sixteenth Year of His Majestys Reign by Metes & Bounds Set forth in said act being before part of the old Parish or Town of Exeter. That Since the Said Parish was so Incorporated His Excellency the Governor has been pleased (by & with the advice of the Council) to grant a Charter for Erecting and Incorporating part of the aforesd parish of Brintwood Into another Parish by the name of Keeneborough whereby great part of the Inhabitants of Brintwood Conceive themselves Discharged from paying Taxes & Doing any other Duty within the Parish of Brintwood & Claim the powers authoritys & Priviledges of a Parish within the Limits given by the said Charter the consequence of which is many persons are doubly tax'd & great Debates & Strifes have & are likely to arise. That the Parishioners of Brintwood apprehend that not only their powers authoritys & priviledges are made null if the said Charter be good, but the act of Incorporation aforesaid is also Defeated & Superseeded which greatly affects the Rights & Priviledges of this House & in them all the King's subjects in this province. That the said Parishioners foresee a wide Field of Law opening before them hereby (one of their Number having been already Imprisoned for Rates made in Consequence of the aforesd Charter) which they Should be glad to avoid if it could be without giving up their Just Rights Wherefore your Petitioner in behalf of his principals prays the advisement of this Honble House in the premises that some scheme may be Pursued In Conjunction with the other Branches of the Legislature as may settle these Disputes (but just beginning) upon such a foundation as is agreeable to the Constitution & on which a lasting peace may be built & Your Petitioner In behalf of his Constituents Shall Ever pray &c

"ELISHA SANBORN."

"*Remonstrance against Keenborough Patent.*

"Province of N. Hamps

"To His Excly the Govr and the Honble the Council May it Please your Ex & Honors

"On the 2d Day of the last month Elisha Sanborn of ye parish of Brentwood in sd prov. Yeoman as agent for said Parish represented to this House in way of Petition that the said Parish &c (here recite the Petition at large). . . .

"Which Petition of the said Elisha in Part above recited we have taken into our most mature Consideration together with authenticated copys of the said act and Charter mentioned in said Petition with such other Evidence as the Petitioner has thought fit to lay before this House in support thereof, by which it manifestly appears to us, that there was an act or Law made and past by the Govr Council and representtve of this Province dated the day of 17 by which a Part of the Town of Exeter was incorporated into a Parish named of Brintwood by metes and Bounds, and that the Inhabitants within said Bounds, were *to duty Parish Duty,?* and receive parish privileges in said Brentwood, and were exonerated from parish Duty in the Parishes whereto they belonged before the Date of said Law: That Discontent soon arose among the Parishioners of sd Brentwood about the Place of fixing their meeting House, which occasioned a new Petition to the Governor Council and Gen. assembly dated the day of 17 , for a minor Part of said Parishioners prayer, to have the said Parish divided into two Parishes but that which was offered in support thereof appearing frivolous to the General assembly, the said Petition was by them ordered to be dismissed: That afterwards (viz) on the day of 17 The discontented Party petitioned anew to His Excly and Council regardless of the General assembly (one Branch of the Legislature) praying again for a Division of sd Brentwood into Two Parishes, which your Ex. and Council (without the Genl assembly) were pleased to take Cognizance of, and on the day of 17 to grant a Charter under the Province Seal to the said Petitioners, incorporating another Parish named Keenborough by metes and Bounds and exonerating the Inhabitants of said Keenborough from their Parish Duty in Brentwood which they were obliged to do and perform there by Law, which charter so far This House looks upon as an attempt to abrogate and supersede a Law in Part, and thereby an open Usurpation of a Power appertaining to the Gen assy in Conjunction with the Govr and Coun. and a manifest invasion of the Just rights and Privileges of the People whom we represent, and an Infringem't on the rights of the Parishioners of Brentwood, and an oppression of them in particular, which we think ourselves obliged to take notice of in Duty to His Majesty, in faithfulness to our Constituents and in Justice & Honour to ourselves and to remonstrate against it. We do therefore earnestly request your Excy and Honours, seriou-ly to reconsider this matter, and to recall the Keenborough Grant and thereby put an end to the Strifes already commenced, and a stop to others ready to break out in consequence thereof and also to save this House the Trouble of saying or acting further on upon it, for as we are the representatives of a free protestant People and as such the Guardians of their Privileges, we esteem ourselves obliged to make a stand agst every attempt made to deprive them of their Just Rights, and particularly we shall think ourselves inexcusable in case your Exles and Honrs should not relieve us if we should not apply to His most Excellent majesty who is graciously pleased to esteem his own Prerogatives and his Subjects Privileges equally dear to him for a remedy, and we esteem ourselves more especially obliged to take this step (if your Ex & Honrs don't prevent it) as it is not the first Instance wherein your Excellency has attempted to invade our rights Witness your Endeavours to get the provincial Records of Deeds into your Hands, or at least to have the Disposal of them, which are no other than the Peoples Evidences of their Titles to their Land Estates and therefore according to the rules of common sense and Reason, ought to be in their own several keepings if it could be, but as it can't they ought to be disposed of by them who are the Proprietors of their Evidences as well as of their Estates. Another Instance was your Excellency's Endeavor to augment the number of members of this House by your own mear arbitrary Power, without any Law enabling you so to, or any colour of authority from His majesty for your so doing that was ever made known to us, to which may be added your Excellency's causing a number of men to scout on ye west side of merrimack River last summer before A Grant was made for their Pay and Subsistence, and which we humbly apprehend your Excellency could not rationally expect ever would be and the scouters remain to this Day without wages and those that subsisted them without their pay for it whether this is not oppressive we leave to the wisest Judges to determine. Proceedings of this nature will cast no blame on us, but it gives us Concern, that any office must bear the Rec-

ords of such Conduct were it possible for us to entertain so dishonble a Thought as that a Vote could be past at the Council Board, and the Voters not be fully apprised of your directions without maturely deliberating on the materials it was built with we should have at Once concluded, that the Vote for Keenborough Charter was such an one. May it please yr Ex and Honrs we crave Leave to repeat our request to you for a reconsideration of the Keenborough affair and that you will be pleased to do what is just and right therein to quiet the minds of the People to stay the Strifes already begun and to prevent other Divisions that are like to arise—we are Zealously concerned that Love and Peace may be cultivated in the Province and a Harmony in the administration, that the Prerogative may always rest secure that the Infractions made on our Privileges may be healed, and that they may ever hereafter remain safe and inviolate."

"*Petition of a number of the Inhabitants of Brintwood, praying to be set off as a parish.*

"To his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr Governor & Commander in chief in and over his Majestys Province of New Hampshire the honorable his Majesty's Council & House of Representatives in General Assembly conven'd 12th day of June 1764

"The Petition of us the Subscribers humbly sheweth that whereas we who are of the Parish of Brintwood in said Province are exposed by being at a great distance from Meeting for the public worship of God Therefore pray your Honers to take our Case into your wise Consideration and set us off as a Parish with all Parish privileges one half of the aforesaid Parish of Brintwood for quantity on the westerly end, Beginning at the northwesterly Corner of said Parish running easterly on Epping Line so far as to contain one half of the length of said Line. Then beginning at the South westerly Corner of said Parish running Easterly on Kingston Line one half of the Length of the said South Line then to run a Straight Line across said Parish of Brintwood so as to contain full one half of the Land of said Brintwood agreeable to a Vote of said Parish reference hereto being had may make fully appear. And your Petitioners in duty bound Shall ever pray

"John Taylor	Zacheus Clough
Joshua Kimball	John Kimball
Benjn Kimball	Nathan Kimball
Jonathan Brown	James Merrill
Joseph Hoyt	James Merrill Jun
Jonathan Ring	John Kenison
James Tucker	Nathan Brown
Daniel Brown	Enoch Brown
John Hoyt	John Hoyt Jun
Abel Morrill	Samuel Hoyt
John French	Joseph Taylor]
John Glidden	Daniel Kimball
Israel Smith	Samuel Clough
Robert Glidden	John Clough
Ephraim Brown	David Kimball
Benjamin Cram	Richard Clough
Abraham Sanborn	David Hoyt
Elias Swain	Samuel Moody
Jonathan Hoyt	Clement Moody
Benjamin Hoyt	Nath'l Whittier
Reuben Hoyt	Nathaniel Whittier Jun
John Prescot Lovren (?)	Benjamin Clough

"Province of } In the House of Representatives June 14th 1764
New Hamps } This petition being read

"Voted That the prayer thereof be Granted & that the petitioners have leave to bring In a Bill accordingly

"A. Clarkson *Clerk*

"In Council June 15th 1764
Read & Concurred
T. Atkinson *Sec*

"At a Parish Meeting held at the meeting house in Brintwood the fifteenth Day of May 1764

"Voted Deacon Jeremiah Bean moderator of said meeting at the same meeting it was Put to Vote to see if the Parish would maintain Two ministers in said Parish & it Past in the Negative

"Voted the Inhabitants of the Westerly End of the Parish be set off to be a Parish by themselves that is to come one half the way Down on Epping Line & Run such a Point a cross to Kingston Line as to contain one half ys Land in Sd Parish

"Elisha Sanborn *Clerk*

"A copy Examd."

Congregational Church.[1]—Brentwood was originally a part of Exeter, and was incorporated June 26, 1742. Previous to this a meeting-house had been erected in what is now the easterly part of Brentwood. The first pastor of the Congregational Church in Brentwood was Rev. Nathaniel Trask, from Lexington, Mass. He came to Brentwood in 1747. A church was organized in 1748, and Mr. Trask was ordained Dec. 12, 1748. There was a meeting-house built near the centre of the town in 1750, where the present Congregational meeting-house now stands. A church was organized at the Centre July 12th, O. S., or July 23, N. S., 1751. These two churches united in one, and Rev. Mr. Trask was installed pastor of this united church and minister of the town, Jan. 7, O. S., or Jan. 18, N. S., 1756, and Rev. Ward Cotton, from Hampton, preached on the occasion from Col. iv. 17. Mr. Trask was dismissed from his pastoral charge July 30, 1787, on account of inability to preach, arising from a disorder in his head. Mr. Trask's ministry in the town was about forty years. He died in Brentwood, Dec. 12, 1789, aged sixty-eight years. During the time between Mr. Trask's dismissal and the second pastor's settlement there was a large number of candidates employed. Rev. Ebenezer Flint, from Methuen, Mass., was the second pastor of this church, ordained May 27, 1801. He was a man much respected and beloved by his people. He died suddenly, Oct. 12, 1811, aged forty-two years, leaving a wife and four small children. Mr. Flint's ministry here was some more than ten years.

On the 21st of July, 1813, Rev. Chester Colton, from Hartford, Conn., commenced his labors here, and was ordained pastor of this church Jan. 25, 1815. Rev. William F. Rowland, from Exeter, preached from 1 Cor. i. 21. The meeting-house, which was built in 1750, was taken down, and a new one built on the same spot in 1815. The Congregational parsonage house, which is now occupied by Rev. W. C. Jackson, was also built in 1815. The Sabbath-school was organized in the spring of 1817, and Thomas S. Robinson was the first superintendent. Mr. Colton secured to himself the warmest attachment of his people, and his labors were greatly blessed. He was dismissed at his own request, on account of inflammation of the eyes, March 16, 1825. After regaining the use of his eyes, he preached a while in Connecticut, and afterwards as a missionary to the West, where he died Sept. 15, 1850, aged sixty-six years. The fourth pastor of this church was Rev. Luke A. Spofford, from Gilmanton, N. H., installed Feb. 22, 1826, and Rev. Abraham Burnham, from Pembroke, N. H., preached from John v. 35. Mr. Spofford asked and received a dismissal, April 1, 1829. He died in Rockville, Ind., Oct. 10, 1855. After the dismissal of Mr. Spofford this people enjoyed the labors of Rev. Jonathan Ward, from Plymouth, N. H., as acting

[1] Contributed by Mary A. Sanborn.

pastor, until the autumn of 1833. Rev. Mr. Ward died in Brentwood, Feb. 23, 1860. The fifth pastor of this church was Rev. Francis Welch, from Hampstead, N. H. He was ordained Dec. 4, 1833, and Rev. John Smith, from Exeter, preached the sermon. He was dismissed Oct. 4, 1837. The sixth pastor of this church was Rev. John Gunnison, from New Market, N. H., who began to preach here in October, 1837, and was installed June 12, 1837. Rev. Luther F. Dimmick, from the North Church in Newburyport, Mass., preached the sermon. His labors were greatly blessed here. He was dismissed June 8, 1841. He died in Rochester, N. Y. The seventh pastor of this church was Rev. James Boutwell, from Lyndeborough, N. H. Mr. Boutwell commenced his labors here July 11, 1841, and was ordained Nov. 4, 1841, and Rev. John L. Taylor, from Andover, Mass., preached the ordination sermon from 1 Pet. i. 12. James P., son of Rev. James and Mary P. Boutwell, died Oct. 31, 1844, aged four years. In 1847 the interior of the meeting-house that was built in 1815 was remodeled. When this meeting-house was first built the audience-room was two stories high; the gallery was high three ways round the room; the pulpit was so exceedingly high as to tire the necks and eyes of those who sat nearest the pulpit to look at the minister; the pews were square; the seats that kind that had hinges, and of course must be turned up when the congregation rose for prayers. The second story is now a hall, used for town and society business. The pews in the audience-room are long, the pulpit low, the gallery small, exclusively for the choir. Nov. 11, 1847, this meeting-house was rededicated to the worship of God, and Rev. Mr. Boutwell preached the dedicatory sermon from Exod. xx. 24. Mr. Boutwell sustained the pastoral office among this people for more than ten years. He continued during his stay to retain his hold upon their affections. He was highly esteemed by them, and his departure was deeply regretted. He was dismissed May 12, 1852. He died in Sanbornton, N. H., April 21, 1865, aged fifty years and eleven months. Rev. Josiah M. Stearns, from New Ipswich, N. H., supplied the pulpit as acting pastor from Sept. 26, 1852, to June 12, 1853, when his useful life terminated in death, aged thirty-four years. Rev. Asa Mann, from Exeter, preached his funeral sermon from 2 Cor. iv. 7. His remains were carried to New Ipswich to be buried.

The eighth pastor of this church was Rev. Charles Dame, from South Berwick, Me., installed May 17, 1854. Charles, son of Rev. Charles and Nancy J. Dame, died Dec. 28, 1854, aged three years. Through the efforts of Mr. Dame, a bell was purchased and put in the belfry of the meeting-house, April 18, 1855, and also a chandelier, which was put in the meeting-house June 27, 1855. Rev. Mr. Dame was dismissed Nov. 12, 1856. Rev. Mr. Allen, from South Berwick, Me., preached the sermon at the installation of Mr. Dame from 1 Peter iv. 11. The ninth pastor of this church was Rev. Hugh McLeod, a native of Nova Scotia, came from Springfield, Ohio, to Brentwood, and commenced his labors here Dec. 13, 1857, and was installed Feb. 17, 1859, and Rev. Leonard S. Parker, from Haverhill, Mass., preached the sermon from 2 Cor. iv. 4. His labors here were greatly blessed. The reason he gave for asking a dismission was that he had a call from the Christian Commission to go and labor in the United States service. He was dismissed Oct. 16, 1865. Rev. Nathaniel Lassell, from Amesbury, Mass., was the acting pastor from July 29, 1866, to Aug. 29, 1869. He died in Amesbury, Mass., Feb. 4, 1880, aged sixty-six years. Rev. William C. Jackson, a native of Madison, N. H., commenced his labors here July 10, 1870, and has been the acting pastor of this church for more than eleven years. Abbie Isabella, daughter of Rev. William C. and Mary A. Jackson, died May 3, 1881, aged twenty-nine years.

Physicians.—The following is a list of physicians who have lived and practiced in Brentwood: Dr. Thomas Peabody, died Nov. 28, 1777, aged thirty years; Dr. Thomas Stowe Ranney, moved to Newport, Me., and died February, 1830; Dr. Joseph Dalton came from Deerfield to Brentwood in 1818, and was the practicing physician in Brentwood and some of the adjoining towns until removed by death Dec. 25, 1856, aged sixty-six years. Dr. Moses W. Caverly came from Gilmanton to Brentwood, Aug. 25, 1857, and has been the practicing physician to the present time, March, 1882.

Baptist Church.[1]—A meeting-house had been erected in the northwest part of the town previous to 1768. May 2, 1771, a church was organized of thirteen members as follows: William Eastman, Stephen Sleeper, Levi Morrill, Edward Smith, Stephen Butler, Alerdo Carter, John Folsom, Jeremiah Ward, Ellis Towle, Martha Marston, Molly Morrill, Abigail French, and Elizabeth Sleeper.

Levi Morrill was chosen clerk, and Stephen Sleeper deacon. Dr. Samuel Shepard was called May 23d to take charge of this church and its branches at Stratham and Nottingham, and he was ordained at Stratham the last Wednesday of September of that year. Dr. Shepard's pastorate extended over a period of forty-four years, when he died Nov. 4, 1815, aged seventy-six years, four months, and thirteen days, and was buried only a short distance from the place where he had preached so long.

After Dr. Shepard's death the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Jonathan Thyng, Benjamin Pottle, Henry Veasey, Reuben Bell, and Elder Cheny. Rev. Jonathan Thyng died in Brentwood Dec. 21, 1840, aged eighty years. Rev. Henry Veasey, a native of Brentwood, died in Bow, April 4, 1825, aged thirty-nine years and six months. Rev. Samuel Cook commenced his labors in Brentwood June 3, 1827. In 1828 the

[1] By D. O. Waldron.

old wooden meeting-house was taken down and a new brick one erected, but not exactly on the same spot, the new one being on the north side of the road directly opposite from the old site. The new brick church was dedicated Nov. 4, 1828. The first anniversary of the Portsmouth Baptist Association was held at the new Baptist meeting-house in Brentwood, Oct. 7 and 8, 1829. The parsonage house was built in 1832. Mr. Cook was dismissed May 1, 1835. He died in Concord, N. H., Feb. 15, 1872, aged eighty-one years.

Rev. James W. Poland was publicly recognized as pastor of this church May 11, 1836, Rev. Samuel Cook preaching the sermon from Psalms lxiii. 2. Mr. Poland was dismissed in October, 1838, on account of ill health. In April, 1839, Rev. John Holbrook was obtained as his successor. In the latter part of 1840 a gracious revival was enjoyed. Soon after the pastor resigned. He died in Somerville, Mass., Aug. 13, 1879, aged eighty years. Bro. Horace Eaton, a recent graduate of New Hampton Institution, supplied the desk a while in 1841.

In April, 1842, Rev. Abel Philbrick became pastor, and the next year the Portsmouth Baptist Association held its fifteenth anniversary with this church. The past year this church has been visited by death, three of their valuable members having been called home to heaven.

In October, 1844, Rev. A. M. Swain was the pastor, remaining until 1849. He was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Learned. In the winter of 1853–54 a revival was enjoyed; the pastor was assisted by Rev. John Peacock in holding a meeting of several days, when many were hopefuly converted. Much to the regret of his people, Bro. Learned was obliged, on account of ill health, to close his labors with this church in the spring of 1854. In 1855, Rev. A. M. Swain was again called to minister to this people. In 1857 he talks of leaving, but it is hoped he will not. He preached his farewell sermon Oct. 24, 1858; his text was 1 Chronicles xxviii. 9. In the spring of 1859, Rev. William H. Jones was settled here as the pastor of this church. He closed his labors in February, 1861. June 27, 1861, Leonard B. Hatch was installed pastor, and labored there very acceptably for two years, when he resigned, preaching here for the last time May 31, 1863. Jesse M. Coburn was the next pastor, coming here some time in 1863, remaining until July 1, 1866. Rev. H. G. Hubbard was his successor; was here for two years, and preached his farewell sermon Nov. 8, 1868. His departure was deeply regretted by his people.

During the next year somewhat extensive repairs were made on the inside of the church building, and on their completion, in August, 1869, the Rev. Charles D. Swett received and accepted a call to become pastor of this church. He remained here four years. During his ministry the church celebrated their centennial, he preaching a sermon on the occasion. He delivered this sermon Oct. 19, 1871, the church being one hundred years old February 2d previous.

In October, 1873, Rev. J. H. Learned received and accepted a call to become pastor again for the second time, which position he held for three years, and resigned again in the fall of 1876 on account of ill health. Dec. 10, 1876, E. L. Scott accepted a call to this church, and was ordained here March 6, 1877, and closed his labors Oct. 14, 1877. Rev. C. H. Newhall succeeded him, and was pastor for three years, when he resigned. Oct. 31, 1880, Rev. George Ober was given a very unanimous call to become pastor of this old church and accepted; he began his labors Feb. 6, 1881, and is the present pastor.

This church is now (May, 1882) one hundred and eleven years old. Its Great Head has thus far preserved it through its changes. Its present membership is ninety-eight.

In the old records it is not ascertained when the first deacon (Deacon Sleeper) died, but of later ones the following is the record: Deacon Jonathan Veasey died Nov. 9, 1833, aged seventy-five; Deacon Edward Tuck died April 30, 1843, aged seventy-nine; Deacon Benjamin Veasey died March 16, 1868, aged seventy-nine; Deacon Israel S. Tuck died Sept. 25, 1872, aged seventy-one; Deacon Benjamin Veasey, Jr., died April 16, 1870, aged fifty-one. Present deacons, William T. Bean and Ira Thyng. Present clerk, D. O. Waldron.

Military Record.—The following is a list of those who enlisted from this town during the late rebellion:

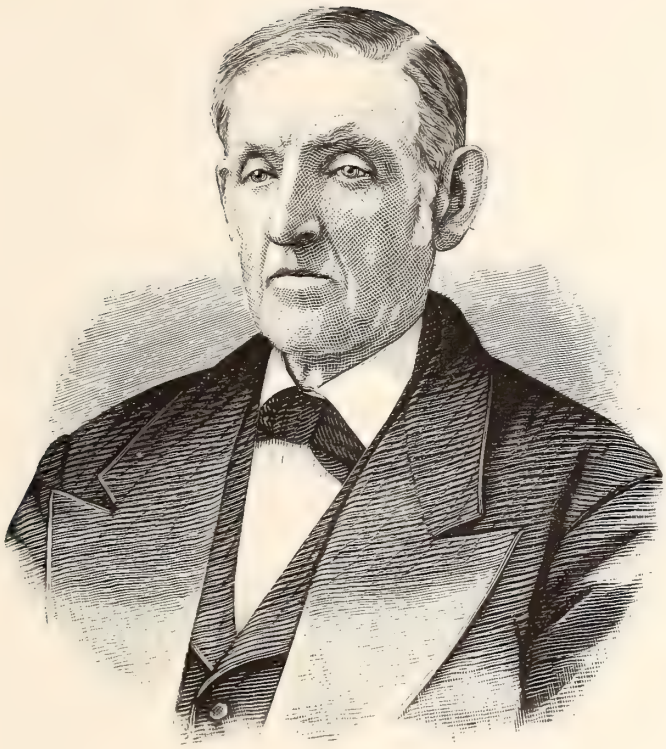
Joseph Geebo, Co. C, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.
Thomas Morrison, ——, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
Allen Turkey, Co. H, 5th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.
Reuben C. Gaines, ——, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863.
William M. Locke, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 27, 1863, and credited to town of Chester.
James W. McIntire, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. March 4, 1862.
William H. Hook, Co. A, 9th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. April 27, 1863.
Daniel Riley, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; killed Aug. 29, 1862.
Charles A. Glidden, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
Freeman Stockman, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. May 18, 1863.
Nathaniel B. Collins, 1st sergt. Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
John S. Rowell, sergt. Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; re-enl. and pro. 1st lieut. Dec. 24, 1863; pro. capt. Jan. 7, 1865; disch. July 17, 1865.
Isaac N. Morse, corp. Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. March 4, 1862.
John W. Clark, Co. H, 7th Regt.; enl. April 13, 1864; absent, sick, July 20, 1865; no discharge furnished.
James W. Marshall, Co. B, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 18, 1861; re-enl. and pro. to sergt. Feb. 27, 1864; disch. July 28, 1864.
Bernard McElroy, Co. A, 7th Regt.; enl. Oct. 29, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; disch. July 20, 1865.
John Cadigan, Co. D, 8th Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864; not officially accounted for.
Frank Howard, Co. C, 9th Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
Benjamin F. LaBue, corp. Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
Elbridge C. Brackett, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. June 4, 1865.

George W. Brackett, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
John L. Gilman, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. for disability Dec. 13, 1862.
Joshua W. Lane, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
Edward Nickett, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to corp.; trans. to Inv. Corps Sept. 1, 1863.
Dudley H. Robinson, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died Jan. 9, 1863.
Jonathan W. Robertson, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 4, 1865.
George O. Sanborn, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 4, 1865.
Charles G. Thing, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died Jan. 31, 1863.
Herman W. Veazey, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. June 28, 1865.
George A. Miles, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
John F. Worthen, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Batt. E, 1st U. S. A., Oct. 14, 1862.
Charles Davis, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 30, 1863.
John P. Bean, Co. C, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
John N. Kimball, Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. March 27, 1863.
Marcena W. Lane, Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
John Campbell, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. July 29, 1864; trans. to 6th N. H. Vol. June 1, 1865.
George Sawyer, Co. G, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863; trans. to 6th N. H. V. June 1, 1865; disch. July 17, 1865.
Oliver Thomas, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1864; not officially accounted for.
James H. Robinson, corp., Co. E, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
George R. Russell, sergt., Co. E, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
Josiah Morris, sergt., Co. E, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
Lorenzo D. Cate, Co. E, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
Frank A. Colby, Co. E, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1862; died, date unknown.
Frank W. Gould, Co. E, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
James F. Hazeltine, Co. E, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
Edward Hemmel, Co. E, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
George B. Lane, Co. E, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 17, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
Lewis W. Sinclair, Co. E, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1862; died July 25, 1863.
Marcus M. Tuttle, Co. E, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 15, 1862; deserted, date unknown.
Mark Carr, Co. A, 1st Cav.; enl. April 14, 1864; pro. to sergt.; disch. March 20, 1865, on account of wounds.
Joseph W. Chase, Co. B, 1st Cav.; enl. March 24, 1864; cap. June 29, 1864; no discharge given.
George Young, Co. B, 1st Cav.; enl. April 14, 1864; deserted April 17, 1864.
David E. Brown, Co. C, 1st Cav.; enl. April 5, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.
Horace S. Flanders, 1st Co. H. Art.; enl. July 22, 1863; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.
John H. Carr, 1st U. S. S. S., Co. E, corp.; enl. Sept. 9, 1861; pro. to sergt. Jan. 29, 1863; Sept. 20, 1863.
Charles O. Copp, Co. C, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; disch. June 4, 1865.
Andrew Jackson, ——, U. S. C. T.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864; no record here of him.
William Burrows, enl. Aug. 23, 1864; company and regiment unknown.
John J. Stallard, enl. Aug. 23, 1864; company and regiment unknown.
John E. Dunbar, enl. Aug. 10, 1864; company and regiment unknown.
James Miller, enl. Aug. 11, 1864; company and regiment unknown.
Simon Brown, enl. Aug. 13, 1864; company and regiment unknown.
Thomas Morrison, enl. Sept. 1, 1863; company and regiment unknown.
James Tracey, enl. Jan. 4, 1865; company and regiment unknown.
William Desell, Co. A, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.
William Barrows, Co. H, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864; des. gained from desertion; disch. June 14, 1863.
E. B. W. Stevens, Co. I, 5th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862; killed July 2, 1863.
Jonathan S. Rowe, Co. I, 5th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862; missing Dec. 13, 1862.
James Maloney, Co. F, 2d Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1864; deserted Feb. 4, 1865.
William Fisher, Co. I 2d Regt.; enl. Dec. 2, 1863; deserted Feb. 3, 1864.
Ambrose E. Rowell, Co. B, 3d Regt.; enl. Feb. 22, 1864; pro. to sergt.; disch. July 20, 1865.
George W. Bean, Co. B, 7th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. June 12, 1862; sergt. Dec. 22, 1864; disch. July 20, 1865.
George A. Robinson, Co. B, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1862; disch. June 28, 1865.
Charles Hall, Co. B, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 18, 1863.
Nat Wolf, Co. H, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 18, 1863.
James McKee, 11th Regt; enl. Dec. 19, 1863.
Andrew P. White, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863.
Henry Harkins, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
John F. Brown, Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. Feb. 14, 1865; trans. to 6th N. H. V.; disch. July 17, 1865.
Louis Douche, Co. K, 1st Cav.; enl. March 8, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.
John F. Dudley, Co. E, 2d Regt.; enl. June 3, 1861; pro. to sergt. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. June 21, 1864.
Freeman Stockman, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. May 18, 1863.
John W. Clark, Co. H, 7th Regt.; enl. April 13, 1864; absent sick July 20, 1865; no discharge furnished.
Josiah Norris, sergt., Co. E, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.

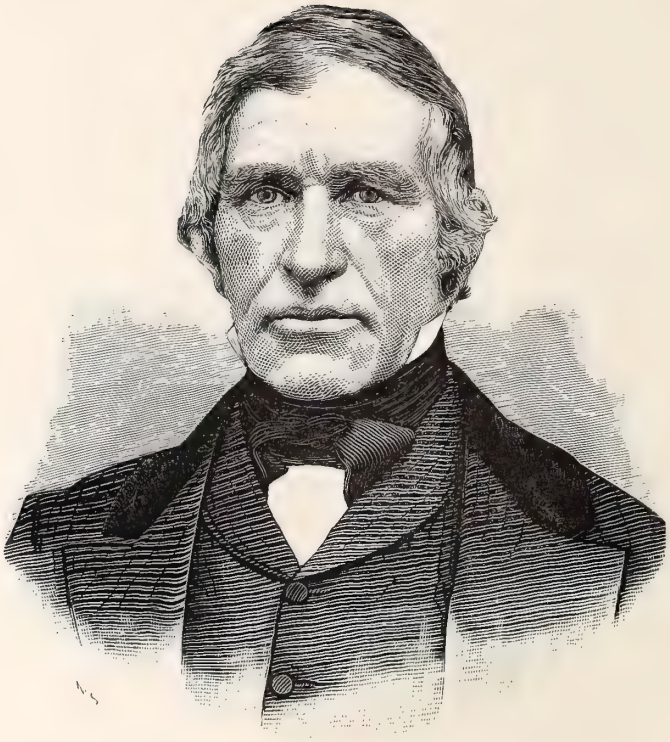
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ROBERT ROWE.

Robert Rowe was born in Brentwood, N. H., June 12, 1810. He is descended from one Robert Rowe, who resided in Kensington, N. H., prior to 1739. This original Robert was a farmer. He had twelve children, ten sons and two daughters; he was a captain of militia, and it may be mentioned as a remarkable fact that at one time all of his ten sons were members of his militia company. One of his sons was named Robert, born in Kensington in 1726, married in 1749 a Miss Abigail Tilton. They had two sons and two daughters,—Robert and Simon, Lovey and Aphia. He also was a farmer, and came to Brentwood between 1739 and 1749, and settled on the farm which the present Robert now owns. He was many years deacon of the Congregational Church, and was very rigid in his behavior and deportment, particularly so in his observance of the Sabbath. He was selectman of his town, and held various other town offices. Simon, his son, was born in Brentwood 1751, and in 1776 married Mary Morrison, of Haverhill, Mass. Their children were Jonathan, Simon, David, Benjamin, Anna, and Miriam. The last named of the sons is still living in Gilford, N. H. He (Simon) was a farmer, and died in the prime of life. Jonathan, his eldest son, was born in Brentwood, 1777; he married, in 1805, Anna Robinson,



Robert Rowe



SAMUEL MORRILL.

daughter of Joseph Robinson, of Brentwood. They had three sons,—Robert, whose portrait appears in connection with this sketch; Simon, born March 28, 1806; and Joseph, born Aug. 6, 1813. Jonathan was a farmer and surveyor; he was also a teacher of music, and for many years a teacher in the common schools. He led the choir in the Baptist Church forty consecutive years. In politics he was a Federalist and Whig, was selectman many years, and was one of the prominent local men of his day. He died 1845, his widow surviving him. The present Robert Rowe received whatever educational advantages the district schools of his town could furnish, and in addition to this private instruction from his father, under whose tutelage he learned surveying and other branches not then taught in the common schools. He resided on the farm with his father until his seventeenth year, when he apprenticed himself to one John Fifield to learn carpentering. This apprenticeship continued three years, when young Rowe went to Lynn, Mass., where he worked at his trade three summers, returning home during the winter months and manufacturing clap-boards, having introduced the first machine for that purpose ever used in the town of Brentwood. He continued this business winters and carpentering summers a few years, when he started business where he now continues. He began by manufacturing clap-boards, shingles, doors, sash, and blinds; this he followed several years, when he added the manufacture of wheels. The business has now grown to large proportions, and under the firm-name of Robert Rowe & Sons they manufacture wheels, bodies, seats, and gears. They employ from fifteen to twenty workmen, and their sales amount to twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars per year. He married, Dec. 25, 1834, Sally T., daughter of Henry Sinclair, of Brentwood; she was born Sept. 18, 1813. Their children are Harriet E. (deceased), wife of Aaron Brown, of Fremont; she died leaving one daughter named Nellie. Jonathan S., who enlisted in Company I, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, and lost his life at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.; James H., Joseph R., and George R. These three sons are in business with their father, and as an evidence of the standing of the family in the community, it may be stated that the father and each of the three sons is an incumbent of some town office. In politics Mr. Rowe has always been an outspoken Democrat. Belonging to the weaker political party, he has frequently been chosen as its candidate for county offices, and always ran ahead of his ticket, thus showing conclusively the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens. He is a trustee of the Swampscot Savings-Bank of Exeter, and has been from its organization. He is an attendant and supporter of the Baptist Church, and has been through life an enterprising, industrious, persevering man, conscientious in his dealings, economical in his habits, sincere in his friendships, unassuming in his manners; with a justifiable and commendable pride of character and family, he stands a representative of the better type of New England's worthy manhood. Of his three living sons, James H., born Sept. 1, 1844, married, August, 1868, Emma P., daughter of David Little. They have two children, Annie and John M. Joseph R., born Jan. 1, 1846, married, Sept. 6, 1871, Abby, daughter of John R. Robinson. They have one child, Lillian. George R., born Feb. 22, 1849, married, July 3, 1870, Betsy J., daughter of Lewis B. Gordon. They have two children, George Russell and Robert G.

SAMUEL MORRILL.

Samuel Morrill is descended from one Abram Morrill, who came from England to Boston, and belonged to what was then called the "Honorable Artillery." William Morrill, Esq., grandfather of Samuel, was born 1735. He was a farmer; was a Federalist in politics. Married Lydia Trask; they had eight children, viz.: Abram, William, Nathaniel, Jonathan, Nancy, Sarah, Eleanor, and ——. He died Jan. 28, 1812. William Morrill, his son, was born in 1768; was reared on farm; was twice married, first to Mary Gordon, born 1768, died May 26, 1799. They had four children,—Nathaniel, born July 23, 1791, died Nov. 3, 1791; Dolly, born April 6, 1794, married Samuel Dudley, died July 30, 1832; Zebedee, born July 10, 1796, married Lucy Potter, died Oct. 18, 1854; and Mary, born April 25, 1798, married Capt. John Fifield, died Oct. 4, 1861.

Capt. William Morrill married for his second wife Elizabeth Dudley, born 1775, died 1865. They had seven children, viz.: Sally Dudley, born April 25, 1798, married Henry Marshall; Samuel, born March 29, 1803; John Dudley, born July 25, 1805, married, first, Lavinia Robinson, second, Ruth Stevens, died July 10, 1875; Anna, born July 20, 1807, died Dec. 30, 1869; William, born April 2, 1810, married Mary Ann Tuck, Dec. 20, 1838, died Nov. 7, 1842; Washington, born Jan. 3, 1813; Frederick, born Aug. 24, 1815, married Mrs. Annie Hungerford, died Dec. 29, 1872.

Capt. William Morrill derives his title from having been captain of a militia company. In politics he was a Whig; he held the various town offices in his time, and was a member of the Congregational Church. He died Aug. 22, 1838. William Morrill, Jr., had three children,—Catharine Louisa, born Nov. 5, 1839; Marietta, born March 31, 1841; William Henry, born Oct. 5, 1842, was a member of Company E, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and lost his life in the battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862, aged nineteen years.

Samuel Morrill, whose portrait appears herewith, grew to manhood on the farm with his father, receiving only such educational advantages as the schools of his native town afforded. At the age of twenty-one he left the paternal home and went to Gilford,

N. H., and engaged in farming, remaining there about twenty years. He married Miss Lydia Sanborn, of Brentwood, born December, 1802. They have two children,—Chester C., born Aug. 3, 1827, and Caroline F., born July, 1831. Chester C. married Arvilla O. Robinson, daughter of Jonathan Robinson, and resides now in Sparta, Wis.

Mr. Morrill is a Republican in politics, and was representative to Legislature in 1851–52. Has held various town offices, and stands high in the respect and esteem of his acquaintances. He is spending life's autumn at the old homestead, which has been in the possession of the family more than ninety years.

JONATHAN MORRILL.

Jonathan Morrill is eighth in line of descent from Abraham Morrill, who emigrated from England and settled in the town of Salisbury, Mass., about the year 1660. He was one of the pioneers of that ancient settlement, a man of sterling character, and noted for his many virtues. Jonathan Morrill was born May 28, 1786, in Brentwood, N. H. He received a fairly liberal education for that day, and as he grew up to manhood developed in a marked degree the many virtues for which his ancestors had been noted. He was a farmer, and also for several years was engaged in manufacturing carding-machines for carding wool. He held the office of selectman thirteen years, between the years 1818 and 1845, and also other town offices. He represented Brentwood in the Legislature two years, and was elected to the State Senate in 1843 and 1844. Mr. Morrill was an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, honest and upright in all his dealings, and highly esteemed for his sterling worth and the strict integrity of his character. In politics he was a Democrat. He died leaving behind him one daughter, Sarah M., born May 27, 1834, died May, 1880. She was a very intelligent lady, and among other effects left at her death quite an interesting and extensive cabinet of natural curiosities and antiquarian specimens.

Justus J. Bean, who inserts accompanying portrait and pays this tribute to the memory of Jonathan Morrill, was born in Danville, N. H., Jan. 28, 1830. He resided there until about six years of age, then went to Raymond, where he remained a while; thence to Fremont, where he lived till the age of twenty-one. He lived with Albert Brown fifteen years, then came to live with Esq. Morrill, and remained with him to the time of the old gentleman's demise. Upon the death of Mr. Morrill his property descended to his daughter, and a few years later she, dying childless, rewarded the constancy Mr. Bean had shown to the family by bequeathing to him the entire estate, valued at several thousand dollars.

SAMUEL PRESCOTT.

Samuel Prescott was born Nov. 10, 1809. His father was Jeremiah Prescott, who was a farmer, and who lived and owned the land where the county farm is now located. He was twice married, and had seven children by first wife and two by latter, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Chase. Samuel was one of the children by this second marriage. His father died when he was about seven years of age, and the family being left in poor circumstances, Samuel at the tender age of eight years stepped from under the ancestral roof to seek and carve his own fortune. He passed through many vicissitudes and changed his home many times before he arrived at the age of manhood. He managed, however, to secure a fair education at the common schools of his town, and on Jan. 15, 1838, he married Mary E., daughter of Eliphalet Robinson, of Brentwood. She was born Dec. 10, 1818, and they were married by Rev. John Gunnison. Immediately after his marriage he went to Newport, Me., and engaged in farming. His health became very poor, however, and after four or five years he gave up farming. He lived in Maine about fourteen years, then returned to his native town and engaged in farming, milling, and also occasionally worked at carriage-building. Their children were as follows: James B., born Oct. 8, 1838; Samuel C., born April 10, 1843, died Dec. 3, 1854; Mary E., born Oct. 31, 1849; an infant, born June 16, 1859, died a few weeks later; Howard L., born April 11, 1864. James B. married Hannah D. Clifford, in Boston, Dec. 29, 1860. They have one child, George B., born Aug. 2, 1862. Mary E. married Charles Snyder, of New York City, Nov. 24, 1870, in Brentwood, by Rev. C. D. Sweatt. Children: Charles B., born June 19, 1872, and Byron P., born Sept. 27, 1874. Charles Snyder was born Oct. 8, 1837, in New York City. When he grew up he learned carpentering, and engaged in business with a partner. They were for a time very successful, but just prior to the civil war, when the great financial panic came and nearly all business in New York was suspended, he closed out his shop. Nothing better offering, he enlisted in the Metropolitan police force. In about a year he was appointed to the position of detective, and shortly after to roundsman. After a year or two he was appointed sergeant of police, which position he held to the time of his death, which occurred very suddenly from paralysis. He died in New York City, Nov. 12, 1880, and was brought to and interred in Brentwood Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott reside with their daughter, Mrs. Snyder, at the old homestead, and to Mrs. Snyder's credit be it said she surrounds them with all the comforts and conveniences calculated to make their remaining days pass as pleasantly as possible.

She has two promising boys, and is giving them the advantages of an education, reasoning rightly that it is the best legacy she can bequeath them.

Jonathan Marvel

CHAPTER XX.

CANDIA.[1]

Geographical—Topographical—Names of Early Settlers—Bounds of the Town—First Town Meeting—Officers Elected—Documentary History—Ecclesiastical History—Free-Will Baptist Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Educational—Early Roads—College Graduates—Military History.

THE town of Candia lies in the western part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Deerfield; on the east by Raymond; on the south by Chester and Auburn; and on the west by Merrimac County. The surface of the town is elevated, and the soil hard of cultivation.

The town of Candia was settled in about 1743. Among the pioneers were Daniel McClune, William Turner, Benjamin Smith, Winthrop Wells, John, Theophilus, and Jacob Sargent, Dr. Samuel Moore, Enoch Rowell, and Obededom Hull. William Turner purchased his lot in 1741, and there is a tradition that his daughter Sarah was the first white child born in the town.

A petition was presented to the General Assembly, dated March 22, 1763, praying to be set off as a distinct parish, signed by the following persons, who probably constituted most of the voters in town: Benjamin Bachelder, Samuel Moores, Jonathan Hills, Samuel Towle, Nicklus Smith, Jonathan Towle, Nath[l] Ingalls, Theophilus Clough, John Karr, Thomas Chretchet, Samuel Eastman, John Clay, Moses Baker, Theop. Sargent, Stephen Webster, Joseph Smith, Jeremiah Bean, Zebedee Berry, Phineas Towle, William Turner, Winthrop Wells, Abraham Fitts, Sherburn Rowe, Asel Quimby, Gilman Dudley, Zachariah Clifford, Enoch Colby, Moses Smart, Nath[l] Emerson, John Sargent, Jonathan Bean, Benj. Smith, James McClure, Stephen Palmer, Jacob Sargent, Ichabod Robie, Elisha Bean, David Hills.

The prayer was granted and a charter given, dated Dec. 17, 1763. The boundaries were as follows:

"Beginning at the North East Corner of said Parish, on the Line of the Township of Nottingham at a Hemlock tree, at the head of the Old Hundred-acre Lotts; then runs South twenty Nine Degrees West, joining to said lotts as they are Entered on the Proprietors' Records, about four miles to a stake and stones; then West North West to a Maple Tree, being the North East bounds of the Lott Number forty-three, in the Second part of the Second Division, and continuing the same course by towerhill pond to a stake and stones, what completes five miles and a half upon this course; then North Twenty Nine Degrees East to a Pitch Pine, which is the South West Boundary of the Eighty acre lott in the Third Division, Number one hundred twenty-three; then North twenty Nine Degrees East to Nottingham Line, and then on that Line to the Hemlock Tree first mentioned."

Samuel Emerson, Esq., was appointed to call the first meeting. The meeting was holden March 13, 1764.

Moderator, Dr. Samuel Moores.

Parish Clerk, Dr. Samuel Moores.

Constable, Winthrop Wells.

Selectmen, Lieut. Benjamin Bachelder, John Sargent, Jeremiah Bean.

Tythingman, John Clay.

Surveyors of Highways, Lieut. Samuel Towl, Moses Baker, Elisha Bean, Zebedee Berry.

Fence-Viewers, Matthew Ramsey, Stephen Webster.

Hawards, Stephen Palmer, Moses Smart.

Deer Inspectors, Theophilus Clough, Jonathan Bean.

Committee to Examine the Selectmen's Accompts, Stephen Webster, Walter Robie, Nathaniel Emerson.

On the first leaf of the old records is the following:

"A Parish Book of Records, No. 1, Kept by Samuel Moores, Esq., from the Incorporation of said Parish up to October, 1793, and at his Decease succeeded by Samuel Moores, Jr., and kept until March, 1798; and then by Walter Robie, Esq., until March, 1806; and then by Richard Emerson until the month of October, 1806, when he Deceased; and then by John Lane until March, 1820; and then by Peter Eaton until March, 1831; and then by Frederick Fitts until March, 1832; and then by S. A. Sargent until March, 1836; and then by Dr. Samuel Sargent until Feb. 1840."

The old book closed in 1807.

The selectmen the first year charge: "Paid Asahel Quimby for a constable's staff, £4." This was old tenor, equal to about sixty-seven cents. The staff is now in possession of Edmund Hills, Esq. It is of hard wood, about eighteen inches long, and an inch and a half in diameter, stained black, with a pewter ferule about three inches long on one end. It was a badge of office.

The town was formerly called *Charmingfare*, the first visitors being so well pleased with its site as a place of residence. It received its present name in honor of Governor Benning Wentworth, who was once a prisoner on the Isle of Candia in the Mediterranean Sea.

Building the Meeting-House.—At a meeting of the parish, held Sept. 8, 1766,

"Voted, to build a meeting House.

"Voted, that the meeting house Shall be set on or near the North west corner of the Parsonage lot, so called.

"Voted, that the meeting house frame Shall be Begun upon the 22 Day of this instant September; John Clay, Walter Robie, Esq., Benja. Cass, Moses Baker, Jonathan Bean, Nathl. Emerson, and Abraham Fitts, a Committee."

They voted to raise sixty pounds, to be paid in work at two shillings and sixpence per day for common hands, or in lumber, and to hire workmen, etc., the frame to be completed by the last day of October. If any did not pay in work or lumber the constable was to collect it in money. The house was to be forty-five feet wide and fifty-five feet long. Five pounds lawful money was voted to be raised, to be used by the committee, if needed.

At a meeting, Oct. 20, 1766,

"Voted, that the Selectmen shall Assess a Sufficient Sum to finish the meeting house Fraim.

"Voted, That there Be Provided for Raising Supper, Codfish, Potatoes, and Butter."

At a meeting, Feb. 5, 1767, it was voted to sell the pew-ground for the wall pews, and William Baker,

[1] Condensed from Rev. Benjamin Chase's excellent "History of Chester."

Dr. Samuel Moores, and William Turner were chosen a committee to sell it, and take care that the frame be boarded, shingled, and underpinned. The pew-ground was sold Feb. 19, 1767.

Sept. 17, 1767, it was voted "to sell the ground for six more pews behind the men's and women's seats, in order to finish the outside of the meeting-house this fall as far as said pew-ground will go." It was sold Oct. 1, 1767. The purchase was to be paid in merchantable pine boards at eighteen shillings per thousand, and shingles at seven shillings per thousand, by the first day of June. The second sale, the same articles at the market price.

Nov. 23, 1767, it was voted "that the meeting-house shall be glazed this fall, as soon as may be conveniently done by way of assessment," and liberty was given to cut timber on the parsonage and school lots to make red-oak hogshead staves to defray the expense, "to be three feet eight inches long, and delivered at the meeting-house by the tenth day of February next."

Aug. 28, 1769, voted that the meeting-house committee build the men's and women's seats in the meeting-house.

June 15, 1773, voted that there shall be a pulpit built in six months. Jonathan Bagley dissented.

Feb. 21, 1775, it was voted to sell ground for pews in the gallery to the highest bidder, and the finishing the meeting-house to the lowest bidder.

March 9, 1779, "Voted that the Seats Shall be made in the Galleries, and the Brest work lined this season."

July 21, 1783, it was voted "that ye Brest work and seats in the Galleries in the meeting house be Built the Present Year." The committee "Shall Build a pew in the front Galleries, from Pillar to Pillar, for the use of Singers."

March 29, 1796, the question was taken about building a steeple and porch, and negatived, fifty-two to fifty-nine, but a vote was passed to give up the stairway and sell it for pew-ground, to go towards building a steeple and porch, provided a sufficient number of men can be found to build the rest of the steeple and porch. They were built.

March 9, 1802, it was voted to raise one hundred and twenty-five dollars to be annexed to what is subscribed towards purchasing a bell. It seems that Maj. Samuel Moore had purchased a weathercock of Mr. Jones, of Newburyport, and had failed to pay him; in 1802 the town voted to pay him.

The old house was burned Jan. 25, 1828, and the present one built the same year.

Hiring and Settling Ministers.—In the selectmen's account for 1764 is an item, "Paid John Clay for boarding the minister, £4."

1765. "Paid Mr. Gilman for preaching fourteen sabbaths £14. Theophilus Sargent going to Exeter after a minister, 5*s*. Lieut. Bachelder, going to Hampton after a minister, 4*s*. Theo. Clough, for going after a minister, 5*s*."

1766. Mr. Gilman, preaching twelve Sabbaths. Mr. Hillard, preaching four Sabbaths. There were some Presbyterians in the parish who probably asked not to be rated, and it was voted, "Concerning those persons that call themselves Presbyterians, past in the negative."

1767. John Clay, Ichabod Robie, and Moses Baker were chosen a committee to hire a minister, and Mr. Webster was paid for fifteen Sabbaths, £18.

1768. The former committee was re-elected, and £20 voted to hire preaching, and Mr. Gilman paid for fifteen and Mr. Hall two Sabbaths. Mr. Clay is paid for boarding Mr. Hall and his horse two weeks, and John Clay, Esquire Robie, Moses Baker, Ichabod Robie, and Abraham Fitts are paid for going after ministers.

June 8, 1768. "Voted, that there Shall be a minister Settled as soon as may be Conveniently done.

"Voted, that the Comt^{e} that is appointed to hire Preaching, shall appoint a day of Fasting and Prayer, in order to the Calling of a Gospel minister, and hire a minister upon probation or trial.

"Voted, that the Parish have *Pitched* upon Mr. Tristram Gilman as a minister, that the Committee shall hire upon trial in order to for settlement."

September, 1768, they voted to give Mr. Gilman "forty pounds for 1769; add two pounds ten shillings per ann. until it amounts to sixty pounds; that he shall have the improvement of half of the parsonage, and to bring more into cultivation, and to build a house suitable for a minister as soon as may be (conveniently done); afterwards, £5 per ann., till it amounts to £70."

November 7th, they voted him the whole of the parsonage. Mr. Gilman declined the call.

June 29, 1769, voted to raise £20, lawful, to be laid out in preaching, and Walter Robie, Dr. Samuel Moores, and Benjamin Cass were chosen a committee to lay out the money. Voted to make choice of one of the three ministers for further trial, and a "universal Choice" made of Mr. Jonathan Searle.

Aug. 28, 1769, the parish gave Mr. Searle a call, and offered him £40 and the use of the parsonage, and bring thirty acres under improvement and find him a convenient dwelling-house. Mr. Searle gave a negative answer.

Mr. Searle is paid for preaching ten Sabbaths, Mr. Joseph Currier for two, and Mr. Thomas Lancaster for four Sabbaths.

Nov. 26, 1770, it was voted "to give Mr. David Jewett a call to the work of the ministry amongst us, and to give him £50, lawful, the first year, and add £5 per year until it amounts to £65 per year, and that to be his stated salary, with the income of the parsonage; to finish the house, build a barn, and dig a well as soon as can conveniently be done." Mr. Jewett's answer was in the affirmative, and is upon the records.

Feb. 5, 1771, it was voted that he be ordained the first Wednesday of September next.

March 11, 1777,

"Voted, that all those persons that have heretofore Joined with the Baptist Society in Deerfield, bring a Certificate within two months from this Date, from the assessors of said Baptist Society, that they were rated there, then the Selectmen of this parish are to make a Draw back of the minister rate the present year."

In the parish accounts the rates of the following persons were abated for 1776, they being Baptists: Benjamin Rowel, Benjamin Carr, Capt. John Sargent, Ensign Jonathan Bagley, Robert Smart, Jonathan Woodman, Edward Critchet, Thomas Critchet, and William Turner.

Feb. 8, 1779, "Voted that the Parish Desires mr. Jewett to ask a Dismission from this People of the Pastoral Care and Charge he has taken upon him."

A committee was at the same time chosen to *treat* with Mr. Jewett. Money had depreciated in value, and in consequence, probably, Mr. Jewett asked for more salary.

May 27, 1779, "Voted unanimously not to make any addition to mr. Jewett's Salary for the Present year."

"Voted, to Chuse a Committee of seven to Confer with mr. Jewett, and see what he will take as to his Civil Contract with this People, and ask a Dismission by way of a Council from the Pastoral Care and Charge he had taken upon him."

Mr. Jewett probably made a communication, for June 10,

"Voted, not to act any thing upon the paper or letter Subscribed to the moderator of this, and Signed by mr. Jewet, and read at this meeting."

Another committee was chosen and empowered to settle with Mr. Jewett as to the civil contract.

March 6, 1780, a vote was taken respecting making Mr. Jewett satisfaction by making up his salary. Negatived, forty-four to eighteen.

It appears that Mr. Jewett had made a proposition in writing to submit the matters in controversy to a mutual council of five statesmen. The parish chose the latter, and raised a committee of five to give and take bonds. The referees were chosen, but a part of them declined to attend, and Judge Weare advised another trial for settlement. Mr. Jewett made a long communication, and the parish voted to comply with his proposals. The currency had depreciated, and Mr. Jewett had built wall on the parsonage, which he claimed pay for. He was dismissed, and I have no further knowledge of him.

March 13, 1781, it was voted not to raise any money to hire preaching, but the deacons were chosen a committee to lay out the money subscribed.

Jan. 7, 1782, it was voted to employ the Rev. Mr. Prince for the term of six or seven years "to preach amongst us." He was to have the use of the parsonage, and a hired hand six months in each year. He was blind. He preached seven years. His son Caleb resided in Candia, and was a deacon many years.

May 23, 1789, "Voted to hire Mr. How to preach three months."

July 12, 1790, it was voted, seventy-six to twelve, to give the Rev. Jesse Remington a call, and give him the use of the parsonage and sixty pounds lawful money, and draw him twenty cords of wood yearly, with the privilege of cutting on the parsonage what should be sufficient in addition to keep his fires. He was ordained Oct. 20, 1790; died March 3, 1815.

Rev. Isaac Jones was ordained Feb. 7, 1816; dismissed May 12, 1818.

Rev. Abraham Wheeler was installed Jan. 13, 1819; dismissed Oct. 29, 1832.

Rev. Charles P. Russell, ordained Dec. 25, 1833; dismissed May 26, 1841.

Rev. William Murdoch, ordained Dec. 1, 1841; dismissed July 5, 1854.

Rev. William T. Herrick, installed July 5, 1854; dismissed July 2, 1858.

Rev. E. N. Hidden, installed Nov. 2, 1859; dismissed Dec. 31, 1864.

Oct. 10, 1865, a call was extended to Rev. Lauren Armsby, formerly of Chester.

The number of church-members in 1816 was twenty-eight; in 1822, seventy; in 1823, one hundred and eighty-two; in 1824, two hundred and fifteen; in 1857, two hundred and sixty-eight.

In 1869 a church organ was purchased at an expense of four hundred and fifty dollars.

Union or Free Will Society and Church.—There was quite an interest in religion near the mountain in Nottingham in 1799, which extended into the neighboring towns, and in 1802 a church was organized, the members living in Nottingham, Deerfield, Candia, and Raymond. There was another revival in 1810, and another in 1815. Moses Bean, a son of Reuben Bean, of Candia, was ordained at Deerfield, 1810. The first marriage solemnized by him on record is May 1, 1810. He built the meeting-house at the village about 1816, after the revival. In 1818 the church was divided, the brothers and sisters in Deerfield and Nottingham forming one church, and those in Candia and Raymond forming another, but giving to every individual liberty to belong to the church he or she desired. They entered into covenant and constituted a church, which is signed in behalf of the church by Jeremiah Fullonton.

There is a catalogue dated 1821 (although some were added later), containing about two hundred and twenty names, some belonging to Deerfield and some to Epping. In the record of a church meeting, August, 1820, it is said that five were baptized and "above one hundred spoke in meeting." At a church meeting May 24, 1824, it was agreed to divide the church by the town line, and those near the line have liberty to join which church they should desire. Samuel Dudley was chosen deacon, and William Turner, clerk. Sept. 9, 1830, agreed to a new covenant, and sixty-three names are appended.

The new meeting-house was built in 1847. The basement and vestry cost $400, and the superstructure cost $1500. The following are among the preachers employed:

Previous to the division the name of Elder David Harriman is frequently found. Elder Moses Bean

was the son of Reuben Bean, and grandson of David Bean, and seems to have been in a sense the father of the church, as he built the first meeting-house, and it was voted Nov. 17, 1824, "to receive Elder Moses Bean as pastor of this church." Nov. 15, 1830, Elder Bean resigned and Elder J. Knowles was called; dismissed, and Elder B. S. Manson chosen; dismissed April 4, 1839, and Elder S. P. Furnald chosen; dismissed, and Elder S. Whitney chosen.

Methodist Episcopal Church and Society.—Moses Colby came from Hawke (Danville) in 1806, and purchased the John Sargent place. He was the first Methodist in Candia, and his children have ever been efficient supporters of that denomination. Others moved into town or became Methodists and retained their connection with or joined the churches of Hawke, Poplin, and Sandown. When the church was organized at Chester, now Auburn, they generally united with that and constituted a class.

A society and church were formed in Candia in 1859, and they then erected a place of worship, with a stone basement for a vestry, at the expense of $1500. There is a membership of about forty, and they have been regularly supplied with a Conference preacher: Henry Nutter, 1859; Lorenzo Draper, 1860–61; James Adams, 1862–63; N. H. Chase, 1864–65; James Adams, 1866; Silas Green, 1867–69.

Schools.—At a meeting April 4, 1764, "Voted £100, old tenor, to Hire Schooling." The selectmen paid Dr. Moore for keeping school, £40. In 1765, £200 was voted and paid Daniel Row for keeping school; £9 3*s.* 6*d.* to Zachariah Clifford or his wife for keeping school. In 1766 they voted to raise £250, old tenor, or £12 10*s.* lawful money, equal thereto, to hire schooling. They paid Master Haselton for keeping school one month, £2; paid Isaac Clifford's wife for keeping school, six weeks and one day, 17*s.*; Zachariah Clifford's wife, 12*s.*; Mr. Bowen, for keeping school, £1 16*s.* 9*d.*

Money is paid that year to the south quarter, to the southeast quarter, to the centre quarter, to the west quarter, and to the northeast quarter. In 1767 Master Shaw is paid for keeping school in the south quarter, Esquire Moore and Nathaniel Emerson in the centre quarter; and Israel Gilman's wife in the northeast quarter. There was a Paul Jewett who kept school several years; also Richard Clifford's wife, Samuel Buswell, and Ezekiel Worthen. In 1773 a motion was made to hire a grammar school master (that is, one to teach the languages); negatived.

"And likewise it is voted that ye Parish Does Except [accept] of a Reading and writing School this Present year, and that Each Quarter Respectively shall have the Liberty to Choose there own School master upon ye Proviso the major Part of Each Quarter Shall be agreed in one Person within the Space of ten Days from this Date, and make application to the Selectmen to Employ him."

In 1744, Abraham Fitts, Master Forsaith, Master Otis, Mrs. Hazzard, Mrs. Rendall, and Mrs. Cram are teachers.

In 1778, £80 lawful was raised for schooling.

In 1782, paper money being nearly worthless, it was voted to raise one hundred silver dollars for schooling.

The present division of Candia into thirteen school districts was made in 1844, but it does not appear by the records what proportion of money each district has had.

Candia has made liberal expenditures for schools; has had, besides the town schools, a high school in the fall a large portion of the time; and the town, as will be seen, has furnished a large number of graduates and professional men.

Votes passed by the Parish of Candia respecting the Revolutionary War.—July 18, 1774, Abraham Fitts was chosen to meet at Exeter on the 21st to join in the choice of delegates to the General Congress.

Jan. 3, 1775, Lieut. Moses Baker was chosen to represent the parish in a meeting at Exeter on the 25th instant.

Walter Robie, Esq., Capt. Nathaniel Emerson, Dr. Samuel Moore, Mr. Benjamin Cass, and Mr. Jacob Worthen were chosen a committee to inspect all persons who do not conform to the advice of the late General Congress.

"Voted, to buy a barrel of powder, flints, and lead, answerable thereto as a Parish stock.

"Voted, Capt. Emerson, Lieut. Baker, and Ens. Bean Desire all the males in Candia, from sixteen to sixty years old, to meet at Some Convenient time at the meeting-house in Candia, in order for viewing with arms and ammunition.

"Voted, that the People, as above mentioned, shall meet at the meeting house in Candia this day fortnight, at one of the Clock in the afternoon."

Feb. 21, 1775,—

"Voted, that the Parish Do Confirm ye Transactions of the last meeting and approve of what the Committee of Inspection have Drawn up, Relating to ye affairs of the Present Day, and made an addition to ye Committee of inspection of four Persons, (Viz.) Dea. Nathl Burpee, Mr. Abrm. Fitts, Lieut. Moses Baker, and mr. Ichabod Robie."

May 11, 1775, Dr. Samuel Moore was chosen to represent the parish in the Provincial Congress, to be held at Exeter, May 17th.

June 14, 1775, Capt. Nathaniel Emerson, Lieut. Moses Baker, and Dr. Samuel Moores were chosen a committee to consult with the several officers, towns, parishes, or committees out of the same what way or manner shall be thought best to regulate the militia in this regiment according to the direction of Congress.

April 3, 1777, ten dollars each year was voted to each of those eighteen persons who had enlisted for three years, and a committee chosen to collect the money (if any) which had been subscribed.

At an adjournment April 8th ten dollars to each was added to the above. A committee was also chosen to inquire and see how much time and money each person has expended in supporting the war since the Concord fight. The committee reported as follows, which was accepted:

"Concord men, 1s. per day and extra charges.
"8 months men, with Lieut. Emerson, 4 dollars each.
"8 months men, with Lieut. Dustin, 2 dollars each.
"Winter Hill men, with Capt. Baker, 1 dollar each.
"1 year's men to York 8 dollars; those to Delaware, 2 dollars each.
"Ty—— men, 13⅔ dollars each.
"New York men last fall, 2 dollars each.
"Joseph Bean to Canada, 20 dollars."

May 19, 1777, Moses Baker, Walter Robie, Abraham Fitts, I. Rowe, and Benjamin Cass were chosen a committee to affix and settle the prices of goods and articles in the parish of Candia, in pursuance of an act in addition to the regulation act. (See in the History of Chester for 1779, pp. 142, 143.)

Jan. 19, 1778, a committee was appointed to procure our quota of Continental soldiers for three years or during the war, and at an adjournment in February another committee of five was chosen to make further trial.

April 20th, the committee was instructed to make further trial, and hire money and pursue the business without loss of time.

Aug. 3, 1778, a committee was chosen to make inquiries respecting the families of those in the Continental service for three years, and supply them with the necessaries of life.

Aug. 19, 1779, it was voted to adopt measures similar to the town of Portsmouth, and use the utmost of our power in reducing the prices of the necessaries of life, and gain the credit of our currency. Capt. Sargent and John Clifford were chosen delegates to attend a convention at Concord.

Oct. 26, 1779, it was voted to comply with the prices that the late convention stated, and a committee of seven was chosen to state prices upon articles which the convention did not, and to carry the same into execution.

July 4, 1780, a committee was chosen to hire twelve soldiers by way of a parish tax. A committee was also chosen to make an average of what every person had done in the war since it commenced.

July 10, 1780, a committee was chosen to assist the selectmen in procuring our quota of beef for the Continental army.

Nov. 14, 1781, it was voted that the selectmen make a tax in Indian corn to pay the six- and three-months' men. There had been several votes passed respecting raising soldiers, which had proved ineffectual.

June 17, 1782, it was voted to divide the parish into as many classes as will supply the deficiency, and if any class or person refuse to pay their proportion for hiring a soldier they shall pay double, to be assessed by the selectmen.

College Graduates.—The following were graduates of Dartmouth; David Pillsbury, 1827; Frederick Parker, 1828; John H. Quimby, 1829; William H. Duncan, 1830; Moses H. Fitts, 1831; Ephraim Eaton, Jesse Eaton Pillsbury, 1833; Richard E. Lane, 1841; Lorenzo Clay, 1843; Moses Patten, 1850; John D. Emerson, 1853; Jonathan C. Brown, 1853; Daniel D. Patten, 1855; Samuel C. Bean, 1858; Joseph F. Dudley, 1858; Albert Palmer, 1858; C. C. Sargent, Samuel F. French, Wilson Palmer, and Alanson Palmer, 1860; William R. Patten, 1861; Luther W. Emerson, 1862; George H. French, 1863; and Charles Hubbard, 1865.

The following are graduates of other colleges: James P. Lane, Amherst; Alvah Smith, Michigan University; and Henry R. Morrill, Wesleyan University.

The following is a list of professional men natives of Candia not graduates of colleges: Moses Palmer, minister; Moses Bagley, Isaiah Lane, Thomas Wheat, Franklin Fitts, J. W. Robie, J. F. Fitts, physician; Jacob Read and J. T. Moore, lawyers; and James H. Eaton.

There are living in this town 104 persons who are over 70 years of age: 70 between 70 and 80 years; 31 between 80 and 90 years, and three over 90 years; one has arrived at the age of 100 years; 49 of the above are males, 55 are females. In the above are 14 widowers and 31 widows, and three who were never married, two females and one male. There are living in this town 24 persons who have represented the town in the State Legislature. There were 26 deaths in this town in 1881, 15 males and 11 females; 8 were over 80 years, and 5 between 70 and 80.

Military Record, 1861–65.—The following enlisted prior to any bounty being paid by the town:

J. Lane Fitts.	Charles Turner.
Stephen Dearborn, killed at James Island.	Horace Dearborn.
	Albert Harlow.
George Emerson, killed at Fredericksburg.	Chester C. Smith.
	J. Henry Worthen.
Wells C. Haines, wounded at Bull Run, taken prisoner, and died at Richmond.	John Sullivan.
	Stephen Fifield.
	William Robinson.
John G. Burbeck.	James Gannon.
David Bedee.	George Robinson.
William Bedee.	William Daniels.
Richard B. Brown.	George A. Turner.
John Brennard.	Guilford Batchelder.
Francis Fifield.	E. Morrill.
Edmund J. Langley.	David R. Daniels, died in army.
Lewis B. Carr.	David Dudley, died in Maryland.
Edwin J. Godfrey.	John Hall.
George W. Clay.	William Roberts.
Rufus Ward.	Charles B. Carr.
Henry Buzzell.	E. Matthews.
Lorenzo Fifield.	Charles Robinson.
William Norton.	David Norton, Jr.
Richard Norton.	Henry Norton.
Lucien Carr.	Reuben Batchelder.

The following is a list of names of those who received a bounty of three hundred dollars each at the time Capt. W. R. Patten enlisted his company. Here is the receipt:

"We severally acknowledge to have received from the town of Candia the sums set to our names, agreeable to the vote of the town passed August 14th, 1862, to encourage volunteer enlistments into the service of the United States for the term of three years."

William R. Patten, captain.	Robert Clark.
William Clark, sickened in the army, returned to Concord and died.	Ansell Emerson.
	R. Baxter Brown, 1st lieut.
	Henry W. Rowe.

Lewellyn Wallace, died in army.
Charles R. Rowe.
George W. Hartford.
Edwin Haines.
Frank Sovaine.
Edward B. Robinson.
Thomas C. Runnells.
Oliver Haynes.
George Mead, died.
Dexter Read.
Woodbury Hartford.
Joel P. Bean, returned, died.
Jesse D. Bean.
N. F. Brown.
Daniel Brown, Jr., died.
E. W. Foss.
C. R. Stacy.
Charles E. Wason.
Manson M. Bricket.
Levi Barker, Jr.
Frederick F. Emerson.
Charles M. Lane.
Nathaniel Hardy, died.
Charles C. Page.
Leonard F. Dearborn.
George W. Griffin.
Heman O. Mathews.
Charles C. Brown.
E. F. Brown, died.
N. J. Dearborn.
Rufus Ward.
Ezekiel Shurtleff.
John H. Harrison.
Thomas J. Morrill.
Joseph L. Gleason.
Albert M. Morrill.
Augustus B. Gile.
James H. Morrill.
Charles A. Jones.
Hiram G. Gleason.
George C. Fifield.
Asa E. Buswell.
John A. Gile
Daniel C. Davis.
Woodbury D. Dearborn.
Reuben H. Dunn.
George W. Brown, Jr.
William Collins.

The following is a list of volunteers for nine months, who were paid a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars each: Levi Barker, Andrew J. Mead, Daniel B. Langley, Edward P. Lane, died at New Orleans, Henry T. Eaton, Walter W. Bean, Franklin Clay, John H. Bean, Samuel C. Nay, P. Gerrish Robinson, Daniel Hall, died at New Orleans, Frederick Clay, Joseph Avery, George W. Taylor, Charles W. Hoit, John A. Haines.

LIST OF VOLUNTEERS UNDER THE CALL OF OCT. 17, 1863.

Patrick Donnelly.
Augustus Archer.
Charles Smith.
Edward Black.
John Wilson.
John Brown.
Horace Colburn.
Nelson Hurd.
Carl Neagle.
George Smith.
George C. Brown.
John Nelson.
Martin Rapee.
Frederick McPherson.
James Webber.
Charles Fifield.

SUBSTITUTES FOR DRAFTED MEN.

James O'Donnel.
Carlz Fitzrun,
James Sullivan.
Thomas Marks.
John Stevens.
James Han.

The above were paid three hundred dollars each by the town.

The following is a list of those enlisted in 1864 who were paid a bounty of four hundred dollars:

James Thomas.
James Wright.
George Bower.
Charles Dearborn.
William Robinson.
Alexander White.
Nicholas Johnson.
Willie F. Eaton.
A. Frank Patten.
Reuben H. Fitts.
Thomas Harvey.
Edward Bailor.
Malcolm McKinna.
George A. Turner.
Richard Howard.
Robert Field.
Cyrus W. Truel.
John H. Brown.
Orlando Brown.
Samuel C. Nay.

The following enlisted under the vote to pay six hundred dollars bounty:

John C. Fifield.
Lewis H. Cate.
George L. Merrifield.
Lewis D. Moore.
John H. Mears.
Orestes J. Bean.
William G. Fitts.
John L. Quimby.
Samuel L. Carr.
Frank G. Bursiel.

The following is a list of substitutes furnished by enrolled men, to each of which the town paid a bounty of three hundred dollars:

Joseph B. Quimby.
Thomas Smith.
John Logan.
Frank Rogers.
James Cheney.
James Green.
Edmund Boyle.
Charles Fuller.
John Curdines.
Frank Stanton.
James Webb.
William H. Williams.
John Haynes.
Jacob Shenan.

CHAPTER XXI.

CHESTER.[1]

Geographical—Topographical—Proprietors—Early Votes—Petition for Grant of the Town—Names of Petitions—The Royal Charter—Names of Original Grantees—Early Families—Pioneer Mills—Pioneer Schools—College Graduates—Physicians—Attorneys—Ecclesiastical History—The Presbyterian Church—The Congregational Church—Baptist Church—The Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHESTER lies in the western part of the county and is bounded as follows: On the north by Candia and Raymond, on the east by Fremont and Sandown, on the south by Sandown and Derry, and on the west by Auburn.

This town was granted to a number of residents of the towns of Portsmouth and Hampton. They were known as "The Society for Settling the Chestnut Country," as this section was then called.

At a meeting of the proprietors, held Oct. 15, 1819, the following votes were passed:

"1st, Voted, That Capt. Henry Sherburne be Moderator.

"2dly, Voted, That Joseph Tilton be Clerk of the Society.

"3dly, Voted, That Capt. Henry Sherburne be Receiver.

"4thly, Voted, That Joseph Tilton, Ichabod Robie, Caleb Tole, Clement Hughes, Capt. Henry Sherburne, Eph. Dennet and Jacob Stanyon, be a Committee to manage the affairs of the Society; And That the sd Committee Shall have power to Call meetings of the Society as often as they Shall Think Necessary, and to act in all other matters that they Shall Think proper for the good of the whole Society.

"5thly, Voted, That Ichabod Robie, Jacob Stanyan, Caleb Tole & Michael Whidden be a Committee to Lay out the Lotts.

"6thly, Voted, That all priviledges of Streams shall be Reserved for ye Use of the Society.

"7thly, Voted, That the Number of the Society for the settling Shall not Exceed ninety persons.

"8thly, Voted, That the Committee Shall have power to admit Such as they Shall Think proper till the aforesd number of ninety be Completed.

"9thly, Voted, That Three men Shall be kept upon the spot at the charge of the Society."

At a meeting of the Society for Settling the Chestnut Country, held at Hampton, the 20th of December, 1719,

"Voted, That in case of a warr with the Indians before the Three years Limited for the Settling of the Chesnut Country be Expired, the Same Time of Three years shall be allowed after a conclusion of a Peace with the Indians for the sd settlement."

"At the Same Time the Proprirs drew their home Lotts."

Petition for the Grant.—The petition for the grant for a township in "ye Chestnutt Country" was presented "to his Excellency Samuel Shute, Esq., Cap. Genll & Commandr in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire, &c., and the

[1] Condensed by permission from Rev. Benjamin Chase's excellent "History of Chester." We also acknowedge our indebtedness to Mr. Chase for additional data.

Honble the Council, now sitting in Council at Portsmouth," Sept. 24, 1719, and was signed by the following persons: Thomas Phipps, Henry Shurburne, Joseph Pierce, Benjamin Gambling, Thomas Packer, Joseph Sherburne, Joseph Tilton, Clement Hughes, Nathaniel Batchelder, Jr., Samuel Plaisted, John Cram, Eleazer Russell, Philemon Blake, Samuel Hart, Jacob Stanyan, Ephraim Dennett, Robert Row, Sr., John Preston, David Tilton, Benjamin Sanborn, Reuben Sanborn, Joseph Sanborn, John Morrison, James Prescott, Samuel Blake, Jr., Jonathan Prescott, Jr., Nathaniel Healey, Richard Sanborn, Nathaniel Sanborn, Richard Clifford, Joseph Batchelder, George Veazi, Jr., John Sealy, Jonathan Sanborn, Jethro Tilton, Nathan Longfellow, Ichabod Robie, Samuel Sanborn, Edward Sanborn, Jacob Green, John Prescott, Jr., Henry Dyea, Zachariah Clifford, Benjamin Field, Joseph Batchelder, Jr., Sherburne Tilton, Samuel Blake, Sr., Benjamin Fogg, Edward Gilman, Joseph Love, John Searll, Jacob Gilman, William Godfree, Joseph Young, Nehemiah Leavitt, Ephraim Hoit, John Morrison, Abraham Sanborn, Samuel Elkins, Israel Blake, Robert Wade, Jr., William Healey, Jeremiah Sanborn, Charles Stuart, Daniel Tilton, Enoch Sanborn, Thomas Veazi, Daniel Lovering, Joshua Prescott, Ebenezer Lovering, John Cass, Jonathan Robinson, Daniel Ladd, Reuben Smith, Abner Herriman, Thomas Veazi, Jr., Samuel Prescott, Nathaniel Stevens, Jr., Nathaniel Bachelder, Sr., James Leavit, John Ladd, William Stevens, Porch^th., Oliver Smith, Jonathan Plummer, Edward Fifield, John Smith, John Gilman, Jr., Benjamin Tole, John Knowles, Caleb Tole, Samuel Veazi, Abraham Drake, Benjamin Veazi, Samuel Smith, Thomas Veazi, Jr., Thomas Garton, Nicholas Norris, James Purckins, John Norris, Jacob Moulton, Nicholas Seavy, Jonathan Nason, Thomas Rollins, Elisha Smith, Joseph Lorrane, Jonathan Dearborn, John Roberts, Thomas Leavitt, Moses Norris, Sr., James Fogg.

The Royal Charter.—The charter of the town was dated May 8, 1722, as follows:

{ PROVINCE SEAL. } "GEORGE by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defend^r of the Faith, etc.:

"To all People to whom these p^resents Shall come, Greeting. Know ye That we of our Especial Knowledge and meer motion, for the due encouragement of Settling a new plantation, by and with the advice of our Council, have given and granted and by these p^resents as farr as in us lies do give and Grant, in Equall Shares unto Sundry of our beloved Subjects, whose names are Entered in a Schedule hereunto annexed, That Inhabit or Shall Inhabit within the said Grant within our P^rovince of New Hamp^r, all That Tract of Land within the following bounds: (Viz. to begin at Exeter Southerly Corner bounds and from thence run upon a West and by North point two miles along Kingston northerly Line to Kingston North Corner bounds, then upon a South point three miles along Kingston head Line to Kingston South Corner bounds, then upon a West Northwest point Ten miles into the country, Then to begin again at the aforesaid Exeter Southwardly Corner bounds and run seven miles upon Exeter head Line upon a Northeast point half a point more Northerly, Then fourteen miles into the Country upon a west Northwest point to the river Merrimack, and from thence upon a Straight Line to the End of the afores^d Ten-Mile line; and that the same be a Town Corphrated by the name of Chester to the persons afores^d, for ever To have and to hold the said Land, to the Grantees and their Heirs and assigns forever, and to Such associates as they Shall admit upon the Following Condltions:

"1. That Every proprietor build a Dwelling House within Three years and Settle a Familley Therein, breack up Three acres of Ground and plant or Sow ye same within four years, and pay his proportion of the Town Charge when and so often as Occasion shall require the same.

"2. That a meeting House be built for the Public worship of God within the said Term of four years.

"3. That upon default of any particular Proprietor in Complying with the Conditions of this Charter upon his part, Such Delinquent proprietor Shall forfeit his Share to the other Proprietors, which Shall be Disposed according to ye major vote of the Said Comoners at a Legall meeting.

"4^thly. That a Proprietor's Share be reserved for a Parsonage; another for the first minister of the Gospell; another for the Benefit of a School.

"PROVIDED nevertheless that the Peace with the Indians Continue during the aforesaid Term of Three years; but if it should so happen a warr with the Indians Should commence before the Expiration of the afores^d Term of Three years, the aforesaid Term of three years Shall be allowed to the Proprietors after the Expiration of the warr for the performance of the aforesaid Conditions, Rendering and paying therefor to us, our Heirs and Successors, or Such other officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same, The annual quit rent of acknowledgem^t of one pound of Good merch^ble Hemp in the said Town on the Twentieth of Decem^ber yearly forever; reserving also unto us, our Heirs and Successors, all mast Trees growing on said Land—according to acts of Parliament in that behalf made and provided, and for the better order, Rule, and Government of the said Town we do by these p^resents Grant for us, our Heirs, and Successors, unto the said men & Inhabitants, or those that shall Inhabit the Said Town, That yearly & every year upon the last Thursday in march forever, they shall meet to Elect and Chuse by the major part of them Constables, Selectmen, and all other Town officers, according to the Laws and usage of our afors^d Province, for the year ensuing, with Such Power, priviledges and authority as other Town officers within our aforesaid Province have and Enjoy.

"In Wittness whereof we have Caused the seal of our Said Province to be hereunto annexed. Witness, Sam^ll Shute, Esqr, our Governour & Command^r-in-Chief of our Said Province, at our Town of Portsmouth the 8th day of may in the Eighth year of our reign, annoq. Domini 1722.

"By His Excellency's Comand
"wth advice of the Council. "SAM^ll SHUTE.
"R. WALDRON, *Cler. Con.*"

A Schedule of the Proprietors' Names of the town of Chester.—Capt. Henry Sherburne, Benjamin Gambling, Esq., Thomas Phipps, Esq., Capt. Joshua Pierce, Jethro Tilton, Amos Cass, James Perkins, Susanna Small, Col. Peter Wear, Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, Clement Hughes, Capt. Thomas Pierce, Capt. Joseph Sherburne, Capt. Archibald Macpheadris, Ephraim Dennet, Benning Wentworth, Capt. Ebenezer Wentworth, Capt. Rickard Kent, George Pierce, Eleazer Russell, Ichabod Roby, Rev. Thomas Simms, Samuel Shackford, John Shackford, William White, Samuel Ingalls, Michael Whidden, William Rymes, William Godfrey, Ebenezer Dearbon, John Cram, John Prescut, Jr., Abram Browne, John Prescut, Sr., Joseph Bachelder, John Packer, John Silly, Thomas Levit, Samuel Page, Nathaniel Sanborn, James Prescut, Nathaniel Bachelder, Sr., David Tilton, Jonathan Emerson, Elijah Smith, Samuel Smith, Jonathan Dearborn, Abram Drake, Capt. Joshua Winget, Samuel Blacke, Joseph Sanburne, Reuben Sanburne, George Brownell, William Hally, Zach. Clifford, Enoch Sanborn, Josiah Bachelder, Samuel Prescot, Nathaniel Bachelder, Jr., Benoni Fogg, Richard Clifford, James Fogg, Ebenezer Easman, Ebenezer Loverell, Robert Row, Philip Tole, Edward Sanborn, Henry

Works, Jery Sanborn, Caleb Tole, Jonathan Plummer, Benjamin Tole, Benjamin Smith, Capt. Jonathan Sanburn, Moses Blacke, Jacob Basford, Jacob Garland, Sr., Jonathan Brown, Philemon Blake, Stephen Sweat, John Sanburn, Samuel Marston, Jr., Nathaniel Drake, Henry Sloper, Thomas Smith, William Crosswait, James Boid, Joseph Young, Clement Mesharvy, Luther Morgan, Richard Hazleton, Jacob Gilman, Samuel Sherburne, Edward Gilman, Thomas Dean, Samuel Shaw, John Calf, Jonathan Clough, Benjamin Sanburne, Maj. John Gillman, Samuel Thompson, Stephen Webster, Edward Emerson, Thomas Silver, Thomas Whiting, John Littlehale, Ephraim Guile, Jonathan Kimball, Robert Ford, John Jaquish, William Daniel, Stephen Johnson, Nathaniel Webster, Richard Jaquish, James Fales, John Cutt, and Benjamin Ackerman, one proprietor's share.

"PROVINCE N. HAMPᵉ, May 10th, 1722.

"His Excellency the Governʳ and the Honᵇˡᵉ Lieut. Governʳ and Council Entered associate with the within persons, (viz.)—

"His Excellency a Farm of five Hundred acres and a home Lott.

"The Lieutᵗ Governʳ the same.

"Samˡˡ Penhallow, Esqʳ, a proprietor's Share,
Mark Hunking, Esqʳ, ditto,
George Jaffrey, Esqʳ, ditto,
Shadᵃ Walton, Esqʳ, ditto,
Richᵈ Wibird, Esqʳ, ditto,
Thoˢ Packer, Esqʳ, ditto,
Thoˢ Westbrook, Esqʳ, ditto.

"A True Copy of Chester Charter and the Schedule annexed to it.
"Compared Pʳ Richᵈ Waldron, Cler. Con."

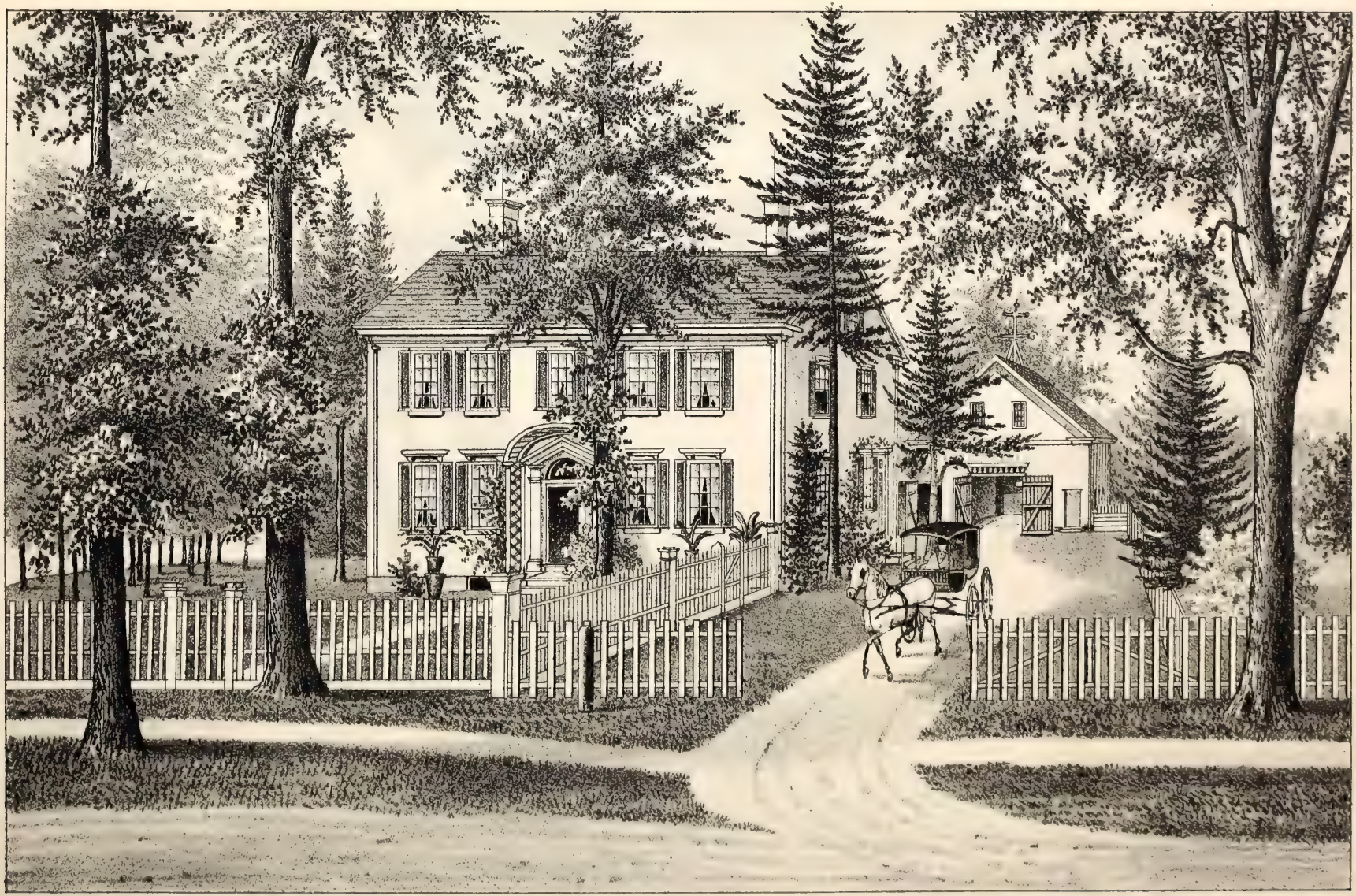
THE ORIGINAL GRANTEES OF CHESTER.

Philemon Blake.
James Boyd.
Abraham Brown.
George Brownell.
Nathaniel Bachelder, Sr.
Jonathan Brown.
Moses Blake.
Samuel Blake.
Josiah Batchelder.
Nathaniel Bachelder, Jr.
Joseph Batchelder.
Jacob Basford.
John Calfe.
Amos Cass.
Richard Clifford.
Zachariah Clifford.
Jonathan Clough.
Rev. Theophilus Cotton.
John Cram.
William Crosswait.
Cutts & Akerman.
William Daniels.
Thomas Dean.
Jonathan Dearborn.
Ebenezer Dearborn.
Ephraim Dennet.
Abraham Drake.
Nathaniel Drake.
Ebenezer Eastman.
Edward Emerson.
Jonathan Emerson.
James Failes.
Rev. Ebenezer Flagg.
James Fogg.
Benoni Fogg.
Robert Ford.
Benjamin Gambling, Esq.
Jacob Garland.
Jacob Gilman.
Maj. John Gilman.
Edward Gilman.
William Godfrey.
Ephraim Guile.
Richard Haseltine.
William Healey.
Rev. Moses Hale.
Clement Hughes.
Col. Mark Hunking.
Samuel Ingalls.
George Jaffrey, Esq.
John Jaquish.
Richard Jaquish.
Stephen Johnson.
Capt. Richard Kent.
Jonathan Kimball.
Thomas Leavitt.
John Littlehale.
Ebenezer Loverell.
Samuel Marston.
Capt. Archibald McPhedris.
Clement Messervy.
Luther Morgan.
Col. Thomas Packer.
Samuel Page.
John Packer.
Parsonage lots.
Samuel Penhallow, Esq.
James Perkins.
Thomas Phipps, Esq.
Capt. Joshua Pierce.
Capt. Thomas Pierce.
George Pierce.
Jonathan Plummer.
John Prescutt.
John Prescutt, Jr.
James Prescutt.
Samuel Prescutt.
Ichabod Roby.
Rev. Nathaniel Rogers.
Robert Row.
Eleazer Russell.
Capt. William Rymes.
Joseph Sanborn.
Nathaniel Sanborn.
Benjamin Sanborn.
Reuben Sanborn.
John Sanborn.
Enoch Sanborn.
Edward Sanborn.
Capt. Jonathan Sanborn.
Jerry Sanborn.
School lots.
John Shackford.
Samuel Shackford.
Capt. Henry Sherburne.
Samuel Sherburne.
Capt. Joseph Sherburne.
Dea. Samuel Shaw.
John Silly.
Rev. Thomas Simms.
Thomas Silver.
Susannah Small.
Thomas Smith.
Benjamin Smith.
Elisha Smith.
Samuel Smith.
Capt. Henry Sloper.
Jacob Stanian.
Stephen Sweat.
Capt. Joseph Tilton.
David Tilton.
Jethro Tilton.
Samuel Thompson.
Philip Towle.
Benjamin Towle.
Caleb Towle.
Col. Shadrack Walton.
Col. Peter Weare.
Nathan Webster.
Stephen Webster.
Capt. Ebenezer Wentworth.
Benning Wentworth.
John Wentworth, Esq.
Michael Whidden.
Thomas Whiting.
William White.
Capt. Richard Wibird.
Capt. Joshua Wingate.
Col. Thomas Westbrook.
Henry Works.
Joseph Young.

Early Families.—The following are names of the early families whose genealogies are given in Chase's "History of Chester": Aiken, Ambrose, Anderson, Arnin, Badger, Basford, Bartlett, Bachelder, Bean, Bell, Barry, Blake, Blanchard, Blasdell, Boid, Bradley, Bradshaw, Bradstreet, Blunt, Brown, Bricket, Butterfield, Burley, Burpee, Burwell, Calfe, Campbell, Carr, Chase, Clark, Clay, Clifford, Colby, Craige, Crawford, Critcher, Crombie, Crossatt, Currier, Davis, Dalton, Dickey, Dearborn, Dexter, Dinsmore, Dolby, Dudley, Dunlap, Dustan, Eaton, Elliot, Emerson, Emery, Field, Fitts, Flag, Folson, Forsaith, Foss, Fowler, French, Fullerton, Fulton, Gage, Gamble, Gault, Gilchrist, Glyn, Goodhue, Glidden, Gordon, Graham, Greenough, Griffen, Hall, Harriman, Haseltine, Head, Healey, Heath, Hills, Hoit, Hodgkins, Ingalls, Jack, Kelly, Kimball, Kent, Kittridge, Knowles, Lane, Leatch, Lunt, Locke, Long, Lufkin, Martin, Marden, Marshall, McClenta, McClallan, McClure, McDuffee, McFarland, McFerson, McFarten, McGee, McMaster, McMurphy, McKinley, Melvin, Merril, Miller, Mills, Morse, Moore, Morrill, Moulton, Murray, Norton, Nutt, Orr, Otterson, Patten, Pearce, Pierce, Poor, Powel, Pillsbury, Prescott, Presom, Quanton, Quimby, Rand, Richardson, Robie, Rowe, Rowel, Russel, Sanborn, Sargent, Scribner, Seavey, Severance, Shannon, Shackford, Shaw, Shirley, Silsby, Silver, Sleeper, Smith, Stickney, Sweetser, Templeton, Townsend, True, Turner, Tyler, Underhill, Varnum, Waddel, Wason, Webster, Weeks, Wells, West, White, Whittier, Wilson, Witherspoon, Wood, and Worthen.

Pioneer Mills.—The first reference to mills found on the proprietors' records is under date Jan. 11, 1720–21, viz.:

At a general meeting of the proprietors of "Chechecher," held at Hampton the 11th day of January, 1720–21,



RESIDENCE OF HON. J.W. NOYES, CHESTER, ROCKINGHAM CO., N.H.

"Voted, To Coll° Packer, Coll° Wiar, Caleb Towle, and Sam^{ll} Ingalls, the whole Priviledge upon the upper Falls of the great Brook forever, to build a Saw mill or mills on, and also ten acres of Land Gratis, on Each Side s^{d} falls for the s^{d} mills Conveniency, with Condition That the s^{d} mills shall be fitt to Cutt boards in a Twelvemonth from this Time; and that they Shall Saw at halves the Proprs. Loggs, So much as they shall have occasion for Building. And those props. that Shall have Occasion to buy boards shall be Supplyed with So many as they Shall have occasion for, at the Rate of thirty shillings per Thousand at the mill. And if the making a pond or ponds for s^{d} mill damnifies any of the proprs., the society shall make good the damages."

At a meeting at Hampton, March 16, 1720–21,

"Voted, That the four persons to whom the Stream is granted, Shall give each a bond of Fifty pounds to the Committee, to perform the Conditions of s^{d} Grant, and if any of them Refuse to do it, the Committee is Impowered to admitt others."

At a meeting of the committee, Sept. 29, 1721,

"Voted, That the proprietors of the upper Falls on the great Brook have the priviledge of the Lower falls also, for their further Incouragen^{t}, to build a mill according to a vote of the Society, at a publick meeting held Jan. 11th, 1720–21, and in consideration of which Additional Privilege they are to build a Grist mill as Soon as the Town will need it."

James Basford at one time owned most of the mill. In 1731 he sold Ebenezer Dearborn one-fourth of the "old saw-mill." In 1732 he sold to William Wilson one-eighth of the "old saw-mill." In 1734 he had some difficulty with the proprietors about the mill, and they voted to have a reference.

In 1735 Ebenezer Dearborn deeded to his sons, Ebenezer, Jr., Benjamin, Thomas, and Michael, one-fourth of the "old saw-mill."

In 1743, in consideration of twenty-two pounds, bills of credit, Ebenezer Dearborn, Ebenezer Dearborn, Jr., Thomas Dearborn, and Michael Dearborn convey to Thomas Wells four-sixths of the "old saw-mill."

We know little more about the mill or its owners until about 1780, when Hugh Tolford, Jacob Wells, Capt. Clough, Moses Haselton, John Haselton, and Benjamin Haselton rebuilt it. It was rebuilt once after that, and again in 1848.

Jonathan Blunt had a saw-mill previous to 1730.

At a meeting March 7, 1730, it was

"Voted, That there be encouragement given for building a Grist mill on the middle falls of the Grate Brook, that is to John Aiken's, and fourteen or fifteen acres of land to the Eastward of s^{d} falls, as convenient as can be had of common land, provided s^{d} Aiken build a sufficient Grist mill by this time twelvemonth, and keep s^{d} mill in good Repair from time to time, and at all times hereafter."

This was probably the first grist-mill in the town.

Pioneer Schools.—The first reference to schools is under date Jan. 25, 1720–21, viz.:

At a meeting of the committee, Jan. 25, 1720–21, viz.:

"Voted, That whereas the number of proprietors is Con . . . and no provision made for a School Master, That the next proprietor that Shall Forfeit his Lott, the Same Shall be appropriated for a School."

"This provision was made after the first grant of the land, but before the charter, and there was hardly a permanent settler there."

The next we find on the records is at an adjourned meeting, April 7, 1737:

"Voted, To Rais thirty Pounds to Hier a Schoolmaster this present year."

"Voted, That the Selectmen shall Remove the said schoolmaster to the severall Parts of the town as shall be Conveniant."

Though there is no evidence that anything had been done by the town, it is hardly to be supposed that nothing had been done to educate the children for about eighteen years. The schools were held at private houses, and although removed to different parts, all the children in town might follow the master into the several quarters.

At an adjourned meeting, Nov. 2, 1738,

"Voted, That their Shall be twenty Pounds Raised to Support a School in this town."

At an adjourned meeting April 8, 1740,

"Voted, That their Shall be a School maintained in the town this year throughout; Partly by School masters, and Partly by School dames, as the Selectmen Shall Judge best for the town."

In the warning, March 9, 1721, is an article

"To act what may appear needful about building a School house or houses."

"Put to Vote, Whether to build a School house in the Senter of the town or no. Passed in the negative."

At the annual meeting, March 25, 1742,

"Voted, That there shall be a school Keept in this town the year through out, and that the Select men Shall Remove the Said School into the Severall Quarters of said town, so that they Shall have their Equal Proportion of the Same, according to what Rates they Pay."

They probably refused to build a school-house in the Centre, because the school might be kept there all of the time.

In the warning for a meeting, March 29, 1744, is an article

"To see if the town will build a School house or housen, or to act and do any thing about Keeping a School, or Schools, or building a house or housen, as Shall appear mose for the benefit and advantage of the town.

"Voted to Build School Housen.

"Voted, That a Committee shall be Chosen to Divide the town into Severall Parts, in order to acomodate School Housen.

"Voted, That Capt. Sam^{ll} Ingalls, Benjamin Hills, Insin Jacob Sargent, william Haley and andrew Crage, Shall be the Comitte.

In the warning for the annual meeting, March 28, 1745, is an article

"To See if the town will Except of the return of the Committee that was chosen to Divide the town into parts for the Conveniancy of building School housen; or act and do anything that shall be thought needful and nessecery about a school or schools, and a school-house or housen."

At an adjournment of the meeting, April 4,

"Voted, that the Committee's Return that was Chosen to Divide the town into parts, In order to accomedate School housen, be Excepted.

"The Persons under named Decents against the foregoing Vote, ... John Robie, Sam^{ll} Bartlet, Jonathan Blunt, Jonathan Moulton, Robert Runells, Enoch Colby, David Crage, Isaac Foss, Page Bachelder, Benjamin Bachelder, Sam^{ll} Powell, Francis Towl, Ebenezer Dearborn, Junr., Benjamin Hills."

"We have no means of knowing to a certainty into how many parts the town was divided, or their boundaries, but there probably were but three; for if there had been one at the Centre, John Robie, Jonathan Blunt, and Ebenezer Dearborn, Jr., who lived

near the Centre, and Benjamin Bachelder and Robert Runnels, who lived within about half a mile up the street, and others—Jonathan Moulton, Enoch Colby, and Samuel Bartlett—within a mile below, would not have dissented. I have conversed with people who remembered the three. One stood on John Sanborn's, opposite Moses Webster's home lot, No. 21, one at Walnut Hill, not far from Robert Shirley's, and the third at the Long Meadows, between Samuel Aiken's (Charles C. Grant's) and David Witherspoon's (the Hardy place). Mrs. Whittier, daughter of Samuel Aiken, recollects this house, or of hearing her parents tell about it."—*Chase.*

In 1746 the selectmen charge:

	£	s.	d.
Paid unto master Wood	66	0	0
Paid unto Decn Ebenezer Derbon, for boarding	19	9	0
Paid unto Insd Jacob Sargent, for bording ye master	4	10	0
Paid unto Abel Morse, for bording ye master	5	12	0
Paid unto John Haiseltine, for bording the master	8	11	0
Paid unto Andrew Crag, for bording the master.	8	2	0
Paid to Capt. Morse, for three days, horse and man, for going after a Coolmaster	1	15	0
1847. Master Wood is paid	80	0	0
and Dea. Dearborn, John Haseltine, and Andrew Craige, for boarding	80	0	0
1748. Master Wood is hired again at	44	0	0
and Capt. Blunt, Joseph Calf and Dea. Dearborn boarded.			
John Robie is paid for bringing up the master, time and expenses	2	0	0

Master Wood, it seems, lived somewhere down country, and is probably the one who was afterwards Dr. George Wood.

	£	s.	d.
1749. Paid Doctor Samuel Moores, for schooling.	108	0	0
Paid to the Long meadow Quarter for Schooling.	31	0	0

The Long Meadows had one quarter of the money paid to them. Dr. Moores is said by Eaton ("History of Candia," page 91) to have come from Hampstead. He settled at Candia Corner.

	£	s.	d.
1750. Paid to mr Henry Herring, for Schooling	112	0	0
Paid to mr John Hickey, for Schooling	88	0	0
Paid to mr Samuel Moores, for Schooling	40	0	0
for a journey to newbury after a Schoolmaster	2	0	0
for time and expence hireing Schoolmaster	3	0	0
1751. Paid to mr John Hickey, for schooling	104	0	0
Paid to mr James Dresler, for schooling	27	10	0
Paid to mr nehemiah mc neal, for schooling	32	0	0
Paid to Nathaniel Blaisdell, for bording the masters	15	0	0
for three Days, man and horse, after a Schoolmaster	4	10	0
for one day of a man and two horses, bringing up the master from Bradford	2	0	0
for time and Expense hireing Schoolmasters	1	10	0
for time and expense making up with Schoolmasters	1	0	0

In 1752, Master McNeil is paid £154. Deacon Haselton, Andrew Craig, Enoch Colby, Peter Dearborn, Mr. Carr, Deacon Dearborn, Mr. Knowles, and Mr. Basford are paid for boarding. It seems that this year, though they had no school-house, they had a school in the north part.

In 1753, Mr. Hazelton and Mr. McNeale were the masters, and Deacon Dearborn, Mr. Craige, Jacob Chase, and John Knowles boarded.

In 1754, "master Heseltine, master mcfarson, and master mcneal, at the Longmeadows," were masters, and Deacon Dearborn, Jacob Chase, and Thomas Haseltine boarded.

In 1755, "Paid to mr. Hessard, for teaching school, £132; To mr. Boies, for teaching school, £28." Capt. Blunt, Charles Moore, William Tolford, and Bradley Carr boarded, and William Graham and Patten, at the Long Meadows.

At the annual meeting, March, 1748,

"Voted, To Raise two Hundred Pounds, old tenor, the present year for Schooling and other necessary town Charges."

In the warning for the annual meeting, March 25, 1762, was an article,—

"7ly. To see what method the Town will take in Respect to their School houses, whether they will think fitt to Raise a sum of money of the whole Town to build and Repare School houses; or what method they will take in that Respect."

At the adjourned meeting, May 4, 1762,—

"Relating to the sixth and seventh artikells in the warning of this meeting, They Were Put to Vote and past in the Negative."

The sixth article was respecting building a pound at Freetown.

At the annual meeting, March 31, 1763,—

"Voted, That it be Left With the selectmen to Inquier into and see how much is Justly Due to the North Parish, so Called, for their proportion of the School money Raised in this Town for three years past, and if they have not had their share then to deliver the Same to them; Provided they Lay out the Same for Schooling among themselves; and also all the other parts of the Town that have not had their proportion of the Schooling, nor money as above mentioned, shall be Considered, and have their proportion on the same Conditions."

At the September term of the Superior Court, 1771, Andrew Jack, Nathan Webster, and John Robie, the selectmen of Chester, were indicted because Chester, having more than one hundred families, had no grammar school. At the March term, 1772, Jack and Webster were tried and fined £10, and cost, £7 12*s.* 4*d.*

In the warning for the annual meeting, March 25, 1773, there was an article,—

"5ly. To see if the Town will Chuse a Committee to appoint places Where the school houses shall be Built for the Town's Servis, and to be Built by the Town."

"Relating to the fifth artikell in the warning about building school Houses, put to Vote; Passed in the Negative."

	£	s.	d.
1757. Master Boys	56	0	0
Master How	255	0	0
1758. Mr. Thomas Boies	56	0	0
Ensign Quanton	57	14	0
Mrs. Sarah Ingalls	29	0	0
Mr. William Smith	42	0	0
Dr. Ordway	40	0	0
Mr. Boies' widow	76	0	0
Mrs. Curriour	33	0	0
Likewise neighbors about Bradbury Carr's	13	11	6
Likewise neighbors about Benj. Hills'	22	0	0
Ensign Quanton	63	16	0
Mrs. Dudley	22	10	0
1759. Dr. Ordway	156	17	6
Master Scott	141	0	0
Thomas Shirlee	40	0	0
Master Levol	48	0	0
Mrs. Dudley, about Mr. Hills'	22	0	0
Widow Currier	20	0	0
Dr. Ordway	51	16	0
Paid to Charming Fair	26	0	0
Freetown	49	0	0
Northwest part, joining Suncook	10	0	0
1760. Master Hazzard	384	0	0
Master Scott	141	15	0
1761. Mr. Hazzard, 8 months	400	0	0
Mr. John Crombie, 2 months	100	0	0
Ensign James Quenton	68	0	0
Stephen Webster	30	0	0
Hiring schoolmasters and notifying each quarter to repair school-house	8	0	0
1762. John Flagg, 10 months [Mrs. French has the original bill]	444	8	11
Board 10 months	217	10	0

	£	s.	d.
James Quanton, at the Long Meadows	100	0	0
David Webster	50	0	0
John McNeel	58	0	0
1763. Mr. Balch, 3 months	155	10	0
Mr Flagg, for boarding	90	12	0
Master Quanton, 7½ months	375	0	0
Mr. Scott, 4 months, 3 weeks	237	10	0
Master Herring, one month	50	0	0
Josiah Flagg, one month	50	0	0
Dr. Rand, one week	10	0	0
North part, or Freetown, for three years past	255	11	6
Upper part, next to Suncook, three years	39	0	0
1764. Master Ordway	437	0	0
Master Quanton	268	0	0
1765. Master Ordway, 9 months, Lawful	36	0	0
At the Long Meadows	7	5	0
At Cornet Lane's	1	10	0
Upper part, 2 years	1	6	0

Henry Herring, the former master, has become a pauper, and warned out of town.

College Graduates.—The following is a list of those who were natives of Chester, or of those who were residents during their college course:

Dartmouth.—John Webster, 1778; Jonathan Calef, 1787; Josiah Webster, 1798; Francis Brown, 1805; Edmund Flagg, 1806; William White, 1806; Caleb Chase, 1811; Samuel Emerson, 1814; John Rogers, 1816; James White, Thomas Penney, 1825; John S. Emerson, Sewell Penney, 1827; Stephen Chase, 1832; Charles Penney, 1835; Christopher S. Bell, 1838; Daniel Penney, 1841; Amos Lufkin, 1843; John W. Ray, 1843; Charles H. Bell, 1844; Rufus J. Kitteredge and Samuel N. Bell, 1847; David Bremner, 1850; George Bell, 1851; John Bell, 1852; E. N. Kitteredge, 1854; Nathan S. Hazelton, 1855; C. T. Melvin, 1856; M. W. Tewksbury, 1858; David Folsom, 1862; W. W. Chase, 1868; Albert A. Osgood and Gilman Jenness, 1871; James F. Savage, 1872; Charles W. Kimball.

Harvard.—John Flagg, 1761; Samuel D. Bell, 1876.

Union.—John Bell, 1820; Hiram Chase, 1844.

Bowdoin.—James Bell, 1822; Z. V. Bell, 1822.

Waterville, Me.—Henry J. Hull, 1827.

Wesleyan University.—John C. Clark, 1848.

Brown University.—Charles Bell.

Amherst.—Arthur Folsom, 1857; Richard Folsom, 1857.

Frederic Chase, Dartmouth, 1860, is now treasurer Dartmouth College, judge of probate Grafton County, and lawyer. He resides at Hanover.

Professional Men not college graduates natives of Chester.—Edward, Cyrus, and Ebenezer Dearborn, Jonathan H. Shaw, John Sargent, Joshua T. Hall, Rufus Shackford, H. B. Burnham, M. E. Cox, and James F. Brown, all physicians. John J. Bell, lawyer in Exeter.

Physicians.—Who was the first physician in Chester is not known. Tabitha Foss, in her administration account, 1747, charges for having paid Drs. Rogers and Bond; and Mary Haselton, in 1759, charges as having paid Dr. John Bond, and they probably resided in Chester. There was a Master Wood who taught school in 1746, 1747, and 1748; and there was a Dr. George Wood in Chester, who removed to Londonderry about 1770, and practiced there until about 1785, but there is no certainty that they were the same.

Dr. Samuel Moore was a school-teacher in 1749 and 1750. He married Mehitabel Ingalls about 1750. He removed to Candia Corner, and was a very prominent man there, though not as a practicing physician. Mrs. Moore was famous as a midwife. He died in 1793; she died in 1818.

Dr. John Ordway was a native of Amesbury, came to Chester and taught school in 1758; married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Robie, in 1760. He died about 1770.

Dr. John Manning is paid for a visit to a pauper in 1781, and is taxed in 1785. Nothing further is known of him.

Dr. Benjamin Page was in town, and his family had the smallpox in 1778. He was in Chester in 1785 and 1787. There was a Dr. Page in Raymond, who lived on No. 122, Old Hundreds, and Dr. Benjamin Page is taxed for the Raymond place several years. His buildings in Chester were burned April 5, 1791. New buildings were put up, which he sold to Joseph Robinson, about 1793, and left town. He died at Hallowell, Oct. 28, 1825, aged seventy-eight.

Dr. Thomas Sargent came to Chester about 1777, and practiced until about 1818, and removed to Canada.

Dr. Samuel Foster was born in Bilerica, Mass.; studied medicine at Woodstock, Conn. He came to Chester and married Mary Colcord, of Brentwood, Feb. 19, 1789. He removed to Candia in June of the same year, and practiced there until 1812. He died at Brentwood, 1826.

Dr. Benjamin Kittredge came to Chester in 1790, and died 1830.

Dr. Rufus Kittredge, his son, studied with his father, and practiced in Candia one year, and in Chester until 1849; then removed to Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Frederick Mitchell practiced in Chester from 1815 to 1817 or 1818.

Dr. Josiah Richards came to Chester, June, 1814; M.D., Dartmouth, 1814. He stayed but a short time, and went to Claremont.

Dr. John Rogers graduated at Dartmouth, 1816; studied with Dr. Chadborne, of Concord; M.D., Dartmouth, 1819, when he settled in Chester; removed to Boscawen, 1821 or 1822; died 1830.

Dr. Nathan Plummer, son of Nathan Plummer and Mary Palmer, born Aug. 16, 1787; studied medicine with Dr. Robert Bartley, of Londonderry; practiced a short time there; came to the Long Meadows, 1818; married, first, Sarah, daughter of Rev. Zaccheus Colby; second, Mehitabel, daughter of Robert Dinsmore; alive 1869, but disabled for practice by the infirmities of age. Dr. Albert Plummer, M.D., Bowdoin, now of Hamilton, Minn., is his son.

Dr. Lemuel M. Barker, son of Lemuel and Mary Barker, studied medicine with Dr. R. D. Murray;

M.D., Dartmouth, 1824; commenced practice at Chester, 1825; removed to Great Falls, 1831; thence to Boston; has been superintendent and resident physician of the Massachusetts State Hospital and member of the State Senate; now resides in Malden; married Sarah, daughter of Hon. William M. Richardson, 1826.

Dr. Joseph Reynolds, son of Rev. F. Reynolds, born at Wilmington, Mass., Aug. 2, 1800; studied medicine with Dr. James P. Chaplin, of Cambridge; M.D. at Boston, 1828; came to Chester, March, 1830; thence to Gloucester; thence to Concord, Mass., 1852.

Dr. William W. Brown, son of Ebenezer Brown and Mary Whittier; born in Vermont, Aug. 28, 1804; fitted to the senior class of Union College, but was prevented by sickness; studied medicine with Dr. John Poole at Bradford, Vt., and with Professor Mussey; M.D., Dartmouth; January, 1831, commenced practice at Poplin, had an extensive practice in that and the neighboring towns; removed to Chester, 1834, and remained until 1845; spent the winter of 1845 and '46 at the university and hospitals of New York; then settled in Manchester; was surgeon of the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers nearly three years. His son, William C., was hospital steward, and died soon after his return. His son, Charles L., was lieutenant in the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, died at Folly Island, S. C.

Dr. Darius A. Dow, born at Sugar Hill, Plaistow, came to Chester about 1847; removed about 1850; married a daughter of Abel G. Quigg, and is said now to reside at Westford, Mass.

Dr. Jacob P. Whittemore, son of Jacob Whittemore and Rebecca Bradford, born at Antrim, May 10, 1810; studied medicine with Dr. Gregg, of Hopkinton, and Professor Dixi Crosby; M.D., Dartmouth, 1847; practiced at Hartford, Vt., and Gilmanton; came to Chester, December, 1847; removed to Haverhill, Mass., 1864.

Dr. James F. Brown, son of James Brown and Elizabeth W. Langford, born on the "Neck" in Chester, now Auburn, Sept. 6, 1838; studied medicine with Professor Crosby; M.D., Dartmouth, 1864; settled in Chester, October, 1864, and is yet in active practice there. He married Abbie, daughter of Daniel Scribner and Ann Langford, of Raymond.

Dr. George W. Manter, son of Francis Manter and Harriet Revall, born at Londonderry, Aug. 22, 1824; studied medicine with Dr. William H. Martin, of Londonderry; M.D. at Castleton (Vt.) Medical College, 1854; commenced practice at Auburn, February, 1855; removed to Manchester, May, 1862.

Dr. Hanson C. Canney, son of Paul Canney and Eliza Hanson, born at Strafford, Nov. 17, 1841; studied medicine with John Wheeler, M.D., of Barnstead, and Professor A. B. Crosby; M.D., Dartmouth, 1864; commenced practice in Auburn, 1865.

Dr. John Dearborn resided in Chester several years; he was a botanic physician.

L. Chesley is also a practicing physician in Chester.

E. L. Wright, eclectic physician.

The wife of Deacon Matthew Forsaith, the wife of Dr. Samuel Moore, and Mary Bradley, the wife of Caleb Hall, were noted in their day as midwives. These midwives bore the appellation of "Granny." The wife of Joseph Clark bore that appellation and probably officiated in that capacity. Likewise Mary, the wife of Robert Gordon, and mother of David White's wife, who died about 1795 at a very advanced age.

Capt. James Shirley, who died 1796, was a seventh son, and famous for curing king's evil or scrofula by the stroke of the hand.

Henry West, born 1781, was also a seventh son, and people made long journeys to come to him, and he made long journeys to visit patients.

Attorneys-at-Law.—John Porter, son of Asa Porter and Mehitabel Crocker, was born at Haverhill; graduated at Dartmouth in 1787; studied law; was introduced into Chester by Toppan Webster to do his collecting; came April 1, 1790; removed April 19, 1793, to Broome County, Canada East; died there, time not known.

Arthur Livermore came to Chester in 1793, and was appointed a justice of Superior Court Dec. 21, 1799, which office he held until 1810; chief justice from 1813 to 1816. He afterwards lived in Holderness, and died there.

Daniel French immediately succeeded Judge Livermore; died Oct. 15, 1840.

Amos Kent came to Chester in 1854.

Samuel D. Bell came to Chester in 1820; removed to Exeter in 1830.

David Pillsbury immediately succeeded Samuel D. Bell, and removed to Concord in 1854.

Henry F. French commenced practice in Chester in 1835, and practiced there till 1840.

John Kelley, son of Simeon Kelley and Elizabeth Knight, born at Plaistow, July 22, 1796, graduated at Amherst in 1825; studied law with Stephen Minot, of Haverhill, and E. Moore, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk County bar.

The Presbyterian Church.—In most of the towns of New England the congregation of the church was co-existent with the settlement of the town. So it was in Chester, but, unlike most other towns, the church here was of the Presbyterian order instead of the Congregational, which in the province history of this country might have been truly styled the "State" church. The first pastor was Rev. Marks Hall, from 1730–34. Subsequent pastors were as follows: John Wilson, from 1734–79; Rev. Mr. Clark, supply; T. Howe, A. S. Stickney, Hutchinson, Pickle, James Davis, D. Aman, David McGregore, Z. Colby, William Harlow, Clement Parker, Abel Manning, Benjamin Sargent, and Rev. Samuel Ordway. In 1843, Mr. Ordway organized the Second Congregational Church of Chester (now Auburn), and the Presby-

terian Church of Chester dissolved and passed into history.

The Congregational Church.—The meeting which called Rev. Ebenezer Flagg, the first pastor of this church, was held June 23, 1736. He accepted the call, and remained pastor until 1793. His successors in the pastoral office have been as follows: Rev. Mr. Bradstreet, Leonard, Jewett, Joel R. Arnold, Jonathan Clement, L. Armsby, H. O. Howland, J. L. Tomlinson, and Rev. Chester Tenney.

In 1728 the following votes were passed by the town concerning the building of a church, etc.:

"Voted, That there shall be a meeting house built according to these Dimensions: Imp^{rs}, fifty foot in length, and thirty-five foot wide & twenty foot post, and finish it completely, both inside & outside, to ye turning of ye key, and set upon ye place appointed and before voted.

"Voted, That a Committee be chosen to agree wth ye Carpenter or Carpenters to build a Meeting house according to ye Dimensions before mentioned, and that Dr. Edmond Toppin, & Saml Ingalls & Nathaniel Heally, be ye Committee to agree wth ye Carpenters in ye behalf of ye prop^{rs} of Chester.

"Voted, That there shall be Raised forty shillings in Money on Every full prop^{rs} share in Chester to be paid unto ye town treasurer (Jacob Sargent is chosen), at ye next prop^{rs} meeting towards ye building of a meeting house in Chester to be drawn out by the Committee as there shall be Occasion; viz., Dr. Edmond Toppin and Sam^{ll} Ingalls & Nathaniel Haley, a Committee.

"Voted, That there shall be Raised twenty Shillings in money on Every full prop^{rs} lott in Chester for ye paying the town Debts, to be paid unto ye Constable for ye town's use at ye next prop^{rs} Meeting in Chester."

The Baptist Church.—Although there were individuals who were Baptists in Chester, and might have been occasional preaching, there was no organized church until 1819, when a church was organized by the Rev. William Taylor, of Concord, consisting of sixteen members, of whom Capt. Pearson Richardson, Walter Morse, Jacob Green, and Timothy Smith, of Sandown, were prominent. Col. Stephen Clay and Josiah Chase united afterwards, and were active members. Walter Morse and Josiah Chase were the deacons. They worshiped in Capt. Richardson's hall until 1823, when a meeting-house was built on the west side of the Haverhill road.

They had for preachers, besides Mr. Taylor, Rev. Josiah Davis, of Methuen, and the Rev. Duncan Dunbar, a Scotchman, afterwards of New York City. Gibbon Williams was installed; George Kallock and John Upton were ordained pastors. A difficulty arose about a preacher, a part of the society believing him to be corrupt and a part adhering to him, which for a time disorganized the church and society, and they had no preaching, and their early records were lost and the meeting-house went to decay.

At a meeting of the Portsmouth Association, held at Newton, 1845, a committee, consisting of Brethren Ayres, of Dover, Gilbert, of Northwood, Wheeler, of Plaistow, and Swain, of Brentwood, were appointed to visit the church in Chester and attempt to settle their difficulties. The committee met the church Jan. 13, 1846, and recommended to disband the existing church and organize a new one, which was accordingly done, and a church of fifteen members was formed and William Bell chosen deacon and clerk. The old church was sold and a new building was erected near the town-house and dedicated Aug. 29, 1861.

Among the ministers who have officiated for this church are mentioned the names of H. W. Day, Andrew Mitchel, Horace Eaton, Joshua Clement, J. W. Merrill, and Daniel Gage.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—There was a church organized in 1851 by Rev. Elisha Adams, the presiding elder for Dover District, and Rev. James M. Young, a member of the New Hampshire Conference, supplying. The same summer a church edifice was erected near the south line of No. 36, 2d P., 2d D., on the road from Chester to Candia. It was built under the direction of Joseph Smith, Amos Southwick, Samuel M. Edwards, John Maynard, Isaac L. Seavey, and Simon Haselton, and dedicated in October. It cost about one thousand dollars.

The following are the names of the preachers who have administered to the church and society: James M. Young, Charles U. Dunning, George M. Hamlin, Jesse Brown, Henry Nutter, C. Henry Newell, Edwin S. Chase, Charles W. Harkins, Joseph T. Hand, John Keogan, True Whittier, Ezekiel Stickney, Abraham Folsom, Silas Higgin, James Stedman, James G. Price, Josiah Higgin, and William H. Stewart.

The average membership since 1854 has been about sixty.

CHAPTER XXII.

CHESTER.—(*Continued.*)

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

Incorporation of the Town—Original Bounds—Moderators—Clerks—Representatives—Military History—The Heroes of Three Wars—War of the Revolution—1812—War of the Rebellion.

CHESTER was incorporated May 8, 1722, under the name of Chester, and included within its bounds, in addition to its present territory, the present towns of Candia, Raymond, Auburn, and portions of Derry and Hooksett.

Town Officers chosen at the first meeting under the charter of the town of Chester, held the 28th day of March, 1723:

Thomas Phipps, Esq., moderator; Clement Hughes, clerk; Samuel Ingalls, Clement Hughes, Caleb Tole, selectmen; Zaccheus Clifford, constable; Capt. Thomas Phipps, Maj. John Gilman, Col. Peter Wiar, or any two of them be a committee to receive and allow the accounts; Benjamin Smith, Clement Messarvy, Samuel Ingalls, surveyors of highways.

At Chester, March 31, 1724.—Edward Emerson, moderator; Clement Hughes, town clerk; Thomas Smith, constable; Samuel Ingalls, Joseph Works, lot-layers; Samuel Ingalls, Joseph Works, Clement Hughes, Ensign John Sanborn, Timothy Kezar, selectmen.

At Chester, March 25, 1725.—Capt. Henry Sherburne, moderator; Thomas Parker, clerk; Samuel Ingalls, Jno. Sanborne, Thomas Packer, selectmen; Samuel Ingalls, Thomas Smith, James Whitney, lot-layers and surveyors of highways; Samuel Ingalls, constable; Capt. Henry Sherburne, auditor.

At Exeter, March 31, 1726.—Clement Hughes, moderator; Clement Hughes, clerk; John Sanborn, Clement Hughes, Robert Smith, selectmen; James Whiting, constable; Samuel Ingalls, Thomas Smith, James Whiting, lot-layers; Samuel Ingalls, surveyor of highways.

1727. This and all future meetings were held at Chester.

Thomas Pierce, moderator; Clement Hughes, clerk; John Sanborn, Clement Hughes, Robert Smith, selectmen; William Powell, constable; Samuel Ingalls, Thomas Smith, James Whiting, lot-layers; Capt. Joseph Sherburne, Thomas Parker, auditors.

March 28, 1728.—Samuel Ingalls, moderator; Eldad Ingalls, clerk; Samuel Ingalls, Jacob Sargent, Thomas Smith, selectmen; Jonathan Goodhue, constable; William Powell, surveyor of highways; William Wilson, Benjamin Philbrook, fence-viewers; Samuel Ingalls, Eldad Ingalls, Jacob Sargent, lot-layers; Eldad Ingalls, treasurer.

March 27, 1729.—Eldad Ingalls, moderator; Samuel Ingalls, town clerk; Ephraim Haselton, constable; Samuel Ingalls, Nathan Webster, William Wilson, selectmen; Jacob Sargent, Nathan Webster, surveyors of highways; Thomas Smith, Benaiah Colby, fence-viewers; James Wilson, tithingman; Ephraim Haselton, Samuel Ingalls, Jacob Sargent, lot-layers; Jacob Sargent, treasurer.

March 7, 1730.—Ebenezer Dearborn, moderator; Samuel Ingalls, town clerk; John Tolford, constable; Samuel Ingalls, Nathan Webster, Ebenezer Dearborn, selectmen; Jacob Sargent, William Wilson, assessors; Enoch Colby, William Powell, Titus Wells, surveyors of highways and fence-viewers; James Whiting, Benaiah Colby, tithingmen.

March 25, 1731.—Moses Leavitt, moderator; Samuel Emerson, town clerk;[1] Jonathan Blunt, constable; Ebenezer Dearborn; Samuel Emerson, Enoch Colby, Samuel Ingalls, Jacob Sargent, selectmen; Isaac Foss, Thomas Wells, Sylvanus Smith, surveyors of highways and fence-viewers; Thomas Glen, Thomas Haselton, tithingmen.

March 30, 1732.—Ichabod Roby, moderator; Ebenezer Dearborn, Jr., constable; Samuel Emerson, Jacob Sargent, Ephraim Haselton, selectmen; Nathaniel Ambrose, Titus Wells, Jr., tithingmen; Isaac Foss, Nathan Webster, Thomas Glen, surveyors of highways.

March 29, 1733.—Capt. Samuel Ingalls, moderator; William Wilson, constable; Capt. Samuel Ingalls, Thomas Wells, Thomas Glen, selectmen; Samuel Emerson, Ephraim Haselton, Capt. Samuel Ingalls, lot-layers; Ithamar Berry, John Sherilla, Anthony Tole, Nathan Webster, James Wilson, surveyors of highways; Jonas Clay, Joseph Clark, tithingmen; John Tolford, Jonathan Blunt, fence-viewers; Enoch Colby, Henry Ambrose, field-drivers; Jonathan Blunt, pound-keeper; Lieut. Ebenezer Dearborn, Samuel Emerson, Nathan Webster, auditors.

March 28, 1734.—Capt. Ichabod Roby, moderator; Anthony Towle, constable; Jacob Sargent, Samuel Emerson, Thomas Glen, selectmen; Enoch Colby, William Crawford, tithingmen; Thomas Wells, Paul Smith, Isaac Foss, Jacob Wells, surveyors of the highway; Moses Tyler, John Calfe, John Aiken, auditors; Jonathan Blunt, Thomas Haselton, fence-viewers; Capt. Samuel Ingalls, Samuel Emerson, Ephraim Haselton, lot-layers.

March 29, 1735.—John Calfe, moderator; John Karr, constable; John Calfe, Samuel Emerson, Moses Tyler, selectmen; Isaac Foss, Thomas Wells, John Sherrala, Jacob Wells, surveyors of highways; Paul Smith, James Whiting, tithingmen; James Norris, Sylvanus Smith, fence-viewers; Capt. Ingalls, Samuel Emerson, Ephraim Haselton, lot-layers.

TOWN CLERKS.

1731–87, Samuel Emerson; 1788–1816, John Emerson; 1817–23, Lemuel W. Blake; 1824–26, William Eaton; 1827–28, Samuel D. Bell; 1829–33, John S. Brown; 1834–43, Isaac Tompkins; 1844, Benjamin Fitts; 1845–48, William Greenough; 1849–51, Silas F. Learnard; 1852, Jacob P. Whittemore; 1853–54, William Greenough; 1855–59, Lucien Kent; 1860–65, William F. Robie; 1866, Charles S. Wilcomb; 1867, Clement A. West; 1868–69, William Greenough; 1870–73, C. F. Marston; 1874–81, Henry Moore; 1881–82, C. F. Marston.

[1] He was re-elected till 1787.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1744–82.

1744. Precept sent out by the Governor. Benj. Hill elected, but not received by the House.
1748. Capt. Abel Morse.
1752. Sylvanus Smith.
1755. Samuel Emerson.
1758. Capt. Abel Morse.
1765. John Webster.
1768. John Webster.
1771. John Webster.
1774. John Webster.
1776–78. Robert Wilson.
1779. John Webster.
Robert Wilson.
1780. Jacob Chase.
Robert Wilson.
1781. John Underhill.
Robert Wilson.
1782. Jacob Chase.
William White.
1783. Jabez Hoit.
William White.
1784. John Underhill.
1785. William White.
1786. John Underhill.
1787–93. Joseph Blanchard.
1794–95. Arthur Livermore.
1796–98. William White.
1799–1800. Simon Towle.
1801. William White.
1802. Henry Sweetser.
1803–8. Henry Sweetser.
1809–10. John Folsom.
1811. Henry Sweetser.
1812–14. John Folsom.
1815–16. John Folsom.
William Moore.
1817–18. William Moore.
Benjamin Fitts.
1819–20. John Folsom.
Charles Goss.
1821. Samuel Aiken.
Charles Goss.
1822. Samuel Aiken.
William Moore.
1823–24. Samuel Aiken.
William Graham.
1825–26. Samuel Aiken.
Samuel D. Bell.
1827. Samuel Aiken.
Jesse J. Underhill.
1828. Jesse J. Underhill.
John Bryant.
1829. John Bryant.
John Folsom.
1830. John Folsom.
1830. Samuel Aiken.
1831. Samuel Aiken.
John Bryant.
1832. David Currier, Jr.
Samuel Aiken.
1833. David Currier, Jr.
Stephen Dearborn.
1834. Stephen Dearborn.
1835. Jesse J. Underhill.
Ephraim Orcutt.
1836. Ephraim Orcutt.
David Currier, Jr.
1837. Isaac Thompkins.
David Currier, Jr.
1838–39. Isaac Thompkins.
Joseph Chase.
1840. David Currier, Jr.
Isaac Thompkins.
1841. John W. Noyes.
John S. Brown.
1842. John W. Noyes.
David Pillsbury.
1843. Jesse J. Underhill.
William Brown, Jr.
1844. David Pillsbury.
Stephen Dearborn.
1845. John Folsom.
Ephraim Orcutt.
1346. G. W. Everet, F. S.
1847–48. Thomas J. Melvin.
1849. William Greenough.
1850–51. Thomas J. Melvin.
1853–54. John W. Noyes.
1855. Edmund Sleeper.
1856. John Lock.
1857. James M. Kent.
1858. Osgood Richards.
1859. Jacob Chase.
1860. Parker Morse.
1861. Daniel Bell.
1862. Henry Moore.
1863. Silas F. Learnard.
1864–65. William Crawford.
1866. William Tenney.
1867–68. David L. Bachelder.
1869. Rufus W. Moore.
1870. Lucien Kent.
1871. William P. Underhill.
1872. Daniel Sanborn.
1873. Clement A. West.
1874. No representative.
1875–76. John W. Noyes.
1877. Charles S. Wilcomb.
1878. John Underhill.
1879. James F. Brown.
1880. Henry H. Lane.

Military History.—"The first military law passed in New Hampshire was in 1718. All the means of knowing about the military organization in Chester is the titles prefixed to the names of the inhabitants. The first found on our records was in 1731. Samuel Ingalls has the title of captain, Ebenezer Dearborn of lieutenant, and Jacob Sargent of ensign, which is probably nearly as early as there was any military organization. Thomas Smith is lieutenant in 1732; John Talford is captain, and Thomas Wells lieutenant in 1744; Abel Morse is captain in 1746, and Thomas Wells in 1748; Thomas Craige is lieutenant, James Varnum is ensign, and Robert Calfe sergeant

in 1749; Enoch Colby is also ensign, and Eben Dearborn, Jr., sergeant, in 1749; Silvanus Smith lieutenant in 1752, Samuel Robie in 1753, and Benaiah Colby in 1756, and Jonathan Blunt captain the same year. John Lane was appointed cornet of the Ninth Troop of the First Regiment of cavalry, commanded by Col. John Downing, Sept. 17, 1754, by Benning Wentworth; John Tolford is major, and Andrew Jack lieutenant in 1757; James Shirley is captain, and James Quentan ensign in 1759. Henry Hall is ensign in 1761, Samuel Robie captain in 1764, Robert Wilson lieutenant in 1765, Capt. Underhill, Lieut. Joseph Basford, and Ensign Joseph True in 1765; Oliver Morse and Henry Moore lieutenants, and Samuel Hazelton cornet in 1766; Richard Emery major in 1769; Andrew Jack captain in 1770; Joseph True captain, Lieut. Witherspoon in 1775; Maj. French (Jabez), 1774; Hugh Shirley, 1775; David Witherspoon captain, and James Dunlap lieutenant in 1766. Stephen Dearborn had a commission of captain under the king, May 3, 1767, and under Congress, Sept. 5, 1775; major, March 25, 1785; lieutenant-colonel, April 5, 1793; resigned Sept. 18, 1800.

"A militia law was passed Sept. 19, 1776, enrolling in train-bands all able-bodied men from sixteen to fifty years of age; exempting nearly all officers, ministers, Quakers, negroes, Indians, and mulattoes; each company to be mustered eight times a year.

"Then there was to be an 'alarm list,' composed of all male persons from sixteen to sixty-five years of age not included in the train-band, with some exceptions, if of sufficient ability, to be inspected twice a year. The captains of the 'alarm list' by custom had a brevet title of colonel. There was to be a military watch kept by those belonging to the train-band and alarm list, under the direction of the commissioned officers of the town.

"In looking over the rolls of the men in the French and Indian wars from 1745 to 1760, in the 'Adjutant-General's Report' (vol. ii.), 1866, I find the following Chester names, although it is not certain that they were all Chester men, and some Chester men may have been overlooked:

"In the winter of 1745–46, Capt. John Goffe had a company of thirty-seven men scouting the woods on snow-shoes, of which Samuel Brown was a sergeant; under Jeremiah Clough, Henry Irvine; under Andrew Todd scouting at Canterbury, 1746, Archibald Miller, Adam Wilson, William McMaster, John Grimes, and James Wilson. Adam Wilson and Archibald Miller afterwards lived in Chester, but probably went from Londonderry.

"Capt. Daniel Ladd's company, at Canterbury, 1746: Enoch Rowel, Zebedee Berry, Paul Healey, Samuel Moore, and John Nutt; William Presson and Henry Ervine, July to December, 1746; Samuel Moore again in 1747. Daniel Foster (lived near Martin's Ferry) was in Eastman's company. Under Moses Foster at Suncock, John Moore, John Carr. John Webster was lieutenant in John Goffe's scouting party in 1748; he might have been Col. Webster, of Chester. He was afterwards captain, and raised a scout of twenty men, and none of them Chester men; it is probable that he was not the man. In what way these men were raised, whether by voluntary enlistment or impressment, or both, I do not know.

"It has been seen that in 1747 the town voted to petition the Governor and Council 'to stop, and save any more men being sent out of the town into the service, and to have a suitable number of men kept in the service in our own town.' In 1748 there were petitions sent from different parts of the town to the captains, and by John Tolford and Thomas Wells to the Governor and Council for men; but probably Chester never had any direct aid.

"In the expedition against the French forts, Du Quesne, Niagara, and Crown Point, in the winter of 1755, New Hampshire furnished a regiment of six hundred men, under Col. Joseph Blanchard, in which the following Chester names appear: Joseph Morril, Daniel Martin, Caleb Dalton, Robert Gordon, John Shackford, Nathan Morse, Samuel Towle, Samuel Emerson (son of Samuel Emerson, Esq., died at Albany, Nov. 17, 1755), Robert Kennedy, John Rowe, John Craig, Samuel Dudley, James Eaton, John Hall, clerk (might have been the first town clerk of Derryfield), Ithiel Gordon, James Fulerton, Samuel Dalton, Reuben Towl, Curtis Bean, John Dalton, Jonas Clay, William Aiken, Robert Witherspoon, William Wilson, Daniel Wilson, James Aiken, John Gage, Nathaniel Etherage.

"For the expedition against Crown Point in 1756, New Hampshire raised a regiment of seven hundred men, under the command of Col. Nathaniel Meserve, of Portsmouth, in the roll of which the following Chester names appear: Jesse McFarland, William McMaster, John Nutt, Robert Gordon, Francis Towle, Joseph Dudley, John McClellan, Benj. Fuller, William Baker, Gideon Rowel, Benj. Bachelder, James Shirley.

"In 1757 New Hampshire furnished a regiment of five hundred men for the Crown Point expedition. Chester names: Robert Kennedy, Hugh Quinton, John Carr, Samuel Towle, sergeant; Paul Healey, corporal; Benjamin Bachelder, Edmund Elliott, Ebenezer Eaton, Samuel Hazelton, Amos Merril, Jonathan Towle, Stephen Dearborn.

"The Sixth Company was commanded by Richard Emery. Richard Emery, of Chester, married Mary Blunt, 1765, and is styled major in Chester records in 1767. The Kennedys might have been Goffstown men, and the Chester Daltons did not spell their names Daulton.

"In August, 1757, a reinforcement was sent to Charleston No. 4, which served until November. Timothy Foss, David Webster, David Hill, Samuel Dalton, Isaiah Rowe, Benj. Fuller, and Samuel Brown are Chester names.

"There was a company sent in 1757 to garrison Fort William and Henry. Chester names: Benjamin Libley, Stephen Marden, and Nathaniel Rand.

"In 1758 another regiment was sent to Crown Point, in which Samuel Towle is second lieutenant, and several Chester names before mentioned, and James Clay, Benj. Currier, Nath'l Wood, Hugh Quinton, Thomas Wason, John Mills, Joseph Linn, Matthew Templeton, Hugh Shirley, Robert McKinley, Oliver Morse, second lieutenant of the Eighth Company, Joshua Prescott, Ezekiel Morse, and John Quimby.

"In 1760 a regiment was raised to invade Canada. John Goffee was colonel, and Richard Emory, probably of Chester, major. Hugh Quinton, David Weatherspoon, James Graham, Archibald McDuffee, Robert McKinley, James Quinton, Hugh Shirley, Robert Wasson, James Weatherspoon, Samuel Haseltine, David Webster, Jacob Basford (died), Ebenezer Basford, Jonas Clay, David Craige, Jonathan Emerson (son of Samuel Emerson, Esq., died at Crown Point, Nov. 7, 1760), John Gage, Samuel Ingalls, John Karr, John Seavey, Titus Wells, Jacob Griffin, Stephen Webster, John Mills, Jacob Quimby, Nathaniel Maxfield, and Nathaniel Rand were from Chester.

"Besides the foregoing found on the rolls, it is said that Matthew, son of Samuel Gault, was an officer, and died at Cape Breton, 1759. His will was proved August, 1759. William Otterson, the grandfather of the Hooksett Ottersons, is said to have been in the army and drowned in crossing Lake Champlain in 1760. It has also been said that Abraham Morse was in the French war, and that Elijah Pillsbury was before Quebec when Wolfe was killed. He probably enlisted at Newbury. Wells Chase went from Newbury a campaign under Governor Shirley to Norridgewock in 1754, and was in the battle of Ticonderoga in 1758. Archibald McDuffee was in the French war. The king issued a proclamation, dated Feb. 19, 1754, offering certain bounties in land to such officers and soldiers as should enter his service against the French; and another proclamation, dated Oct. 7, 1763, ordering the land for the New England States to be laid off in the State of Virginia, about one hundred miles above the mouth of the Ohio River. In 1816, James Miltimore, of Windham, came along and procured powers of attorney from the Chester soldiers, among whom were Wells Chase, Robert McKinley, Matthew Templeton, and Archibald McDuffee, empowering him to recover and sell the lands, and gave bonds back to pay them one-half of all that he should receive. I think nothing further was heard about it.

"The news of the battle of Lexington spread with amazing rapidity. Nathaniel Emerson received the news at midnight at Candia, and aroused the people, and drummer David Hill beat up for recruits, and Moses Dustin is said to have been the first to fall in, and he served through the war. They soon raised a squad, which soon started for the scene of the war. Probably more than half the able-bodied men started, with such arms as they had and with such conveyance as was at hand, and went to Cambridge, the headquarters of the army. A portion of the men enlisted, and the rest returned home. So far as the action of the town of Chester is concerned, by votes in town-meeting, it has been given in the history of those years. The army rolls, and other papers relating to the war, are contained in eleven large volumes in the Adjutant-General's office. The matter is very voluminous and difficult to arrange, and I know of no better way than to give the rolls containing Chester men, always including Candia and Raymond, designating the respective towns, Chester *A*, Candia *B*, and Raymond *C*, so far as practicable. I will also supply any seeming deficiencies by documents or tradition."—*Chase.*

"According to the Report of the Adjutant-General, 1866, vol. ii., New Hampshire had three regiments in 1775, the first commanded by John Stark, the second by Enoch Poor, the third by James Reid. Stark's and Reid's were stationed at Medford, and were at Bunker Hill; and Col. Poor remained on duty at home. The Tenth Company of the Third Regiment was commanded by Hezekiah Hutchins, and Amos Emerson, of Chester, was lieutenant; and the names of David Currier, Josiah Morse, Peter Severance, Thomas Wilson, and Samuel Moore appear on the roll. Capt. David Shaw says that William Gross, his mother's half-brother, was in the Bunker Hill battle, under Emerson. There were two other men known to be in the battle whose names I have not found,—Caleb Hall, who went down at the time of Lexington battle and enlisted, and Dea. John Hills, of Candia, who, while lying behind the rail fence stuffed with hay, had a ball strike his foot, which he picked up, and not fitting his gun, he brought it home. There is a letter from Parker Morse to Dea. Hills extant, directed to him as belonging to Hutchins' company at *Mystic*. Some of the men who went down at that time and stayed might have enlisted in Massachusetts regiments before the New Hampshire ones were organized.

"CHESTER.—HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS' COMPANY.

"Simon Merril, A.	Joseph Spillad, A.
William Shannon.	David Currier, A.
Joseph Smith, A.	Thomas Wilson, B.
Saml. Brown, A.	John Lane, Jr., A.
James Gross, A.	John Tucker, C.
Peter Severance, A.	John Lane, 3d, C.
Saml. Morse.	Simon Norton, A.
Reuben Sanborn, A.	James Randal, C.
Josiah Morse, Jr., A.	William Randal, C.

"Those from Chester are marked A, Candia B, and Raymond C, and the uncertain are left unmarked.

"In the selectmen's accounts for the year 1776 there are the following items charged:

"Paid Joseph Linn, Hugh Cromby, Andrew Aiken, John Vance, Alexander Wetherspoon, Timothy Lunt, Jeams Craft their wages for service done at Medford.

"Paid Joseph Louge, Samuel Webster, and Benj. Long for service done at Medford."

"In 1775 there is a charge for pork sent to Cambridge, £6 7*s.* 5*d.*

"Paid to Maj. Jabez French money that we hired to support the Delegates that went to Philadelphia, £9 8*s.* 6*d.*"

"There are also charges for blankets, and for numbering the people.

"Philip Tilton, captain, Jacob Webster, lieutenant, both of Raymond, and John Tilton, second lieutenant, of Sandown, were the officers of the Third Company, Second Regiment, June 12, 1775, and Caleb Richardson's name is on the roll.

"There is a pay-roll of Capt. Nathan Brown's company, David Gilman's regiment, April 10, 1776, in which are Chester names: Nathaniel Blasdel, James McFarland, John Shannon, John Lane, Reuben Hall, Zachariah Butterfield, Jacob Lane, William Shannon, Theophilus Lovereign, of Raymond, Hugh Crombie, James Aiken.

"July, 1776. A roll of Capt. Joseph Dearborn's company, No. 6, in Col. Wyman's regiment, in the Continental service against Canada, as mustered and paid by John Dudley, Esq., muster-master and paymaster of said company:

"Joseph Dearborn, capt., A.
David Wetherspoon, lieut., A.
Matthias Haines, private, C.
William Leatch, A.
Samuel Webster, A.
Jeremiah Richardson, A.
Jeremiah Towle, A.
Thomas Wells, A.
Samuel Dinsmore, A, died.
Anthony Towle, A.
Gideon Currier, A.
John Knowles, A.
Richard Payne.
Joseph Knowles, Jr., A.
Josiah Wells, A.
John Roberts, C.
Thomas Wason, B.
John Wason.
Nathan Lane, C, d. Sept. 26.
Israel Griffin.
Benjamin Cass, B.
John Prescott.
Moses Hills, A.
Peter Moores, B.
Joshua Moores, B.
Enoch Colby, B.
Jacob Clifford, B.
Obadiah Hall, A.
Benjamin Hall, A or B.
James Aiken, A.
James Bell.
Joseph Linn, A.
Hugh McDuffee, A.
Moses McFarland, A.
John McClellan, A.
David Taylor.
Joseph Hills, Jr., A.
Ezekiel Morse, C.
John Batchelder.
John Leavitt, C.
Ezekiel Knowles, B.
James Wilson, A.
James McFarland, A.
John Vance, A.
Ebenezer Collins.
Asa Dearborn, A.

"Each private received ten pounds, four shillings, and nine pence; sum total, six hundred and twenty-nine pounds, nineteen shillings, and three pence. Extra wages: paid four sergeants, viz., William Leatch, Enoch Rowel, B, Caleb Morril, and Moses Sanborn, A, eight shillings; four corporals, viz., Anthony Towle, A, Benaiah Colby, A, Ezekiel Knowles, B, and Asa Heath, at four shillings each; David Hill, B, drummer, four shillings.

"Muster and pay-roll of men in Capt. Samuel McConnel's company, Col. David Gilman's regiment, raised out of the regiment commanded by Col. John Webster to reinforce the Continental army at New York, and mustered and paid by Col. John Webster, December, 1776:

"Ezekiel Worthen, lt., A.
Ichabod Robie, sergt., B.
John Clark, corporal, B.
Timothy Jewel, private.
Abraham Brown.
Josiah Forsaith, A.
Paul Eaton, B.
Amos Knowles, B.
John Clay, B.
David Underhill, A.
Isaac Blasdel, A.
Nathaniel Blasdel, A.
Eliphalet Gordon, C.
Peter Severance, A.
Daniel Moody, C.
Dearborn Heath, A.

"Muster and pay-roll of men raised in Col. Thornton's and Col. Webster's regiment, to serve in Capt. Runnels' company, Col. Thomas Tasker's regiment, September 26, 1776. This company was raised from the Londonderry and Chester regiments. Men from Londonderry marked L, as far as known:

"Daniel Runnels, capt., L.
Samuel Haselton, lt., A.
Samuel Buswell, ens., B.
Ichabod Robie, B.
James Sharley, A.
Jeremiah Conner, A.
Caleb Smith, C.
Gilman Dudley, C.
John Berry, A.
Jonathan Dearborn, A.
Nicholas Gilman, C.
Derbon Heth, A.
William Anderson, B.
Moses Turner, B.
William Wilson, B.
William Moore, A.
Samuel Pierce, A.
Joseph Presby, A.
William Wilson, A.
Simon Towle, A.
Jonathan Underhill, A.
Jacob Hills, A.
Henry Campbell, L.
James Mooreland, L.
John Morrison, L.
John Cochran, L.
Thomas Wilson, L.
George Orr, L.
Joseph Caldwell, L.
David Morrison, B.
John Ferguson, L.
William Moore, A.
John Clifford, C.
John Sargent, C.
Peter Haselton, A.
Alexander.
Shirley, A.
Daniel Whitcher, C.
Thomas Archibald, L.
Thomas Wallace, L.
James Cambel, L.
Samuel Hart.
Benjamin Haseltine, A.
John Colby, C.
James Richardson.
Robert Wason, B.
Bracket Towle, A.
John Shirley, A.
David Mills, A.
Samuel Morse, L.
James Hazard, A.
Samuel Dunlap.
Josiah Dearborn, A.
Samuel Thompson, L.
Pierce Gage, L.
Richard Hall.
Zibah Kimball, L.
John Williams, L.
John McGown, L.
John Tarbox, L.
James Sprague, L.
Abiel Cross, L.
Arthur Darrah, L.
Peter Robinson.
Samuel Spear.
Robert Morrisson, L.
John Hughes, L.
William Eayers, L.
Jonathan Holmes, L.
John Stuart, L.
James Ferguson, L.
Joseph Hobbs, L.
Andrew Robertson, L.
John Turner.
Humphrey Holt, L.
Nathan Plummer, L.
Samuel Tasker, L.
Robert Wilson, B.
Robert Boid, L.
Mathew Dickey, L.
Elijah Town, L.
Stephen Donald, L.

September 26, 1776, by John Webster.

"Chester and Londonderry probably belonged to one regiment up to 1775.

In Raymond records, June 15, 1775,

"Voted, To impower John Dudley, Esq., with some other persons, to nominate suitable persons for field officers for the regiment that did belong to Col. Thornton's regiment.

"Voted, unanimously, That they are willing that the said regiment should be divided into two regiments."

"Pay-roll of Capt. Stephen Dearborn's company, Thomas Stickney's regiment, in Gen. Stark's brigade, which company marched from Chester, in the State of New Hampshire, and joined the Northern Continental army, 1777, from July 19th to September 18th:

"Stephen Dearborn, capt., A.
Ezekiel Lane, lieut., C, killed.
John Lane, Jr., 2d lieut., A, advanced to 1st lieut. Aug. 16.
Robert Wilson, ensign, A, advanced to 2d lt. Aug. 16.
Andrew Aiken, sergt., A, advanced to ensign Aug. 16.
Nathaniel Maxfield, B.
Ichabod Robie, B.
Ebenezer Dearborn, A.
David Currier, A.
Joseph Brown, A.
Josiah Gordon, A.
Sherburne Dearborn, A.
Robert Dinsmore, A.
Joseph Cass, sergt., B.
Bracket Towle, sergt., A.
Thomas Dearborn, sergt., B.
John Underhill, sergt., A; advanced to sergt. Aug. 16.
Benjamin Fellows, corp.
Levi Swain, corp., C.
David Underhill, corp., A.
Robert Rowe, private, A; advanced to corp. Aug. 16.
Israel Clifford, private, B.
Nathaniel Griffin, A.
Joseph Peavey.
John Gammet, B.
Daniel Allen, A.
John Blake.
Moses Leavit, C.
Moses Webster, Jr., A.
Josiah Hall, A.
David Perkins.
Benjamin Smith, B.
Enoch Osgood, C.
Samuel Robie, A.
Simon Towle, A.
Anthony Clifford, B.
John Patten, A.
James McFarland, A.
James Presby, A.
Joseph White, A.
Stephen Fogg, C.
Jacob Chase, A.
Samuel Hills, A.
William Towle.
Jacob Elliot, A.
James Richardson, A.
David Patten, A.
Moses Webster, A.
Benjamin Haseltine, A.
Isaac Blasdel, A.
Sinkler Fox.
William Pattredge Fox.
Jonathan Bachelor.
Daniel Todd, C.
Amos Kimball, A.
Joseph Rollins.
Samuel Fogg, C.
Samuel Moore, B.
Samuel Dearborn, B.
Amos Knowles, B.
James Libbey, B.
Benjamin Eaton, B.
Benjamin Wodley, B.
Philip Morse, C.
Robert Wilson, Jr.
Oliver Smith, B.
Elisha Thomas.
Enoch Colby, B.
John Bagley, B.
John Clay, B.
Moses Emerson, B.
Benjamin Fuller, A.
John Knowles, A.
William Brown, A.
Wilkes West, A.
Thomas Wilson, B.
Benjamin Packard.
John Moore, B; died Aug. 21.
John Elliott, drummer, A.
David Hall, A.

"This regiment served in the battle of Bennington, August 16th.

"Pay-roll of Capt. Moses Baker's company of volunteers, who marched from Candia, in the State of New Hampshire, and joined the Northern Continental army at Saratoga, September, 1777.

"Entered September 27th, discharged November 3d.

"Moses Baker, captain, B.
Abraham Fitts, lieutenant, B.
Jonathan Bagley, ensign, B.
Isaiah Row, sergeant, B.
Joseph Clifford, sergeant, B.
Sewall Brown, private, B.
Jonathan Ring, B.
John Sargent, B.
Nathaniel Burpee, B.
Jacob Clifford, B.
Benjamin Hubbart, B.
Richard Clough, B.
Stephen Palmer, B.
Enoch Rowell, B.
James Hazard, A.
Silas Cammet, B.
Samuel Bagley, B.
John Hills, B.
Jesse Eaton, B.
Benjamin Whitcher, C.
Nathan Fitts, A.
Samuel Haselton, A.
John Dearborn, A.
Josiah Flagg, A.
Edward Robie, A.
Moses Haselton, A.
Stephen Hill, A.

"Pay-roll of Capt. Joseph Dearborn's company, in Col. Moses Nichols' regiment; marched to Rhode Island; entered August 5th, discharged 28th + 2 days' travel home.

"Joseph Darbon, captain, A.
Benj. Cass, lieutenant, B.
Jacob Worthen, ensign, B.
Jabesh Hoit, sergeant, A.
Benj. Bachelder, sergeant, B.
Samuel Runel, sergeant.
Ephraim Fitts, corporal, A.
Zebulon Winslow, corporal, B.
Aaron Brown, corporal, B.
Benj. True, private, A.
Benj. Currier, A.
John Lane, A.
James Whitten, C.
William Mills, A.
Asa Dearborn, A.
John Emerson, A.
Benj. Haselton, A.
Joseph Knowles, A.
James Pierce, A.
Robert Runnels, A.
Wilks West, A.
John Wilson, A.
Caleb Hall, B.
Philip Morse, C.
Obed Edom Hall, B.
Jonathan Camet, B.
Silas Camet, B.
Walter Clay, B.
Henry Clark, B.
Joseph Bean, B.
Amos Knowles, B.
Enoch Colby, B.
Caleb Brown, B.
Thomas Wilson, B.
Oliver Smith, B.
Burleigh Smith, B.
William Shannon, B.
Sewel Brown, B.
Jonathan Pilsbury, B.

"Allowance for forty horses at £10 each.

"In the summer of 1778 a brigade was sent from New Hampshire to Rhode Island.

"There was a company attached to Col. Peabody's regiment, of which Daniel Reynols, of Londonderry, was captain, Bracket Towle first lieutenant, and Jacob Elliott second lieutenant, a portion of which was from Chester. Entered service June 1, 1778, discharged Jan. 1, 1779:

"William Moore, corporal, A.
James Hazzard, corporal, A.
Jacob Lane, corporal, C.
Samuel Robie, drummer, A.
Dearborn Heath, A.
Isaac Blasdel, A.
Samuel Robie, Jr., A.
Moses Webster.
Samuel Shannon, A.
Paul Healey, A.
Jethro Colby, B.
Thomas Shannon, B.
John Shannon, B.
Nath. Griffin, A.
Isaac Colby, killed August 27th.
Thomas Morse, C.

"In James Aiken's company for Rhode Island, 1778, Thomas Shirley, James Otterson, Samuel Davis, and Benj. True went to Rhode Island in Capt. Marston's company, 1777.

"In the early part of the war the soldiers were mainly citizens, and enlisted for short terms, and many of them appear on several rolls, and with a degree of accuracy can be assigned to their respective towns, but later many strangers were enlisted, who, when their names appear on a roll, cannot be assigned to any town with any certainty. There are recruits credited to the towns, some without any mention of what companies they were assigned to or what service engaged in.

"CREDITED TO CHESTER, 1777.

	Company.		Company.
Michael Lamey	Capt. Richards.	James Akin, Jr.	Emerson.
James Russ, killed	Isaac Farewell.	Wilm White	"
Barthow Stevens	Ebenzr Fry.	Enos Jewell	Robertson.
Saml Dolten	" "	Thos Wells	Carr.
Stephen Lovekin	Blodgett.	Wilm Furnell	McClary.
Jonathn Forsaith, died	"	Benjin Akin	Emerson.
John Lane	"	Saml Wells	Morrill.
Josiah Hills, died	Emerson.	Peter Wells	"
Saml Hoyt	"	Wilm Moore	Robertson.
Reuben Hall	"	Jonathn Karr	Fry.
John Berry, killed	"	Daniel Shirly	Emerson.
Ebenezr Berry	"	Henry True	"
James Akin	"	Saml Akin	"
John McClennen	"	John Vance	Fry.
Jeremh Towle	"		

"RECRUITS SENT BY COL. WEBSTER, JULY 13, 1779.

	Residence.	Went for
Thomas Whittaker	Chester.	Chester.
Reuben Sticknee	Raymond.	"
Timothy Clay	Candia.	"
Samuel Nay	R.	"
Timothy Ingalls	Chester.	"
Jacob Elliott	"	"
Phineas Bean	Candia.	Candia.
Joseph Marston	Deerfield.	"
Josiah Tucker	Nottingham.	Raymond.

"RECRUITS SENT BY CHESTER.

	Enlisted for		Enlisted for
Thomas Wells	War.	*Lived in Plymouth.*	
Sam[l] Hoit	"	Valentine Sargent	3 years.
George Cooper	"	*Lived in Londonderry.*	
Enos Jewell	"	Joseph Davis	3 years.
Samuel Wells	"	Samuel Richardson	"
Jeremiah Griffin	"	George Mansfield	"
Given up to Meredith.		Sam[l] Houston	6 mos.
Peter Wells	War.	*Lived in Bedford.*	
W[m] Garrison	3 years.	Moses Webster	6 mos.
Rich[d] Flood	"	Sam[l] Robie	"
Lived in Raymond.		Reuben Tole	"
Stephen Keyes	3 years.	Dan[l] Parker	"

"TROOPS RAISED IN 1769 FOR SERVICE IN RHODE ISLAND.

Thomas Whittaker.	Timothy Ingalls.
Reuben Stickney (Raymond, enlisted for Chester).	Jacob Elliott.
	—— Hardy, July 28, 1779, 2 mos.
Timothy Clay.	Dearborn Heath, July 28, 1779, 2 mos.
Samuel Nay (Raymond, for Chester).	

"JULY 1, 1780.

"Jonathan Wilson.	Phineas Stevens.
William Moore.	(Tamworth hired him first.)
Benjamin True.	Daniel Shirley.
Sam[l] Walker.	Samuel Wells.
John Knowles.	Samuel Holt.
John Brown.	William Moore.
Robert Runnels.	Stephen Lufkin.
Isaac Blasdell.	Robert Hastins.
Moses Webster.	Reuben Hall.
John Aiken.	Geo. Cooper.
James Russ.	James Aken, died.
Jona. Burrow, Sergt.	Jeremiah Towle.
Cha[s] Hanson.	Henry True.
Jedediah Knock.	John McClennen.
Sam[l] Akens.	Jona. Knock.
Barnard Merrill.	Abiel Stevens.
Jon[a] Rankin.	(Tamworth hired him first.)

"CAPT. LIVERMORE'S CO., THIRD REGIMENT.

"Thos. Shronder, d.	John Lane.
James Thompson.	William Furnal.
Josiah Wells, d.	Sam[l] Dalton.
Thomas Wells.	Jona. Forsyth.
William White, d.	John Vance.
John Barry.	Barth[o] Stevens.
Eben[r] Barry.	

"JULY 1, 1781.

"Parker Morse, sergt.	Jos. Davis.
Robert Sharle.	Sam[l] Richardson.
Daniel Sharle.	Sam[l] Houston, 6 mos.
William Moer.	Moses Webster, 6 mos.
Joseph Brown.	Sam[l] Robie, 6 mos.
John Spiller.	Reuben Tole, 6 mos.
Benj. True, Jr.	Dan[l] Parker, 6 mos.
Caleb Richardson.	Geo. Mansfield, 3 years.
Gilbord Morse.	Thomas Wells.
Theoder Morse.	Sam[l] Hoit.
W[m] Garrison.	Geo. Cooper.
(Mustered, but claimed by Mass.)	Enos Jewell, Southampton.
Rich[d] Flood.	Peter Wells.
Stephen Keyes.	Joseph Davis.
Valentine Sargent.	Valentine Sargent, Londonderry.

"AUGUST 25, 1781.

"Thomas Wells, war.	Joseph Davis.
Samuel Hoit, war.	Sam[l] Richardson.
George Cooper, war.	Geo. Mansfield.
Enos Jewell, war.	Sam[l] Houston, Bedford, 6 mos.
Jere. Griffin, war.	Moses Webster.
(Given up to Meredith.)	Sam[l] Robie.
Peter Mills, 3 years.	Reuben Tole.
William Garrison, 3 years.	Daniel Parker.
Richard Flood, Raymond.	Charles Mann.
Stephen Keyes, Portsmouth.	Jonathan Conant.
Valentine Sargent, Londonderry.	

"APRIL 12, 1782.

"John Worth.	Thomas Dollof.
Reuben Stickney.	Eben[r] Currier.
Joseph Tucker.	William Batchelder.
Daniel Clay.	William Hall.
Abraham Brown.	Daniel Doyne.
Ed[w] Hamilton.	Rob[t] H. Hill.
Moses Basford.	Andrew Nelson.

"There is a history of the First New Hampshire Regiment, by Frederic Kidder, 1868, containing a roll of the enlisted men who served between January, 1777, and January, 1782, which contains the names of John Knook and David Shirley, of Chester, and of Thomas Capron, of Candia, not on the foregoing list.

"The foregoing is a list of the soldiers furnished by Chester, as correct as can be conveniently made from the army rolls; but those cover so much ground, and so many strange names occur, which are not assigned to any particular town, that it is probably very incomplete. There are names of men on the town accounts to whom bounties were paid, and the names of others to whom notes were paid, probably for bounties, without being so designated, which mostly, if not all, are included in the foregoing rolls, so that it was not thought best to spend the time in collecting and space in the history to print it.

"Great exertion had to be used to raise men. The town was divided into classes, according to the number of men to be raised, and one or more men assigned to each class, which they were required to raise. The town was also classed to raise beef and corn for the army, and also to support the soldiers' families.

"The following specimen of the requisitions was found among the papers of Col. Stephen Dearborn:

"'TO CAPT. STEPHEN DEARBORN AND ROBERT ROWE: Agreeably to an act of the General Court and a vote of the town, the following persons who are named, with the amount of their ratable estate, are to procure an able-bodied, effective man for the Continental service three years, or during the war, to be ready to be mustered in on or before the 10th day of May next, or pay the fine agreeable to law and the vote of the town. You are desired to notify each one in this list to meet and prescribe such method as they shall think proper in order to procure s[d] man.

"'CHESTER, April 29, 1782.

"'JABEZ HOIT,
"'STEPHEN MORSE,
"'JOSEPH BLANCHARD, } "'*Selectmen of Chester.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
"'David Richardson	1	9	1	Barnard Bricket	2	10	1
Joseph Carr	3	6	10	John Clark	1	7	0
Ezekiel H. Kelley		10	0	Abraham Morse		12	0
Widow Ann Carr		9	3	Capt. Stephen Dearborn	2	14	0
Lieut. John Lane	2	17	7	Caleb Hall	1	12	1
Jona. Norton	2	10	11	Jona. Emery	1	14	4
Simon Norton		12	0	Samuel White		16	6
Joseph Norton	2	18	8	Stickney		3	0
Jona. Berry	2	14	5	Moody Chase	1	18	5
Jeremiah Griffin	1	6	0	Wells	2	2	8
Robert Rowe	1	16	2	Jere. Underhill	1	17	2
Samuel Murray	1	13	6	Nath[l] Wood	1	14	2

"The following are recruits furnished by Candia, as found on various muster-rolls, and as found in the adjutant-general's office:

"1777. John Magoon, Stevens Bailey, Jonathan Green, Isaac Morse, John Colby, Eleazer Quimby, John Taylor.

"1778. Nehemiah Leavitt, John Kent, Asa Pierce, John Mitchell, Ebenr Williams, William Wilkins, Henry Gotham, Nat. Wadley, David Bagley, Wm Patten, Daniel Libbe, John Caldwell, John Loveren, John Kent, James Tiel, Thomas Capron, James Jeel, James Bragdon, David Hill, Robt Holland, Jonas Perry, Henry Kimball, Joseph Gilman, Humphrey Hunt.

"1779. David Libbie, John Caldwell, Michael Poor, John Anderson, John Loverin, John Kent, Phineas Bean, Joseph Marston, John Grattan (2 mos.).

"1780. Benjamin Eaton, Samuel Clay, Edward Currier, Samuel Shannon, John Eaton, Alexr Eaton.

"1781. Col. John Webster certifies that he sent forward the following four men for Candia, when there ought to have been five: John Wasson, Jonathan Davis, Nathaniel Underhill, Thomas Anderson.

"1782. Jona. Morris, Peter Cammet, Ebenr Eaton, Moses Norris, John Moore, Benja. Sanborn, Jason Hazard.

"Recruits Furnished by Raymond.

"*Capt. Mark's Co., Col. Long's Regt.*—Benj. Fox, James Fullington, Ezekiel Holman.

"*Col. Nathan Hale's Regt.*—Wm Tole, David Batchelder, Jona Fullonton, Jos Fullongton, Theor Lovering, Ithiel Gorden.

"*Capt. Wait's Co., Col. Stark's Regt.*—Richard Robinson.

"*Capt. Rowell's Co., Col. Nathan Hale's Regt.*—William Towle, Joseph Fullington, Ithiel Gordon, junr., Eliphalet Gorden, Amos D. Leavitt, Aaron Sanborn, James Hersey, John Lane, Galeb Gilman, Thomas Taylor, Joseph Jewel.

"1779.—Hezekiah Pollard, John Moore, James Libbey, James Mack, James Delap, Josiah Tucker, from Nottingham, enlisted for Raymond; Jonathan Fullerton, Rowell's Co.; John Fox, for two mos.; Benj. Whittier, enlisted for Kingston; Thomas Dolloff, enlisted for Kingston; Jos. Dolloff Leavitt, enlisted for Kingston.

"1780.—Wm Pat. Prescott, Timothy Jewell, Smith Cram, Richard Flood.

"1781.—Elipht Gordon, James Libbey, of Candia, Theor Loverin, Elijah Pollard, Ezekl Pollard, Barton Pollard, Hezekh Pollard, Richd Robinson, Capt. Boston's Co.; Nat. Richardson, Wm. Towle, James Wells, John Moore, of Chester; James Dunlap, of Massachusetts State; Ithiel Gordon, Elipht Gordon, Theor Lovrin, Joseph Fullerton, William Towle.

"The following is a list of soldiers who enlisted in the army from Chester in the war of 1812, furnished by Josiah Forsaith:

"Josiah Forsaith, died Aug. 18, 1868.
Jonathan Currier, died at Sackett's Harbor.
David Dolbier, of Raymond.
Josiah Sanborn, discharged at Concord.
Bradbury Moody Carr, died at Concord.
John Colby, died at French Mills.
Abner Blasdel, said to have deserted.
Ebenezer Blasdel, died at Acworth.
Samuel Davis, died at Concord.
Joseph Neal.
John Crawford, died at Nottingham in 1866, aged eighty.
Josiah Moore, died in 1821.
Henry Moore, killed in battle.
Moses Underhill, Jr.
Benjamin Currier, Jr.
Nathan Webster.
John Dunlap, died in 1867.
Nath'l Griffin,
William Griffin, died in the army.

"*From Raymond.*

"Amos Davies, killed at French Mills.
Theophilus Stephens, died.

"Drafted Men.—There was a draft made of men to defend Portsmouth Harbor. The following is the roll of a company which served from May 24 to July 4, 1814, and were from the Seventeenth Regiment. Those from Chester are marked A; Candia, B; Raymond, C; Allenstown, D:

"George Evans, capt., D.
Samuel Aiken, Jr., lieut., A.
Noah Week, ensign, A.
William Stanwood, sergt., A.
Jonathan Morrill, sergt., A.
Samuel W. Evans, sergt., D.
Reuben Bean, sergt., B.
True C. Graves, corp.
John Dinsmore, corp., A.
Moses Dudley, corp., B.
James Wilcomb, corp., A.
Moses Crichet, musician, B.
Moses Chase, musician, A.

"*Privates.*

"Josiah Anderson, B.
Andrew Buntin, A.
John Brown, 3d.
David Brown, 3d.
Jona. S. Brown.
Ebenezer Brown.
Jonathan Ball, A.
Joseph Calfe, A.
Zacheus Colby, A.
Jonathan Cass, B.
Jeremiah Chandler.
Samuel Clark.
Joseph Cressy, A.
James Dinsmoor, A.
Benjamin Edgerly.
Nathan French.
David Glidden, C.
William Greenough, A.
Phineas Haley, C.
Henry Hall, A.
John Johnson, A.
Amos Kimball, A.
John Lane, C.
Thomas Leonard.
John Mars.
Charles Marston, A.
Moses C. Magoon, C.
Richard Morse.
Supply Morse.
Nath. Martin.
Thomas Montgomery, A.
Peter Niel, A.
Nathan Poor, C.
Jacob Randall, A.
Richard Robie, B.
Wadley Richardson, B.
John P. Rowell, A.
Orlando Spofford, A.
John Seavey, A.
Richard Straw.
Jona. H. Shaw.
Henry Thatcher, C.
Elisha Towle, C.
Samuel Thompson.
Daniel Towle, C.
Enoch Worthen, B.
John Wilson, 3d, A.
Stephen Worthen, Jr., A.
Abram. Smith.
Edmund Richardson.

"The following is a roll of the company of Capt. Samuel Collins, of Deerfield, which served three months from Sept. 12, 1814:

"Moses Hezelton, 3d, lieut., A.
Henry Osgood, ensign, C.
Jonathan Cass, sergt., B.
James Severance, sergt., A.
Josiah Whicher, corp., B.
John Brown, Jr., corp., C.
James C. Rand, corp., A.

"*Privates.*

"Squires Bachelder, B.
Ebenezer Brown, C.
John Brown, A.
Joseph Clifford, B.
Nehemiah Clay, A.
Joseph Chase, Jr., A.
Daniel Carr, A.
Henry Clifford, C.
Richard Currier, B.
Gilman D. Cass, B.
Jonathan Emerson, B.
David Emerson, A.
James P. French, B.
Reuben Gale, B.
Phineas Healey, B.
Peter M. Mills, A.
Henry Morse, C.
Samuel Roberts, C.
Daniel Robey, C.
John Towle, B.
Haly True, C.
Daniel McDuffee, A.

"The following is a roll of the company of Capt. Samuel Aiken, Jr., of Chester, which served sixty days from Sept. 26, 1814:

"Samuel Aiken, Jr., capt., A.
Joseph Hubbard, 1st lieut., B.
Wm. Stanwood, ensign, A.
Jabez Crooker, sergt. and clerk, A.
William Turner, sergt., B.
Jonathan Morrill, sergt., A.
Abel Read, sergt., B.
Jeremiah Chandler, sergt., C.
William Aiken, sergt., A.
Samuel Lane, corp., A.
Francis Folsom, corp., C.
Benjamin Rowe, corp., B.
James Wilcomb, corp., A.
Nathan Brown, musician, C.
Richard Eaton, B.
Gilman Lovering, C.

"*Privates.*

"Orlando Spofford, A.
John Hall, A.
Benjamin Mills, A.
William Greenough, A.
John Davis, A.
Ebenezer Wilcomb, A.
David Morrill, A.
David Murry, A.
John Shirley, A.
Samuel Lane, Jr., A.
Josiah Turner, B.
Daniel Taylor, B.
Gilman Richardson, B.
Isaiah Lane, B.
John Clark, B.
Willis Patten, B.
Moses Patten, B.
John Colby, B.
John Butler, A.
Benjamin Preston, A.
Daniel Ball, A.
John Dolby, A.
Robert Wilson, A.
William Dearborn, A.
Jeremiah Rand, Jr., A.
L. H. Seavy, A.
Jonathan Norton, A.
Theodore Jewett, A.
Robert Mills, A.
Nathan Webster, A.
John Seavey, A.
John Wilson, A.
Henry West, A.
David Leach, A.
James Calfe, A.
Israel Blake, A.
Reuben Dinsmore, A.
Stephen J. Worthen, Jr., A.
Mead R. Underhill, A.
John Chase, A.
Matthew Dickey, A.
Jonathan Williams.
Samuel Thompson, A.
John Hosden, A.
Joseph Brown, A.
John A. Otterson, A.
Joshua Martin, Jr., A.
Jeremiah Brown, B.
Parker Hills, B.
Benjamin Eaton, B.
Moses Stephens, B.
Sewall Brown, B.
John Moore, B.
Moses Critchet, B.
Biley Smith, B.
Sargent French, B.
James Wilson, B.
Aaron Rowe, B.
William Eaton, B.
Jonathan Robey.
Nathan Thorne, B.
Joseph Rand, B.
Samuel Moody, C.
David Clifford, C.
David Gill, C.
David Brown, Jr., C.
Supply Morse, C.
Moses Healey, C.
Daniel Scribner, C.
James Dudley, Jr., C.
Jonathan Holman, C.
Isaiah Cram, C.
Nathaniel Towle, C.
David Robie, C.
John Smith, C."

A Roll of Men sent into the Army from Chester during the Rebellion, 1861-65.

SECOND REGIMENT, MUSTERED INTO U. S. SERVICE JUNE 10, 1861,—THREE YEARS.

Co. C, Andrew Nichols, wounded at Gettysburg; died in Andersonville June, 1864.
Co. C, Charles J. Rand, disch. dis.
Co. E, Arthur T. Leonard, corp., disch. dis.
Co. E, George S. Brown, pro. corp.
Co. E, Aaron Everet, disch. dis.
Co. E, Joseph Everet, disch. dis.

RECRUITS.

Co. I, William Broard, trans. to navy.
Co. I, Frank Donaghue.
Co. K, James Farrel.
Co. I, James McGuire, wounded June 3, 1864.
Co. I, Frank Strickland.
Co. A, John E. Hartwell, enl. September, 1865; must. out December, 1865.

THIRD REGIMENT,—THREE YEARS.

Co. B, Converse B. Weymouth, wounded severely; disch. dis. January, 1865.
Co. D, John S. Blasdel, re-enl. veteran; disch. dis. 1865.

FOURTH REGIMENT,—THREE YEARS.

Co. C, Orrin T. Dodge, re-enl. February, 1864.
Co. I, Franklin A. Brown, corp., disch. dis. July, 1862.
Co. I, Charles M. Ordway, re-enl. February, 1864.
Co. K, Stickney S. Gale, sergt., re-enl. February, 1864.

FIFTH REGIMENT,—THREE YEARS.

Co. K, Joseph Bronilland, rec. December, 1863; killed at Petersburg June, 1864.
Co. H, Jacob Pollatscheck, rec. December, 1863.
Co. C, James Rogers, rec. August, 1863.
Co. C, Joseph Trickey, rec. December, 1863; wounded June, 1864; died August, 1864, at Alexandria, Va.

SIXTH REGIMENT,—THREE YEARS.

Co. D, James Farrel, rec. November, 1863; deserted Camp Nelson, Ky., December, 1863.
Co. C, Henry Scott, rec. May, 1864.
Co. E, Thomas J. Wilson, rec. November, 1863.
Co. C, William M. Locke, re-enl. December, 1863; pro. to corp.; disch. dis. August, 1864.
Co. C, William Smith, rec. May, 1864; disch. dis. September, 1864.

SEVENTH REGIMENT,—THREE YEARS.

Co. A, Henry O. Davis, re-enl. February, 1864; pro. to corp.; wounded severely October, 1864; disch. dis. December, 1864.

EIGHTH REGIMENT,—THREE YEARS.

Co. A, James M. M. Elliott, must. November, 1861; dis. May, 1862.
Co. F, Joseph Everett, corp., December, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt.; killed Port Hudson, May, 1863.
Co. F, Charles H. Kent, must. in December, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May, 1864.
Co. F, Samuel C. McDuffee, must. in December, 1861; disch. dis. December, 1863.
Co. F, John Robinson, must. in December, 1861; disch. dis. February, 1863.

NINTH REGIMENT,—THREE YEARS.

Co. A. James A. Cole, must. in July 3, 1862.
Co. B, Charles F. Shaw, must. in July 3, 1862; disch. dis. Fredericksburg January, 1863.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT,—THREE YEARS.

Co. I, John Underhill, sergt., September, 1862; wounded December, 1862; dis. March, 1863.
Co. I, Daniel S. West, corp., September, 1862; wounded severely May, 1864.
Co. I, William E. C. Cooledge, September, 1862.
Co. I, James M. M. Elliott, September, 1862.
Co. I, Warren J. Hills, September, 1862; missing in action July, 1864.
Co. I, Dudley J. Marston, September, 1862; wounded December, 1862.
Co. I, Cyrus E. Roberts, September, 1862; trans to I. C. September, 1863.
Co. I, Edmund T. Roby, September, 1862; des. June, 1864.
Co. I, Thomas O. Reynolds, September, 1862; wounded December, 1862.
Co. I, Sewell W. Tenney, September, 1862; wounded December, 1862; disch. April, 1863.
Co. I, Nathaniel West, Jr., September, 1862.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT,—THREE YEARS.

Franklin C. Weeks, asst. surg., September, 1862; disch. dis. March, 1864.
Co. F, Charles A. Clark, rec. January, 1864.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT,—NINE MONTHS (October, 1862).

Co. K, Wallace T. Larkin, 2d lieut., November, 1862; disch. to accept promotion August, 1863.
Co. K, Luther C. Stevens, sergt.
Co. K, Alfred F. B. Edwards, corp.
Co. K, John A. Hazleton, corp.
Co. K, Marston L. Brown.
Co. K, Milton S. Brown, disch. dis. July, 1863.
Co. K, Henry N. Brown.
Co. K, Emerson Childs.
Co. K, David F. Clay.
Co. K, John S. Currier, disch. dis. July, 1863.
Co. K, David C. French.
Co. K, Matthew Forsaith.
Co. K, George M. D. Mead.
Co. K, Samuel V. Osgood.
Co. K, Benjamin F. Spofford.
Co. K, John W. West, 2d.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT,—THREE YEARS.

Silas F. Learnard, maj., July, 1865; not must.; must. out as capt. July, 1865.
Co. D, William S. Greenough, capt., com. September, 1864.
Co. D, John Underhill, 2d lieut., com. September, 1864.
Co. D, Albert F. B. Edwards, corp., September, 1864; pro. to sergt.
Co. D, Perley C. Ingalls, wagoner, September, 1864.

Co. D, Richard H. Currier.
Co. D, Samuel V. Osgood, pro. to corp.
Co. D, George S. Smith, pro. to corp.
Co. D, Francis Savoie.
Co. D, Aaron D. Sergent, disch. for dis.
Co. D, Isaac F. Underhill, pro. to corp.
Co. D, Albert Hason, disch. for dis. at City Point, October, 1864.
Co. H, Silas F. Learnard, capt., com. February, 1865; pro. maj. July, 1865.
Co. H, Cyrus S. Dolloff, sergt.
Co. H, Augustus P. Greenough, sergt.
Co. H, John T. Lovitt, corp.
Co. H, Joseph R. Morse, musician.
Co. H, Ephraim Nichols, wagoner.
Co. H, Samuel S. Adams, pro. to corp.
Co. H, Willard E. Coburn.
Co. H, Albert B. Goldsmith, disch. for dis. at Concord, N. H., Feb. 1865.
Co. H, Henry H. Hook, disch. for dis. at Concord, N. H., February, 1865.
Co. H, Richard C. Lawrence, pro. to corp.
Co. H, Fred. D. Morse.
Co. H, William B. Robie.
Co. H, William H. Underhill.
Co. H, Benjamin F. Underhill.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

James P. Batchelder, must. August, 1863; disch. for dis. March, 1864.
Co. C, Joseph W. Chase, must. September, 1864.
Co. K, Charles P. Abbott, appointed artificer, September, 1864.
Co. K, Jacob J. Elliott, September, 1864.
Co. K, John W. Hazeltine, September, 1864.
Co. K, George H. McDuffee, September, 1864.
Co. K, Charles F. True, September, 1864.
Co. K, George F. Tebbetts.
Co. K, Elbridge Wason.
Co. K, Clement A. West.
Co. K, George W. Wilcomb.
Co. K, Charles H. West.
Co. K, John W. West, 2d.

SHARPSHOOTER.

Silas W. Tenney, must. November, 1861.

"The foregoing list is made from the report of the adjutant-general. There has been a list made by Miss Noyes, of Chester, which she calls the "Roll of Honor," which does not contain the names of a number of foreign recruits credited to Chester, and contains the following names not in the foregoing list:

Louis Bell.
John Bell.
Henry Beals.
William Brown.
Mark Carr.
Perley Chase.
Joseph Dane.
Charles A. Dearborn.
David J. Dearborn.
Lloyd G. Gale.
James Gerah.
Nelson Gillingham.
Jesse Hall.
Joseph W. Hazelton.
—— —— Kinniston.
Cyrus F. Marston.
Benjamin F. Morse.
Frank Morse.
Daniel Osgood.
Samuel S. Parker.
Curtis B. Robinson.
Charles B. Robie.
Edward I. Robie.
Joseph S. Rowell.
D. Leroy Sanborn.
Page R. Smith.
Alphonso P. R. Smith.
John P. Spofford.
Frederick Spollett.
Charles L. Seavey.
Daniel A. Webster.
Robert Wason.
Frank C. Wood.
Charles C. Willey.
Charles S. Wells.
Charles H. Weymouth.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JOHN W. NOYES.

Hon. John W. Noyes, son of Daniel and Nancy W. Noyes, was born in Springfield, N. H., Jan. 14, 1810. His father, Daniel Noyes, was born in Kingston, N. H., in 1771, and moved to Springfield, N. H., at an early age. He was a merchant, hotel-keeper, farmer, and engaged in various other branches of business; he became a prominent man in the town. He was successful in his various business ventures, at the same time satisfactorily performing the many duties devolving upon him by the official positions which he often held. He held the various town offices and represented the town in the State Legislature.

He was one of the few men who possess talents so diverse as to enable them to attend to the details of various kinds of business, keeping full control of each. He died in Springfield, N. H., Aug. 5, 1812. His father was James Noyes, born in Kingston, and died in that town in 1790.

John W. Noyes is descended on the maternal side from John, brother of ex-Governor Weare; their father was Hon. Nathaniel Weare (3d). He was born in Seabrook, Aug. 29, 1669; died in that town March 26, 1755. Mr. Noyes' mother was Nancy Weare, daughter of Jonathan Weare; she was born in Andover, N. H., Jan. 10, 1785.

Some years after the death of Mr. Noyes' father his mother married Nathan Stickney, Esq.; they resided in Springfield a number of years, and then removed to Concord, where she died May 9, 1845.[1] The Weares have all along the line of descent, from Nathaniel Weare 1st, been men of note and prominence in their day, and have filled many important offices.

Mr. Noyes had fair educational advantages when a youth, and attended the academies of Pembroke, Salisbury, and Meriden. After leaving school he engaged as clerk in a store in Concord for a few years, where close application to the details of business, together with natural ability, fitted him for a successful career.

At the age of twenty-two he removed to Chester, and engaged in business for himself in that town, where he continued as merchant, farmer, etc., about twenty years, when he sold his mercantile business, and devoted himself more exclusively to farming and his various other interests.

Mr. Noyes had at various times held nearly all the local offices of his town: is now, and has been for many years, town treasurer. He has for more than forty years been in commission as a justice of the peace, and nearly as long a notary public.

He was one of the directors of Derry Bank from 1840 until its close, and in 186 was elected president of the Derry National Bank, which position he has continued to hold to the present time.

Politically, Mr. Noyes is a Republican. In 1841–42, 1853–54, 1875–76 he represented Chester in the New Hampshire Legislature, and in 1864–65 he was elected by the votes of Councilor District No. 2 a member of the Executive Council. He has had for

[1] For a full history of the Weare family see another part of this volume.

John W. Noyes.

Jas. F. Brown M.D.

many years a large part of the probate and justice business of his community, and has discharged the duties pertaining to the numerous positions of trust and honor which have been conferred upon him with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. Mr. Noyes is a man who through a long and busy life has so deported himself as to win the esteem and highest regard of the entire circle of his acquaintance. He enjoys the implicit confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact during his many years of business life; he is sought by many for advice, and is frequently appealed to for the settlement of differences, all parties feeling assured that his sense of justice will result in a fair decision. He is a public-spirited citizen, progressive in his ideas, broad and liberal in his views, and carries about with him in his every-day life an atmosphere of kindness and sociability, before which all feelings of restraint immediately disappear, and the stranger is almost immediately an acquaintance.

In religious belief Mr. Noyes is an Orthodox Congregationalist, and has been a constant and influential member of the First Congregational Church in Chester for nearly fifty years. He is and has been for many years one of the trustees, and also treasurer, of the ministerial fund of the Congregational Society in Chester. He is a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and is one of the trustees of several religious and benevolent institutions in the State.

He is a man of fine physique and striking personal appearance, and at seventy-two stands as erect and steps as elastic as most men of fifty.

Mr. Noyes married Nancy Aiken, of Chester, Sept. 27, 1836. They have one daughter, Isabella Aiken, born March 17, 1838; married Dec. 21, 1864, to Prof. John E. Sinclair, of Dartmouth College (who is now professor in Worcester County Free Institute). She died Sept. 11, 1868, leaving two daughters, Annie N. and Isabella A. Mrs. Noyes died June 20, 1840. Mr. Noyes married for his second wife Clara D., daughter of Rev. Dr. McFarland, of Concord, N. H., Oct. 18, 1842. She was born May 13, 1822; died June 26, 1853. They had two children, who died in infancy, and two daughters, Elizabeth McFarland (born March 17, 1844, married William S. Greenough, of Wakefield, Mass., Jan. 28, 1869; they have two children, Chester Noyes and William Weare), and Nancy S. A., born July 22, 1847; died July 30, 1871. Mr. Noyes married his present wife, Harriet S., daughter of Rev Dr. Bouton, of Concord, N. H., and granddaughter of ex-Governor John Bell, June 21, 1855. She was born Jan. 25, 1832. Their children are Mary Bell, born July 26, 1858, and John Weare, born June 17, 1867, died Feb. 3, 1871.

Rev. Daniel J. Noyes, D.D., of Hanover, professor in Dartmouth College, is the only brother of Mr. Noyes. He married Jane M. Aiken, sister to Mrs. Noyes 1st. They have now living two sons, lawyers, in New York, and a daughter, now Mrs. Henry L. Smith, of New York, and one daughter deceased, who was the wife of Prof. Fairbanks, of Dartmouth College.

DR. JAMES F. BROWN.

James F. Brown, M.D., was born in the town of Chester, Rockingham Co., N. H., Sept. 6, 1838. His grandfather on the paternal side was one of the early settlers of Chester, having purchased a farm of four hundred and fifty acres of partially improved and heavily timbered land in the northwest part of the town. His grandfather on the maternal side was Deacon Anthony Langford, who emigrated from Wallingford, England, to this country for religious reasons, he being a Presbyterian non-conformist. He settled at Portsmouth, and married Nancy Walton, a daughter of a prominent Congregational clergyman of that place. The Langfords of Wallingford, England, are represented as belonging to more intelligent, highly educated middle classes, one of them being managing editor of *Blackwood's Magazine* for forty years past.

Dr. Brown's parents were James Brown, of Chester, and Elizabeth W. (Langford) Brown, of Portsmouth. Both parents died while Dr. Brown was quite young, and at the tender age of seven years he found himself an orphan adrift upon the world, and dependent upon his own resources for his future. He resolved to obtain an education, and by persistent and energetic effort to that end he prepared at Pinkerton and Atkinson Academies for college, and succeeded in obtaining a medical education at Dartmouth Medical College, graduating from there in 1864. Immediately upon graduation he returned to his native town, and soon became engaged in an active practice, which has steadily increased, until now he has an immense business in all the details of the profession, including whatever surgery there is to be done there, and has performed some very important operations, such as some of the principal amputations, operation for strangulated hernia, and considerable minor surgery, such as removing tumors, extirpating the eye, operation for hare-lip, fractures, etc. He is a fellow of New Hampshire Medical Society, and permanent member of American Medical Association since 1875, was chosen member of Legislature in 1879–80, and has held other local offices. Republican in politics, Congregational in religious belief, and much interested in all church and literary enterprises, successful in pecuniary matters, having arisen from comparative poverty to a handsome competency solely by his own exertions. He married Abbie, daughter of Daniel Scribner, of Raymond. She was a graduate—class of 1863—of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. They have two children,—James, aged ten, and Annie, aged two years.

JAMES MARANER KENT.

Maraner, father of James Maraner Kent, was born in Newburyport, Mass., where the Kent family were among the pioneers, having settled there about the year 1624. He removed to Derry about 1803, where he reared a family of six sons and one daughter. James Maraner, the youngest of the sons, was born in Derry, July 5, 1804, was reared on a farm, and had the benefit of a common school education. When about eighteen years of age he married Fanny Brown, of Hookset, N. H. Their children were James B., born March 6, 1823; William, born Aug. 18, 1824, died April 11, 1826; Lucien, born March 30, 1828; Sarah F., born Sept. 14, 1829; Charles H., born Aug. 18, 1835; and Margaret F., born Jan. 1, 1846. Soon after marriage he went to Boston, where he worked at boiler-making for three years, when he removed to Derry and opened a blacksmith-shop on Walnut Hill in the town of Chester. He continued business there for sixteen years, when he removed to Chester Centre, where he followed blacksmithing in connection with farming up to a few years before his death. He always displayed a great interest in town affairs, and cheerfully devoted time and made sacrifices for the public good. In politics he was an Old-Line Whig, afterward a Republican. He held all the offices within the gift of the town at various times, and was representative to the Legislature for several years. Having a speculative turn of mind, he dealt extensively in land at different times, with fair success financially. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and, being interested in every movement which tended to elevate the condition of his fellow-man, he gained the esteem of every one who knew him, and his death, which occurred Jan. 17, 1872, was regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives. His widow was suffocated by escaping gas in her room at the home of her niece, Mrs. Ex-Governor Harrington, in Manchester, Oct. 11, 1877.

Of the children, James B. went to Boston when eighteen years old and engaged in the express business, at which he continued for twenty years, when he opened a restaurant, which he kept until about five years ago, since which time he has been engaged in business in New York. Lucien learned blacksmithing with his father, and continued the business until within a year of his death. He was also a speculator in land, etc.; was a very successful and reliable business man, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of his acquaintances. Sarah F. married John Little, of Atkinson. They have three daughters. Charles H. went to Boston when sixteen years of age, and was engaged with his brother, James B., in the express business for eight years. He then went to work for the street railroad company, and drove the first street-car that ran in the city of Boston. He remained there until 1861, when he enlisted in the Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, served three years, took part in numerous engagements, was detailed as nurse at the Marine Hospital in New Orleans, where he lost the sight of an eye by a fragment of coal getting under the lid, after which he returned home and engaged in farming, at which business he still continues. He is genial and courteous in his intercourse with others, and is a man of whom it may be said his "worst side is outside." April 23, 1869, he married Mrs. Cora M. Curtis, daughter of Josiah Litz, of Lynn, Mass. Mrs. Kent had one child, a son, by her marriage with Mr. Curtis.

COL. ISAAC LANE.

Isaac Lane was a lineal descendant of William Lane, the English ancestor and emigrant, who was admitted freeman of Boston, May 8, 1652. He married (1) Mary ——, (2) Mary, daughter of Thomas Brewer, of Roxbury. Their children were Samuel, John, Mary, Sarah, WILLIAM, Elizabeth, and Ebenezer. William, born in Boston, Oct. 1, 1659, married Sarah Webster, born in Hampton, N. H., 1659, and removed thither before 1688; was a tailor, and lived where the academy now stands. He died Feb. 14, 1749, surviving his wife four years. Their children were JOHN,[1] Sarah, Elizabeth, Abigail, Joshua, Samuel, Thomas. John[1] married Mary Libbey, of the town of Rye. Soon after marriage he went to sea, was taken by pirates, and kept a prisoner for seven years; returned home, went to sea again, and never returned. John,[2] son of John,[1] born Oct. 12, 1709, married (1) Hannah Lamprey, (2) Mary Knowles. He bought of Ephraim Blunt, of Andover, No. 128 O. H. and No. 20 2d P., 2d D. in Chester in January, 1742–43, and moved thither about 1749. He was appointed by Benning Wentworth "Cornet of the Ninth troop of the First Reg't of Cavalry, commanded by John Dowling, Col.," Sept. 17, 1754. He was the first officer of that rank in Chester, and in all records he is called "Cornet John Lane." He died Feb. 13, 1784. His wife died in 1787. His children were John, Daniel, Ezekiel, David, Mary, Hannah, Nathan, Isaac (died young), Sarah, ISAAC,[1] and Jonathan. Isaac,[1] born April 19, 1760, married Abigail Garland, 1780; was a large landowner, a cooper, and carried on various other business transactions, dealing largely in real estate, and passed his life on his father's homestead. He was appointed cornet by John Sullivan. He died April 21, 1834, leaving eight children,—Sally, Abigail, Molly, Anna, John, Betsey, ISAAC,[2] and Peter. Isaac Lane[2] was born in Chester, Feb. 25, 1799, had common school education, was raised a farmer, and on arriving at maturity assumed charge of his father's entire business, he taking care of both his parents until their death. He married, Nov. 21, 1837, Caroline, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Whittier) Marshall, of Brentwood, N. H., where she was born, April 14, 1808. Her ancestors on both sides belong to old and

J. M. KENT.

Isaac Lane

prominent families. She can claim kindred with the poet Whittier and Chief Justice Marshall. She was educated at Hampton Academy, and in youth enjoyed the reputation of being a successful and very popular teacher. Beside several terms of private school, she taught district school nine years (summers) in Brentwood, two in Exeter, one in Epping, and one in New Market. Mr. and Mrs. Lane commenced housekeeping in the house built by his father in Chester, and for nearly thirty-nine years this was their home, and there, hand in hand, they walked life's pathway, and in Christian thankfulness or resignation enjoyed life's pleasures, or encountered its sorrows, each drawing each near to the other. He was a lumberman and mill-owner, dealt in real estate, erected a block of six tenements in Manchester, and was ever an active, sagacious, and successful business man. He was also connected with the Concord Railroad. He took a great interest in military matters, and rose to be colonel in the State militia. Whig and Republican in politics; as such he was chosen selectman several times. He was a prominent man in all matters tending to improve or elevate humanity, but in connection with religious matters was he unusually conspicuous. He was for many years, as the Quakers have it, a "birthright" member of the First Congregational Society of Chester, a strict observer of the Sabbath, and was more than usually liberal in support of the church and Christian charities. He was made a life-member of the American Board of Foreign Missions by the church, and none more than he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the whole community. For many years he mingled, socially, religiously, and in business, with his townsmen, and never did detraction, malice, or suspicion dare to try to cast a shadow on his integrity. He had a kind heart, deep and warm affections, and a religious sentiment that, like a lamp of unusual brilliancy, cast its rays through the twilight of a long and useful life, and gilded the peaks on the further shore. He died Aug. 7, 1876, having attained nearly "fourscore." His family consisted of four children, —Mary Ellen (died young), William H. (died young), Henry H., Martha Brown. This daughter, educated in Chester, was a woman of gentle manners and of rare Christian graces. Her twenty-seven years of life endeared her to many, to whom her death, in 1877, brought a keen and lasting sorrow. Henry Harrison, born July 12, 1845, educated at Chester and Derry Academies, succeeded to his father's business, deals quite extensively in lumber, is one of the live, representative men of Chester, and now represents his town in the State Legislature. He married, Aug. 22, 1878, Emma, daughter of Deacon William Tenney and Emeline Murray, his wife. She was born Feb. 3, 1847. They have two children.

CHAPTER XXIII.

DANVILLE.

Geography—Topography—Petition for Parish—Documentary History—Ecclesiastical History—Methodist Episcopal Church—Free-Will Baptist Church—Universalist Church—Congregational Church—Military Record.

DANVILLE lies near the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Fremont, on the east by Kingston, on the south by Kingston and Hampstead, and on the west by Sandown.

This town originally formed a part of Kingston. It was incorporated as a separate parish Feb. 20, 1760. The following is a copy of the petition for a new parish, which was presented to the Governor and Council Jan. 2, 1760:

"To His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., Captain General, Governor & Commander-in-Chief in & over His Majestys Province of New Hampshire, The Honourable His Majestys Council And House of Representatives in General Assembly Convened, the Second Day of January, 1760.

"The Petition of Sundry of the Inhabitants of that Part of Kingston in Said Province adjoining on the Parish of Sandown, Humbly shews,

"That whereas Providence hath placed us at a great Distance from any place of stated public Worship in Town & so render our Attendance thereon very difficult & our Families often impracticable: We have built a meeting House among us to accommodate ourselves & Families, That we & they might more conveniently attend the public Worship of God & with more ease & comfort enjoy the Word & ordinances necessary for Salvation, And being disirous at our own cost & charge to maintain the Worship of God among us, We petitioned The Town to Set us off to be a Parish Separate from them, But they (as we apprehend) not regarding our difficult Circumstances have unreasonably denied our Request: Wherefore We humbly pray that we may be sett off & incorporated into a Parish distinct from them in the following manner, vizt, bounding Westerly on Sandown East Line, thence to extend Easterly, carrying the whole Breadth of the Town till it comes half way between our new meeting house & the old meeting house in Town, And that we may be discharged from paying to the ministry & the School in the other part of the Town & enjoy the powers & priviledges of other Parishes.

"And your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever Pray, &^{c}.

"Samuell Webster.
John March.
Obediah Elkins.
Jonathan French.
Israel Dimond.
William Clifford.
Daniel Brown.
Henry Morrill.
Anans Camell.
Jonathan Sanborn.
Benjamin Webster.
Thomas Welch.
Joshua Webster.
Samuel March.
Jeremiah Quimby.
Joseph Sweat.
John March, Jr.
Ezra Tucker.
John Paige.
Samuel Quimbe.
Elias Rano.
Nathan Jones.
Ezra Jones.
Jonathan Blake.
Malachi Daves.
Stephen Barnard.
John Quimby.
Thomas Eliot Colby.
Elisha Clough.
Benjamin Selly.
Joseph Brown.
William Brusel ?
Dyer Hook.
Humphrey Hook.
Joseph Worth.
Elisha Bachelder.
Jacob Hook.
Edward Eastman, Jr.
Reuben Bachelder.
Samuel Sargent.
David Tilton.
Aron Quimby.
Jeremiah Flanders.
Ephraim Paige.
Moses Quimby.
Henray Hunt.
John Collins.
David Quimby.
Benjamin Darling.
Joseph Clifford.
Joshua Webster, Jr.
Benjamin Webster, Jr.
Paul Pressey.
William Selley.
John Sanborn, Jr.
Thomas Wadley.
William Morey.
Thomas Eastman.

"In Council, Jan. 16th, 1760.

"The within Petition read & ordered to be sent down to the Honble Assembly.

"THEODORE ATKINSON, *Secy.*

"Province of New Hampr. } In the house of Representatives, Jan. 16th, 1760. This petition bein read, ordered,

"That the petitioners be heard thereon the third day of the sitting of the Genl Assembly next after the fifteenth of Febry next, & that they at their own Cost & Charge cause the select men of Kingston to be served with a Copy of this petition & order of Court thereon, that they may appear & Shew Cause if any they have why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

"A. CLARKSON, *Clerk.*

"In Council, Jany. 17th 1760.

"Read & Concurrd.

"THEODr ATKINSON, *Secry.*

"Province of New Hampshire } In the house of Representatives, Feby 19th, 1760. This petition having been read, The parties on Each side appear'd by themselves & attorneys & after being fully heard thereon, Voted, that the prayer thereof be granted So far as to be agreeable to the minutes on the Back of the plan & that the petitioners have liberty to bring a Bill accordingly.

"A. CLARKSON, *Clerke.*

"In Council, Feby 20th, 1760.

"Read & Concurred.

"THEODORE ATKINSON, *Secry.*"

The first settlements within the bounds of this town were made in about the year 1735, by Jonathan Sanborn, Jacob Hook, and others. Among the prominent old families whose ancestors can be traced back more than one hundred years as residents are mentioned those of Page, Fowle, Blake, Sanborn, Spofford, Elkins, French, Dimond, Colby, Tewksbury, Quimby, Collins, Bradley, Eaton, Eastman, and Currier.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—It is impossible to ascertain the date of organization of this church, as there are no early records in existence. It was, however, doubtless organized prior to or about the year 1800, as Mr. John Collins, who has been a member fifty-four years, says he has known of its existence seventy-five years. The society formerly worshiped in the old meeting-house, now the town house. It has subsequently occupied the Free-Will Baptist and Union Churches one-fourth of the time. The present membership is small.

The Free-Will Baptist Church was organized June 17, 1820. Until 1841 the service of preaching was rendered chiefly by itinerant ministers. From that year the pastors have been Revs. Joseph Fullonton, W. P. Merrill, J. Kimball, J. Blore, P. S. Burbank, M. W. Burlingame, M. Cole, P. S. Burbank a second time, and J. A. Lowell. In the year 1832 the church and society erected their present house of worship in the southern part of the town. Previous to that year the church had worshiped chiefly in private houses. The church numbers one hundred and sixty-seven members.

The Universalist Church.[1]—The present Universalist Church in this town was organized in May, 1850. The first society of the kind here was organized May 2, 1832, the town at that time being known as "Hawke." This first society, having neglected to hold a meeting in 1849, ceased to exist, and the present one began the year following. Preaching has been obtained regularly except during one year (1858), when Rev. J. H. Shepherd supplied the pulpit every eighth Sunday. The society owns one-eighth of the Union Church building, North Danville. The society receives a portion of the "parsonage money," derived from the income of a fund left by one of the early orthodox ministers for the support of preaching.

The society consists of about twenty members.

Congregational Church.—It is not known when a church originated here, but it is supposed to have been previous to the settlement of a pastor.

The first pastor was Rev. John Page, who was ordained Dec. 21, 1763, and remained until his death, Jan. 29, 1783.

Military Record.—The following is a list of those who enlisted from this town during the late Rebellion, furnished by Adjt.-Gen. Ayling:

Josiah T. Blaisdell, Co. B, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 23, 1864.

Samuel C. Blaisdell, Co. B, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 23, 1864.

Harris C. Hall, Co. B, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 22, 1864; died June 18, 1864.

Ephraim C. Currier, 1st lieut. Co. K, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; pro. to capt. Jan. 17, 1862; died Aug. 12, 1862.

Charles R. Wright, Co. H, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. June 13, 1865.

John H. Sargent, Co. K, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.

John P. Spoffard, Co. K, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861; died of disease July 20, 1862.

James Holding, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864; supposed to have deserted *en route* to regt.

Sewell Eastman, Co. B, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; disch. June 28, 1865.

Charles Bruce, Co. F, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1864; deserted Oct. 12, 1864.

John Roarke, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864; supposed to have deserted *en route* to regt.

David B. Currier, 1st lieut. Co. B, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 1, 1861; res. April 28, 1862.

Theodore Burke, Co. I, 7th Regt.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863; disch. July 18, 1865.

Thomas Bluer, Co. I, 7th Regt.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863; absent, sick, July 20, 1865; no disch. furnished.

David Nichols, Co. B, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 1, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 28, 1864; deserted May 20, 1864; gained from desertion June 5, 1864; absent, sick, July 20, 1865; no disch. furnished.

Calvin B. Griffin, Co. H, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; disch. April 10, 1862.

Charles N. Godfrey, Co. G, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863; died July 19, 1864.

Michael Maloney, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; trans. to 6th Regt. June 1, 1865; disch. July 17, 1865.

Charles Williams, Co. C, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. June 6, 1865.

Alonzo Ferrin, Co. E, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. March 16, 1863.

Peter Stacy, Co. G, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; died May 1, 1864.

Bernard Brady, Co. K, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863; trans. to U. S. N. April 29, 1864.

William Murphy, Co. K, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863.

George W. March, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; disch. Dec. 3, 1864.

Albe O. Buzzell, Co. K, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.

Hiram French, Co. K, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.

[1] By D. A. Clifford.

Jonathan French

Charles W. Griffin, corp. Co. K, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
Lendon C. Buzzell, Co. K. 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
Moses Griffin, Co. K, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
Obadiah Q. Johnson, Co. K, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
James M. Ladd, Co. K, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1862; disch. Jan. 20, 1863.
Josiah T. Ladd, Co. K, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 21, 1862.
John Matthew, Co. K, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 31, 1862.
Lewis G. Tucker, Co. K, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 29, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
Lendon C. Buzzell, Co. C, 18th Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864; disch. June 10, 1865.
Franklin P. Woods, Co. D, 18th Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. June 10, 1865.
Thomas Cobridge, Co. L, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; disch. July 15, 1865.
Andrew B. Clifford, Co. I, 1st Cav.; enl. March 28, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.
Joseph Avery, Co. I, 1st Cav.; enl. March 28, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.
William Wills; enl. Aug. 16, 1864; organization and other facts unknown.
Patrick Kelley, marine; enl. Aug 6, 1864; no record at this office.
Daniel Lang, marine; enl. Aug. 13, 1864; no record at this office.
Thomas Kelley, marine; enl. Aug. 5, 1864; no record at this office.
William McCrillis; enl. Aug. 17, 1864; organization and other facts unknown.
Hugh McClark, enl. Aug. 13, 1864; organization and other facts unknown.
Hans P. S. Peterson, enl. Aug. 27, 1864; organization and other facts unknown.
James Holden, enl. Aug. 19, 1864; organization and other facts unknown.
Fred. M. Danielson, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; organization and other facts unknown.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JONATHAN FRENCH.

Jonathan French, son of Phineas and Jane (Eaton) French, was born in Danville, N. H., Oct. 1, 1818. His great-grandfather, Jonathan French, came from Salisbury, Mass., married Johanna Elkins Nov. 7, 1736 (for full history of Elkins family see history of Hampton). Their children were Johanna (died young), Henry, Elizabeth, Jonathan[1] (died in infancy), Jonathan[2] (deceased), Joseph and Mary (twins), three children born respectively 1747, 1750, and 1752; Mehitable, born 1753 (under the star Mercurius), and Jonathan,[3] born April 28, 1757, died 1828. He settled in Danville, on Beach Plain, and the estate remained in possession of the family until a few years ago. Jonathan[3] was a man of fair education and business attainments, took a leading part in town affairs, held various offices, was a man of good personal appearance, of great prominence in church affairs, and a very able speaker, and was a lieutenant in militia. He married a Miss Batchelder, daughter of Deacon Elisha and Theodate Batchelder, who came to Danville from Hampton, was a farmer, and a deacon in Congregational Church. (For history of Batchelder family, see Hampton Falls.) Lieut. Jonathan French had five children,—Mary, Jonathan, Phineas, Lucy, and Robert. Mary married Nathaniel Clark, and lived in Sandown. Lucy married Osmond Spoffard, lived in Danville, and died about 1828. Phineas French, son of Jonathan[3] of second generation and father to present Jonathan, was born in 1791, and died in 1857. He had a common-school education only in his native town. His father bought the place now occupied by Jonathan about the time of the war of 1812, consequently the boys were reared as farmers, and received poor educational advantages. They were industrious, hard-working boys, and did a great deal of teaming, lumbering, etc. He was twice married, first to Jane Eaton, who was born May 24, 1793. Their children were *Susan E.* (now Mrs. Horatio Beede, of Fremont. She was married in her eighteenth year to Moses B. Gove, of Grand River, N. H. They had two children,—Eliza J., born April 12, 1839, and Cyrus A., born Aug. 21, 1846. He died Sept. 7, 1857. Mrs. Gove married Timothy Tilton Oct. 2, 1861. He died Jan. 22, 1863, leaving no issue. She married Mr. Beede Sept. 23, 1863. He died Feb. 16, 1878. Cyrus A. Gove married Augusta C. Cass, of Stanstead, Canada. They had one daughter,—Susie E. Mrs. Cyrus A. Gove died April 24, 1879. He then married Minnie D. Smith, of Chester, Nov. 22, 1881), Jonathan, Sr., Joseph and Jabez; Mrs. French (1st) died March 26, 1826. He next married Eliza, daughter of Ezekiel Worthen, of Bridgewater, Mass. Their children were James M. and Sophronia A. Phineas French belonged to the Free-Will Baptist Church. He was a Whig, and took a foremost part in the Free-Soil movement. He served his town well in the office of selectman, and took a prominent part in all reform movements of the day. He was a kind, industrious, and prudent man, strictly honest, and served his day and generation well.

The present Jonathan French received a common-school education, which was supplemented by a short course at Strafford Academy. He has been all his life a farmer, and owns the mills first owned by his grandfather and father. He does considerable lumbering business, especially in the fall and winter. He owns about three hundred acres of land, and is one of the representative farmers of Danville. He is Republican in politics, and was chosen to represent his town in the Legislature in 1875. He stands to-day the last representative of his branch of the French family. At about twenty-one years of age he went to Charlestown, Mass., to learn the carpenter trade. After working there a few months he returned to Danville, where he became so much engrossed in his home affairs that he has remained to the present time. By strict attention to business, by perseverance and economy he has steadily added to his possessions, and to-day he has a handsome competency, and is deemed one of Danville's most substantial citizens.

JOHN ELKINS.

John Elkins was born in Danville, N. H., Jan. 1, 1821. His grandfather, Jeremiah Elkins, lived in Kingston, whence he removed to Danville, where he died. He was a farmer by occupation. He had three children, among whom was Henry, father of John Elkins. He was born in Danville, was a farmer, was twice married, first to Susanah Clough, who died May 9, 1834, second to Mary Sweatt. By his first wife he had five children that reached maturity, three sons and two daughters,—John, Abel, Thomas, Eleanor, and Susanah. The two daughters now reside in Chester. One is wife of Lewis Kimball, the other is Mrs. Edward Hazleton. When John was quite young his father removed to Kingston, but John remained in Danville with his grandfather, Jeremiah, by whom he was reared. He received a common-school education, supplemented by an attendance at the Strafford and Kingston Academies. He became a successful farmer, and at his grandfather's death succeeded him in the possession of the old homestead. He married, Nov. 21, 1843, Luella B., daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Quimby) Philbrick. She was born March 16, 1824. They had five children,—*Sarah Frances*, *Charles Henry* (deceased), *Mary Ellen*, *Susan Emily* (deceased), and *Herman Foster* (deceased). Sarah Francis married George M. Cook, of Exeter. They have two children. Mary Ellen married Alden E. Spoffard. They now reside in Boston.

In politics Mr. Elkins was a Republican. He took a leading part in political matters, was representative to the Legislature, selectman, and town clerk for a number of years. At various times he held all the offices within the gift of the town. He was a resolute, industrious man, displaying energy in everything he undertook. He was one of the best farmers of the town. With no conservative ideas on any subject, he kept pace with the rapid strides made in architecture and farming, built a fine residence, and kept himself supplied with every implement that could be made useful in successfully tilling the soil. His integrity was never doubted. Frank, open-hearted, and generous, he made many friends. He was a kind father, a loving husband, a good neighbor, and his death, which occurred Aug. 3, 1879, was a sad blow to all who knew him.

The first known maternal ancestor of Mrs. Elkins was her great-great-grandfather, *Jeremiah*, who married and had children,—Jacob, Moses, *Aaron* (her great-grandfather), and Jeremiah. *Aaron* married second wife, Mary Towle, and had Ziporah, Rebecca, *Elisha* (her grandfather), Joanna, Lucy, Mary, and Aaron. *Elisha* married Hannah Badger, and had Nicholas, *Aaron*, Stephen, and *Sarah* (her mother), who married Josiah Philbrick, and had Almon Q., *Luella B.* (Mrs. John Philbrick), Almira, and Madison. Col. Aaron Quimby, her mother's brother, was born in Danville, June 6, 1799, was reared on the farm, has held all the important town offices, was representative to Legislature three years, was selectman nine years, has had ten commissions, five years each, for justice of peace, and now has in his possession six commissions in Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Militia, of every grade from ensign to colonel. He always had a great delight in military matters. For many years he taught school in winter, and devoted his time to coopering, surveying, and acting as administrator. In 1881, being then eighty-two, he surveyed a piece of land and made out the deed. He attends the Congregational Church, to which his wife, formerly Mary A. Blake, belonged. In acting as administrator, he has had large sums of money intrusted to his care, and never did malice or suspicion whisper aught against his integrity. He is now living with his niece, Mrs. Elkins, and, having passed through a long and useful life, is prepared to be called away to his fathers.

CHAPTER XXIV.

DEERFIELD.[1]

Geographical—Topographical—Petition for Parish Incorporation—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—The Revolution—Ecclesiastical—Congregational Church—Baptist Church—The Deerfield Academy—Attorneys—Physicians—Early Families—Delegates to Provincial Congress—Representatives and Town Clerks from 1789 to 1882.

DEERFIELD lies in the northwestern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Northwood, on the east by Nottingham, on the south by Raymond and Candia, and on the west by Merrimac County.

The territory embraced within the bounds of the present town of Deerfield originally comprised a portion of Nottingham. The first petition for the organization of a separate parish was presented in 1756, but was not granted. In 1765 the inhabitants again petitioned for separation from the parent town and the prayer was granted, and the new parish took the name of Deerfield.

Incorporation.—The act of incorporation bears the date Jan. 8, 1766, and is signed by Governor Benning Wentworth. The petition was signed by the following persons: "Sam^{ll} Leavitt, Obadiah Marston, Thos Simpson, Eliphelet Griffeen, Abraham True, Isaac Shepard, Samuel Tilton, Peter Batchelder, Robert Cram, Patten Simpson, Nathaniel Batchelder, Jr., Thomas Brown, John Batchelder, Moses Thomson, Sam^{ll} Hoyt, Peter Leavitt, Ephraim Pettingell, Eliphelet Marston, The^{o} Griffin, Reuben Marston, Benjamin Cotton, Josiah Smith, Samuel Elkins, Jude Allen, John cram, Samuel Kelley, Wadleigh cram, Sam^{ll} Leavit, Junr, Samuel Marston, Reuben Brown, Nathan Griffeen, Reuben Marston, Theophilus Griffin, Junr, Samuel Winslow, Nathaniel Meloon, Benjamin

[1] Condensed by permission from Rev. E. C. Cogswell's excellent "History of Nottingham, Northwood, and Deerfield."

John Elkins

Page, Daniel Page, Samuel Perkins, Josiah Chase, Moses Chase, John Gile, nemiah cram, Joseph Graves, Jedediah Prescutt, David Batchelder, Josiah Prescutt, Samuel pulsfer, Josiah Sanbon, Thomas Robie, William Sanbon, Joseph Mason, John mason, Jeremiah Easman, Owen Runnels, Daniel West, Benjamin hilyard, Benjamin Beachelder, israel Clifford, John Robinson, Joseph Roberd, Joshua Young, Jeremiah Glidden, Joseph pidkins, Richard Gliden, Andrew Glidden, John Young, Jonathan Glidden, Jonathan Hill, Daniel Lad, John Lad, Nathaniel Smith, Benjamin Folsom, Moss Thirston, Jeremiah Foslom, Moses Clough, Increse Batcheler, Benjamin Batchelder, nathan Batcheler, Josiah Sawyer, Samuel marston.

The First Town-Meeting.—The first legal meeting was held at the house of Samuel Leavitt on Thursday, the 30th day of January, 1766; Wadleigh Cram was chosen moderator; Thomas Simpson, Esq., parish clerk; Samuel Leavitt, John Robinson, Eliphalet Griffin, selectmen; Benjamin Batchelder, constable; John Gile, Jacob Longfellow, Daniel Ladd, Obediah Marston, and Nathaniel Maloon, surveyors of highways; Jonathan Glidden and Samuel Tilton, assessors; Abram True and Jeremiah Eastman, auditors; Jedediah Prescott, Jeremiah Eastman, Samuel Tilton, Benjamin Folsom, Thomas Burleigh, Capt. Samuel Leavitt, Thomas Simpson were chosen "a Committee to look out for a Suitable Place to Sett a meeting-house upon and a Return att the next anual Meeting from under the major part of their hands and the Same to be received or Rejected by the Parish as they Shall think proper."

Fifteen pounds lawful money were voted to be "assessed to defray parish charges."

The first annual meeting was held "at the house of Wadleigh Crams," March 18, 1766, when John Robinson was chosen moderator; Thomas Simpson, parish clerk; and the same men for selectmen as last year; Dr. Jonathan Hill and Jeremiah Eastman were chosen auditors.

A new committee was raised for locating the meeting-house. "Voted Jn° Robinson, Abram True, Eliphalet Eastman, Samuel Winslow, Nehemiah Cram be a Committee to Look out a Suitable place for to Sett a meeting-house on and Look out where the Roads will best accommodate to Come to Said Meeting-house."

The first money voted to be raised for preaching the gospel was fifteen pounds, on the 15th day of December, 1766. At the same time it was voted, "That Capt. John Dudley be the Person to Look out for Some Suitable to supply the Parish of Deerfield with Preaching So far as the money above voted shall Extend."

The Revolution.—Deerfield was active in its opposition to British oppression, contributed liberally in men and money. It appears that men from Deerfield gallantly fought at Lexington and in Rhode Island, and wherever New England men were found struggling for liberty. The names of eighteen persons from this town who died in the Revolution are preserved.[1] It is believed that Maj. John Simpson fired the first gun upon the British with fatal result in that immortal battle at Bunker Hill. It was a premature discharge of his musket, but one that was immediately followed by a general engagement. Maj. Simpson died Oct. 28, 1825. Joseph Mills, an officer in Col. Cilley's regiment during the Revolution, was afterwards an efficient magistrate and a worthy representative. He died in June, 1809, aged sixty years. Hon. Richard Jenness, who acted so important a part in the early history of this town, died July 4, 1819, aged seventy-three years, greatly respected as a magistrate, representative, senator, and judge of the Common Pleas Court.

One hundred and thirty-nine of the inhabitants subscribed to the following declaration and fourteen refused: "We, the Subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms oppose the hostile proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies."

Ecclesiastical.—The first religious services in the town were held by the Congregationalists, and the first settled pastor was Rev. Timothy Upham, who officiated in that office from 1772 until his death in 1811. His successors have been as follows: Rev. Nathaniel Wells, 1812–41; Rev. Ephraim Nelson, 1841–49; Rev. William A. Patten, 1850–52; (for three years the pulpit was supplied by Rev. W. A. Forbes and E. F. Abbott); Rev. U. W. Condit, 1855–64; Rev. Lyman White succeeded the second ministry of Mr. Patten, commencing his labors in 1874. Rev. Mr. White graduated from Dartmouth in 1846; at Andover in 1849; preached at Epping five years, at Easton (Mass.) seven years, at Phillipston (Mass.) eight years, at Pembroke (N. H.) four years and a half.

Baptist Church.—This church was organized in 1770 with fourteen members. The first pastor was Elifelet Smith. It was disbanded in 1787. A branch of the Brentwood Church was organized soon after, which subsequently became extinct, and in 1816 (September 12th) the "First Baptist Church of Deerfield" was organized.

The first house of worship occupied by the Baptists was built 1770, and located about one mile and a half southeast of the centre of the town. In 1822 it was removed to the centre and occupied in connection with the Free-Will Baptists, and was called the "Union Meeting-House." The Baptists completed and dedicated their present sanctuary in October, 1834.

Among those who have occupied the pastoral office are mentioned Revs. James Barnaby, Isaac Merring,

[1] For list see history of Nottingham elsewhere in this work.

Bela Wilcox, Isaac Sanger, O. O. Stearns, Noah Hooper, James N. Chase, L. C. Stevens, Edward T. Lyford, Oliver Ayer, Henry O. Walker, etc.

Free-Will Baptist Church.—This church was organized in 1799. They worshiped many years in the Union meeting-house, which was burned in 1839, and rebuilt in 1840 by the Free-Will Baptist people alone, and is occupied by them now. This house is pleasantly located at the centre of the town, midway between the Congregational and Calvin Baptist Churches.

Among those who have labored as pastors of this church are John Kimball, S. B. Dyer, I. S. Davis, G. D. Garland, P. S. Burbank, C. S. Smith, Aaron Ayer, Ezra Turtle, G. S. Hill, and Ira Emery. Mr. Emery came here in 1871. He studied theology at Bangor Seminary, and was ordained at Industry, Me., Sept. 9, 1868. He was dismissed from Deerfield in 1876, and was followed by E. Blake, the present pastor.

The Deerfield Academy.—The families that settled here and on lands contiguous were to an unusual degree possessed of wealth and intellectual culture; and besides caring for the district school, they supported a high school, which for many years was known as the academy, founded about 1798 by Joseph Mills, Esq., Col. Joseph Hilton, Gen. Benjamin Butler, Maj. Isaac Shepard, and Andrew Freeze, Esq. It was a flourishing school in its day. Phineas Howe, a young lawyer at the Parade, was its first preceptor, and continued at its head until about 1812. Mr. Jewett, Nathan T. Hilton, and "Master James Husey" were the most prominent successors of Mr. Howe.

This academy building was ultimately sold to the Parade school district, and destroyed by fire about 1842.

Attorneys.—Among the attorneys who have practiced here were David Frank, Edmund Toppem, Phineas Howe, Moody Kent, Josiah Butler, Jason Merrill, N. P. Hoar, D. Steele, Jr., F. H. Davis, Josiah Houghton, Ira St. Clair, Nathaniel Dearborn, and H. G. Cilley.

In addition to the above, Francis D. Randall, of Deerfield, was register of deeds from 1834 to 1840.

Richard Jenness was judge of Court of Common Pleas from 1809 to 1813.

Dudley Freese was judge of Court of Common Pleas from 1832 to 1842.

Benjamin Jenness was sheriff from 1830 to 1835. He was son of Judge Richard Jenness.

Peter Chadwick was clerk of the Court of Common Pleas from 1817 to 1834, and clerk of the Superior Court from 1829 to 1837.

Peter Sanborn was for several years State treasurer.

Physicians.—The physicians of Deerfield have been Edmund Chadwick, Thomas Brown, Stephen Brown, John Hidden, Dr. Young, and Dr. G. H. Towle. Dr. Towle is a native of Deerfield, and has an extensive practice.

Early Families.—Among the early families are mentioned those of Batchelder, Bean, Brown, Butler, Cate, Chadwick, Chase, Churchill, Cilley, Collins, Cram, Currier, Dearborn, Eastman, Freese, French, Furnald, Gerrish, Gilman, Griffin, Haines, Hilton, Hoag, James, Jenness, Maloon, Marston, Mills, Moore, Page, Prescott, Rand, Sanborn, Sawyer, Simpson, Smith, Stevens, G. H. Towle, Thompson, Tilton, True, Veasey, Weare, Whittier, White, and Woodman.

Delegates to Provincial Congress.—The following is a list of delegates to Provincial Congress from 1774 to 1788, inclusive:

1774, Jan. 25.—Capt. Daniel Moore, Moses Marshal, deputies to meet at Exeter to choose delegates to represent the province at Philadelphia.

1775, May 8.—Simon Marston, Timothy Upham, delegates to Provincial Congress at Exeter.

1775, Dec. 12.—Jeremiah Eastman, representative for parishes of Deerfield and Northwood to a Congress to be held at Exeter, Dec. 21, 1775.

1776, Dec. 2.—Jeremiah Eastman, representative for Deerfield and Northwood, at Exeter, third Wednesday, December.

1777, Dec. 11.—Jeremiah Eastman, representative for Deerfield and Northwood, at Exeter.

1778, May 28.—Simon Marston, Richard Jenness, delegates at convention to be holden at Concord, June 10th next, to frame and lay a permanent form of government.

1778, Dec. 1.—Jeremiah Eastman, representative to Congress at Exeter, for one year.

1779, Nov. 30.—Jeremiah Eastman, representative to Congress at Exeter, for one year.

1780, Dec. 5.—Simon Marston, representative to Congress at Exeter, for one year.

1781, Dec. 4.—Jeremiah Eastman, representative for Deerfield and Northwood.

1782, May 13.—Joseph ——, Dr. Edmund Chadwick, delegates to Convention at Concord on the first Wednesday in June to frame a constitution.

1783, Dec. 1.—Jeremiah Eastman, representative to General Assembly, Concord, first Wednesday in December next.

1784.—Jeremiah Easton, representative to General Assembly, Concord, third Wednesday in June.

1785.—Moses Barnard, representative to General Assembly, Concord.

1786.—Moses Barnard, representative to General Assembly, Concord.

1787.—Voted not to send.

1788, Jan. 14.—Dr. Edmund Chadwick, delegate to Exeter, Feb. 13th, agreeably to request of General Assembly.

1788, March 18.—Richard Jenness, representative General Assembly at Concord.

REPRESENTATIVES AND TOWN CLERKS FROM 1789 to 1878.

1789.—Richard Jenness, representative; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk.

1790.—Joseph March, representative; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk.

1791.—Joseph March, representative; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk.

1792.—Joseph March, representative; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk.

1793.—Joseph March, representative; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk.

1794.—Joseph March, representative; Jeremiah Eastman, clerk.

1795.—Joseph March, representative; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.

1796.—Joseph Mills, representative; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.

1797.—Dr. Edmund Chadwick, representative; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.

1798.—Richard Jenness, representative; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.

1799.—Joseph Mills, representative; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.

1800.—Richard Jenness, representative; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.

1801.—Richard Jenness, representative; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.

1802.—Richard Jenness, representative; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.

1803.—Capt. Peter Sanborn, representative; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.

1804.—Richard Jenness, representative; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.

1805.—Col. Moses Barnard, representative; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.

1806.—Col. Moses Barnard, representative; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.

1807.—Col. Thomas Jenness, representative; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.

1808.—Isaac Shephard, representative; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.

J. J. Dearborn

1809.—Isaac Shephard, representative; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.
1810.—Isaac Shephard, representative; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.
1811.—Col. Thomas Jenness, representative; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.
1812.—Isaac Shephard, representative; Nathaniel Freese, clerk.
1813.—Benjamin Butler, representative; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.
1814.—Josiah Butler, representative; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.
1815.—Josiah Butler, representative; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.
1816.—Josiah Butler and Thomas Robinson, representatives; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.
1817.—Thomas Robinson and Jacob Freese, representatives; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.
1818.—Thomas Robinson and Jacob Freese, representatives; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.
1819.—Thomas Robinson and Jacob Freese, representatives; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.
1820.—Thomas Robinson and Jacob Freese, representatives; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.
1821.—Andrew Page, first representative; no choice for second representative; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.
1822.—Andrew Page and John S. Jenness, representatives; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.
1823.—Jacob Freese and John S. Jenness, representatives; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.
1824.—Jacob Freese and Daniel Haines, representatives; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.
1825.—Daniel Haines and Gilbert Chadwick, representatives; Nathaniel Weare, clerk.
1826.—Gilbert Chadwick and Dudley Freese, representatives; Nathaniel Weare and Benjamin Stevens, clerks.
1827.—Dudley Freese and Benning W. Sanborn, representatives; Benjamin Stevens, clerk.
1828.—Dudley Freese and Benjamin Jenness, representatives; Benjamin Stevens, clerk.
1829.—Benjamin Jenness and Winthrop Hilton, representatives; Benjamin Stevens, clerk.
1830.—Benjamin Jenness, Andrew Freese, representatives; Benjamin Stevens, clerk.
1831.—Andrew Freese and Samuel Collins, representatives; Benjamin Stevens, clerk.
1832.—Andrew Freese and Samuel Collins, representatives; Benjamin Stevens, clerk.
1833.—B. W. Sanborn and Joseph Merrill, representatives; Benjamin Stevens, clerk.
1834.—B. W. Sanborn and Joseph Merrill, representatives; Benjamin Stevens, clerk.
1835.—Peter Jenness and John James, representatives; Benjamin Stevens, clerk.
1836.—Peter Jenness and John James, representatives; Benjamin Stevens, clerk.
1837.—Stephen Cram and J. W. James, representatives; Edmund Chadwick, clerk.
1838.—Stephen Cram and J. W. James, representatives; Edmund Chadwick, clerk.
1839.—Ira St. Clair and Benjamin Jenness, representatives; Edmund Chadwick, clerk.
1840.—Ira St. Clair and Benjamin James, representatives; Edmund Chadwick, clerk.
1841.—Peter Sanborn and Thomas D. Robinson, representatives; Edmund Chadwick, clerk.
1842.—Peter Sanborn and Thomas D. Robinson, representatives; Edmund Chadwick, clerk.
1843.—Stephen Prescott and Samuel S. Melloon, representatives; Edmund Chadwick, clerk.
1844.—Stephen Prescott and Samuel S. Melloon, representatives; Edmund Chadwick, clerk.
1845.—Samuel B. Page and Elbridge Tilton, representatives; Edmund Chadwick, clerk.
1846.—John James and George W. Prescott, representatives; Edmund Chadwick, clerk.
1847.—Elbridge Tilton and John Page, Jr., representatives; Edmund Chadwick, clerk.
1848.—George W. Prescott and John Dearborn, representatives; Edmund Chadwick, clerk.
1849.—Samuel Woodman, Jr., John Dearborn, representatives; Edmund Chadwick, clerk.
1850.—Jeremiah Batchelder and S. G. Carswell, representatives; Edmund Chadwick, clerk.
1851.—William Whittier and H. G. Cilley, representatives; Edmund Chadwick, clerk.
1852.—William Whittier and H. G. Cilley, representatives; Edmund Chadwick, clerk.
1853.—A. L. Jenness and Thomas Veasey, representatives; Edmund Chadwick, clerk.
1854.—A. L. Jenness and Thomas Veasey, representatives; Edmund Chadwick, clerk.
1855.—John Robinson, Jr., first representative; no choice for second representative; Joseph J. Mills, clerk.
1856.—John S. Hidden and Jeremiah Fellows, representatives; Edmund Rand, clerk.
1857.—John S. Robinson, Jeremiah Fellows, representatives; Joseph J. Mills, clerk.
1858.—Eben Marston and Joseph C. Cram, representatives; Joseph J. Mills, clerk.
1859.—Eben Marston and Joseph C. Cram, representatives; Joseph J. Mills, clerk.
1860.—Joseph J. Dearborn, first representative; voted not to send second representative; Joseph J. Mills, clerk.
1861.—Joseph J. Dearborn and Sewell Goodhue, representatives; Isaac H. Morrison, clerk.
1862.—John M. Freese and Benjamin S. Brown, representatives; Isaac H. Morrison, clerk.
1863.—John M. Freese and John S. Robinson, representatives; John S. French, clerk.
1864.—Benjamin S. Brown, Ezra A. J. Sawyer, representatives; John A. Law, clerk.
1865.—Ezra A. J. Sawyer and Isaac H. Morrison, representatives; John R. Law, clerk.
1866.—Isaac H. Morrison, James Bean, representatives; John R. Law, clerk.
1867.—James Bean and Richard J. Sanborn, representatives; Jonathan H. Bachelder, clerk.
1868.—Abraham G. Ladd, Joseph R. Gerrish, representatives; J. F. Prescott, clerk.
1869.—Joseph R. Gerrish and Richard J. Sanborn, representatives; J. F. Prescott, clerk.
1870.—Joseph H. Veasey, Abraham G. Ladd, representatives; J. Frank Prescott, clerk.
1871.—Jonathan D. Cate, Jeremy Rawlins, Jr., representatives; J. F. Prescott, clerk.
1872.—Jonathan D. Cate and Jeremy Rawlins, Jr., representatives; J. F. Prescott, clerk.
1873.—Stephen Prescott, Jr., George P. Prescott, representatives; J. F. Prescott, clerk.
1874.—Stephen Prescott, Jr., George P. Prescott, representatives; J. F. Prescott, clerk.
1875.—John B. Legro, Martin W. Childs, representatives; J. F. Prescott, clerk.
1876.—John C. Brown, Martin W. Childs, representatives; J. F. Prescott, clerk.
1877.—John C. Brown, George J. French, representatives; J. F. Prescott, clerk.
1878.—Joseph H. Veasey, Samuel Woodman, representatives; Charles E. P. Hoyt, clerk.

For "Military Record" 1861–65, see history of Nottingham elsewhere in this work.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. J. J. DEARBORN.

The pioneers of the Dearborn family in Upper Rockingham were two young men, cousins-german, who, about 1772, established themselves, the one, Henry (afterwards major-general, Secretary of War, etc.), at Nottingham as a physician, and the other, Edward, at Deerfield as a farmer. Edward died suddenly in the prime of life, and his eldest son, Sewall,

succeeded to the homestead, where he passed a long and useful life.

Hon. Joseph J. Dearborn, whose portrait herewith appears, was the son of Sewall and Sarah Dow Dearborn, and was born March 8, 1818. He had the usual advantages of schooling then common to most country boys, and at an early age obtained employment in a country store. On attaining his majority he began business for himself at the old "Jenness store," at Deerfield South Road. When about twenty-five years of age he removed to Bangor, Me., where for a term of years he was engaged in the hardware trade, until on account of broken health he was compelled to retire from all active business. He finally returned to his native town, and soon after established a shoe-factory, and for more than twenty years pursued that business at South Deerfield, where he still resides. Mr. Dearborn is a man of positive convictions, active temperament, and great earnestness of purpose, and through many years of active life has borne among his neighbors a prominent part in all those questions that an eventful period has successively brought forward. He has from time to time held most of the offices within the gift of his townsmen, and in 1860 and 1861 represented his town in the General Court, and in 1865 and 1866 his district in the New Hampshire State Senate.

Mr. Joseph Henry Dearborn, of Pembroke, is his only surviving child.

EZRA A. J. SAWYER.

Ezra A. J. Sawyer was born in Deerfield, N. H., Nov. 3, 1828. His great-grandfather, Josiah Sawyer, was one of the original proprietors of Nottingham. His wife was a sister of Jeremiah Eastman, who surveyed the town of Deerfield. E. A. J. Sawyer is a son of John and Clarissa (Chesley) Sawyer, and grandson of David, third son of Josiah. He was reared a farmer, and received a common-school and academical education, and in early manhood taught school. May 24, 1853, he married Sarah Collins, daughter of Joseph Bean and Lydia H. Collins, who was a daughter of Col. Samuel Collins; she was born April 8, 1830. Their children are Fred. B., born April 16, 1854; John F., born March 2, 1856; and Mabel J., born April 11, 1861. Mr. Sawyer was appointed collector of taxes as soon as he was old enough to hold the position, and in 1855 was appointed deputy sheriff, which office he has held uninterruptedly (with the exception of two years) to the present time. He was representative to the State Legislature in 1865–66, and has been justice of the peace and quorum throughout the State for many years. He was appointed postmaster in 1874, and still holds the appointment. In politics, Mr. Sawyer is a Republican, stanch yet liberal.

His life has been a very active one, and it is characteristic of him that whatever he undertakes to do he does *thoroughly*. He is strict in the performance of his duty, but withal a kind-hearted man and warm friend, honest and honorable. He is an attendant of the Congregational Church, of which Mrs. Sawyer is a member. Mr. Sawyer's sons left home for Dubuque, Iowa, in 1874, where they remained about two years. The youngest traveled quite extensively in a business capacity, but both are now settled at Lead City, Dak., one a hotel-keeper, the other engaged in lumber business. The daughter has attended Packer Institute in Brooklyn, N. Y., but is now at home.

CHAPTER XXV.

DERRY.[1]

As the territory of Derry formed a large and important part of "Nutfield," or Old Londonderry, its history, down to the time when division became a necessity, is to be found in connection with that town. Derry was incorporated July 2, 1827. Prior to that time the town-meetings had been held alternately at the East and West Parish Meeting-houses with equal division of the offices. It was found, however, that the large size of the town made it very inconvenient to attend the town-meetings. The East Parish therefore called for a division, the West opposed it; but after a short, sharp, but decisive contest the New Hampshire Legislature divided the town. In the autumn of 1827 a meeting was held, officers were chosen, and the new town put upon its course. The basis of division gave to Derry three-fifths of the valuation of the old town and three-fifths of the population. The number of inhabitants in Derry at that time was about twenty-two hundred, and although there has been no increase great advance has been made in the material interests of the people. Many elegant and costly houses have been built, the large number of fine farms in town greatly improved, and evidence is seen on every hand of the general prosperity and wealth that attend upon intelligence, labor, and capital.

The Pinkerton Academy in Londonderry was founded by the brothers Maj. John and Elder James Pinkerton, sons of John Pinkerton, who came from the north of Ireland and settled in Londonderry in 1738 or 1739, "the Scotchman who passed over from Scotland to Ireland, and after the battle of the Boyne emigrated to New Hampshire, introduced the culture of the potato and flax and the manufacture of linen, both thread, sheeting, and diaper." John and James Pinkerton were for fifty years leading merchants of that region. "They were both men of more than ordinary financial ability, uniting in their character Scotch prudence and stability with Yankee enterprise.

[1] By R. C. Mack.

E. A. J. Sawyer.

They were distinguished, moreover, by their strict moral and religious principles and habits." These gentlemen contributed as permanent funds of the academy fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, which afterwards accumulated to sixteen thousand. A charter was obtained June 15, 1814, and the school opened in December, 1815. An act of incorporation was secured "by the name of the Pinkerton Academy in Londonderry." This name was afterwards changed to "Pinkerton Academy." It was given "for the purpose of promoting piety and virtue, and for the education of youth in such of the liberal arts and Sciences or Languages as the Trustees hereinafter provided shall direct."

The trustees named and appointed by the act of incorporation were "the Rev. William Morrison, John Pinkerton, Jr., Esquire, John Burnham, Esquire, Isaac Thorn, Esquire, Deacon James Pinkerton, Rev. Edward L. Parker, John Porter, Esquire, Alanson Tucker, Esquire, and Doctor Robert Bartley, all of said Londonderry." To these have been added successively as vacancies occurred thirty-one other gentlemen, including usually the ministers for the time of the original East and West Parishes of Old Londonderry, and of the Congregational society in the village, also those of Windham and Chester and of some other towns more distant, and with these a considerable proportion of laymen, who have from the beginning rendered essential service to the institution and the interest which it is designed to promote.

The first president was Elder or Deacon (for he was called by both titles) James Pinkerton, the younger of the original founders. Then followed, in 1819, Rev. Edward L. Parker, the minister of the East Parish. In 1822, Rev. Daniel Dana, then minister of the West Parish, and afterwards president of Dartmouth College. Dr. Dana was succeeded in 1826 by Hon. William M. Richardson, of Chester, long the chief justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. Rev. John H. Church, D.D., of Pelham, became president in 1838, and Rev. Edward L. Parker, the second time, in 1840. On the decease of Mr. Parker, in 1850, John Porter, Esq., of Derry, "an eminent jurist," was chosen his successor. In 1858, Samuel H. Taylor, LL.D., of Andover, Mass.; in 1871, John M. Pinkerton, Esq., of Boston; and in 1881, Rev. Ebenezer G. Parsons, of Derry, were successively elected to the office on the demise of their predecessors.

The first preceptor was Samuel Burnham, Esq., who had been teacher of a classical school many years in the Upper or East Village. Mr. Burnham resigned in 1818. Mr. Weston B. Adams was preceptor one year, and was followed by the most renowned of the teachers who have successively filled this chair, Abel Fletcher Hildreth. Mr. Hildreth was born in 1793, fitted for college at Phillips' Exeter Academy, and graduated at Harvard in 1818. He entered upon his duties as preceptor of the academy in October, 1819, and resigned in 1846. He died in Somerville, Mass., Oct. 6, 1864, aged seventy-one years.

Space is not allowed to give the honored names of gentlemen who have successively and nobly filled the office of preceptor or assistant in this school, nor of the long list of students who have received their earlier education here. Several thousands is their number. Very many of them have been greatly useful in the different walks of life; a large proportion of them have been eminent in the professions or pursuits in which they have engaged. One hundred and thirty of them are included in the roll of honor reported at the semi-centennial anniversary, which gives the names of former members of the school who served in the late war, and of whom many laid down their lives for their country.

Pinkerton Academy was originally a mixed school. This arrangement continued until the opening of the Adams Female Academy in the Upper Village, now East Derry. It was then changed into a boys' school, and remained such till 1853, when it was again opened to both sexes. The ladies who were here educated in the earlier times have mostly passed away. But their education did much to make them the intelligent and noble women they were, and to fit them to exert a refining and quickening influence upon their families and the communities of which they formed so influential a part.

The semi-centennial anniversary of this institution was celebrated Sept. 12, 1866, by special services commemorative of its founding, history, and influence. The citizens of Derry and Londonderry engaged in it with zeal. A great crowd of the members and friends were present, including a number of those who were members of the school in its earliest years.

The chair was taken by S. H. Taylor, LL.D., of Andover, Mass., president of the board of trustees, who, after prayer by Rev. P. B. Day, D.D., of Hollis, made the opening address. This was followed by an oration by Rev. James T. McCollom, of Medford, Mass.

The audience having listened with intense interest to the address and oration, sang together a psalm of thanksgiving, beginning, "Bless, O my Soul, the living God," when other gentlemen who were connected with the academy at different periods gave, with delightful effect, reminiscences of the times when they were pupils here.

Among the older alumni who made addresses were Lieut.-Governor George Washington Patterson, of the State of New York, Rev. William C. Dana, D.D., of Charleston, S. C., Hon. Gerry W. Cochrane, of Boston, Hon. Daniel S. Richardson, of Lowell, Hon. Elias Hasket Derby, of Boston, and many others of more recent connection with the school. The proceedings of the day were published in a neat pamphlet, under the direction of the trustees, entitled

"Semi-Centennial of Pinkerton Academy." The occasion was most thoroughly enjoyed, and was a solid benefit to the institution.

The permanent funds of the academy, derived from the bequests of the brothers John and James Pinkerton, amounted, in the year 1848, to sixteen thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighteen cents ($16,185.18), of which not a dollar is known to have been lost. This sum, mainly by judicious investments and a prosperous school, has become twenty thousand dollars. It was provided in the deeds of gift by the original donors that the surplus income of any year shall be added to the permanent funds. With the means in their hands the trustees have been enabled, during the sixty-seven years of the existence of this institution, to contribute very greatly to the best interests of the communities around it and of the world by "the promotion of piety and virtue" in the country and the thousands of youth who have resorted hither and received their early "education in liberal arts and sciences and languages."

A recent princely bequest of two hundred thousand dollars to the funds of the academy by John Morison Pinkerton, Esq., of Boston, son of the younger of the original founders, a trustee since 1850, and president from 1871 until his death, makes it desirable that some notice be given here of so eminent a benefactor. He was born in Derry, N. H., Feb. 6, 1818, and died Feb. 6, 1881. He fitted for college at the academy, graduated from Yale in 1841, was a teacher two years in Lunenburg County, Va., pursued the study of law in the Harvard Law School and in the office of William Gray, Esq., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1846. In the same year he united with the Mount Vernon Congregational Church, under the pastorate of Rev. Edward N. Kirk, D.D. Those who knew him best say "he made religion of his business and business of his religion." His own words to a friend but two or three days before his death are the expression of his own most serious thoughts: "There is nothing that seems so desirable as moral and spiritual worth, which makes a man love to do things which flesh and pride and covetousness hate to do, and never will do. This power comes from on high, and can be had if wanted in dead earnest."

His hand of charity and benevolence was always open. During the later years of his life his gifts to these objects exceeded one-third of his net income. Mr. Pinkerton was a profound student of the Bible and of all within his reach that could illustrate its meaning. He read through the Greek Testament six times in twenty years, and had proceeded more than half the way on the seventh reading when death overtook him. There are in the possession of his late pastor, Rev. S. E. Herrick, D.D. (from whose most interesting "Memorial Discourse" a large part of these paragraphs have been taken) "more than a dozen books, containing in the aggregate doubtless some thousands of pages, filled with the results of careful thought and study upon the Bible. They cover the whole range of revealed truth. There is no dry commonplace in them. They are dewy in their freshness, original, bristling, piquant. There are single words compact with meaning in every page. He did not know how to be superficial. He was a man who kept abreast with the thought of the time, who did not hold to the past merely because it was old nor take up with the new because it was new, but who loved the truth, old or new, because it was truth, and therefore of God. He was a man so strong as to have no fear of the boldest questioning; so generous as to sympathize with all earnest doubt that asks for light; so wise as to detect and expose all sophistry; so liberal-minded as to recognize and give due credit to all excellence in opposing or differing opinion, and withal sure of his own intellectual and spiritual footing." The addition of Mr. John M. Pinkerton's bequest to the permanent fund is not immediately available for the purposes of the school. The income, except certain annuities to relations, is to accumulate until a sum is secured from this source sufficient for the erection of a new building which may be adequate to the requirements of the new era of its enlarged usefulness.

The present trustees (1882) are Rev. E. G. Parsons, president; William Anderson, Esq., treasurer; Rev. David Bremner, Rev. Benjamin F. Parsons, secretary; Rev. Robert Haskins, Rev. Charles Tenney, Nathan B. Prescott, Esq., William G. Means, Esq., John P. Newell, Esq.

Adams Female Academy.—This is the first academy in New Hampshire that received incorporation from the Legislature as an institution for the education of young ladies alone. They had been allowed the privileges of the Pinkerton Academy for a few years after its establishment, but when a change was made allowing only males to attend the school the citizens thought best to have an academy where their daughters as well could get a suitable education. Hence the origin of the Adams Female Academy. A classical school had been taught for several years previous in a building erected about 1793, on the East Parish Meeting-house common, near the cemetery. The first teacher in this school was Z. S. Moor, subsequently president of Williams and Amherst Colleges. His successor was Samuel Burnham, a noted teacher in his day, who held the position more than twenty years. In 1814 a new and larger academy was built on the site of the old one, then gone to decay. The donation Maj. Pinkerton made afterwards to the academy in the Lower Village, and which took his name, was originally intended for the school "on the Hill," but in consequence of a little sharp practice on the part of those who had charge of the bill when before the Legislature for incorporation the gift was diverted from the Upper Village to the Lower.

In 1823, upon receiving a bequest of $4000 from

J. M. Pinkerton.

the estate of Jacob Adams, the school was incorporated by the name of the "Adams Female Academy." The next year it went into operation under charge of Miss Zilpah P. Grant, assisted by Miss Mary Lyon. After three years' continuance with the school, during which it enjoyed great prosperity, they resigned. Following are the names of the successive teachers: Charles P. Gale, ten years; John Kelley, three years; Miss Laura W. Dwight, three years. In the winter of 1841–42 extensive repairs were made upon the building. The next teacher was Edward P. Parker, who had charge of the school four years. He was succeeded by Miss Mary E. Taylor, afterwards the wife of Governor H. Fairbanks, of Vermont; Rev. E. T. Rome, Henry S. Parker, N. E. Gage, Miss E. C. Bubier, A. J. Marshall, Jennie M. Bartlett, and Mary A. Hoyt.

In 1860, Miss Emma L. Taylor took charge of the school. She held the position seventeen years. Miss E. F. Billings followed her, and she again was succeeded by Miss Carrie Clark. The school is now under the direction of Mrs. David S. Clark. The academy celebrated its semi-centennial July 1, 1873.

Banks.—In 1829 a bank was incorporated in the town by the name of "Derry Bank." Alanson Tucker was chosen president, and James Thom, cashier. They were chiefly instrumental in its organization, and held their positions respectively as president and cashier until the expiration of the charter in 1849. Mr. Tucker was born in Bridgewater, Mass., Jan. 25, 1777, and died at Derry, June 16, 1863. He was for about seventeen years a successful merchant in Boston, Mass. He retired from business at middle life, came to Derry, then Londonderry, with an ample fortune, and purchased the historic Livermore-Prentice-Derby estate, upon which he resided for a time. Subsequently he built the large mansion now owned by his grandson, Edward McGregor, where he passed the closing years of his life. James Thom, born in Londonderry, Aug. 14, 1785, was the son of Dr. Isaac and Persis (Sargent) Thom. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1805, studied law, and practiced his profession in his native town until chosen cashier of the bank. He served as captain for a short time of a company during the last war with England. He possessed fine conversational powers, a social disposition, and had large influence in town. He died Nov. 27, 1852.

Derry National Bank was chartered in 1864, with a capital of $60,000. The first cashier was David Currier, from Chester, N. H., who was succeeded by his son, George C. Currier, John P. Newell, and Fred. Johnston Shepard. June, 1881, the banking-house was removed from Derry Depot to Bartlett's new building at Derry village. The present directors are John W. Noyes, Chester, president; N. B. Prescott, George Moor, Joseph Montgomery, William H. Shepard, Frank W. Parker, and H. C. Matthews, of Derry.

Cemetery.—There is but one in all the large town of Derry. The old part is on land laid out to Rev. James McGregore. It was the first land in the old town used for burial purposes, and has date very near the first settlement. There were deaths shortly after the settlers set foot upon the soil, and nothing is known of other places of burial. Three additions have been made, one in 1826 and another about 1845, and in 1852 a cemetery association was formed, and land purchased on the western side of the old yard. The new part occupies all the ground between the resting-place of the fathers and the highway. No more beautiful repose for the dead can anywhere be found. All that art, money, and taste can command has been summoned to the task of fitting a place

> "Where the long concourse from the neighboring town,
> With funeral pace, and slow, can enter in,
> To lay the loved in tranquil silence down,
> No more to suffer, and no more to sin."

It is, however, to the middle part of this cemetery that the steps of the antiquary are directed. Here he will find much to gratify his taste and stimulate his peculiar lines of thought. The curiously-carved stones with the quaint inscriptions carry him back to the "good old times" so much celebrated in story and in song. Let us pause for a moment at the grave of John Wight, whose wit and skill as a maker of headstones for his contemporaries have survived the rough discipline of one hundred and seven years. His stone, a single one, with two heads for man and wife, with a dividing line down the middle, evidently the work of his own hands, stands very near the entrance of the cemetery, "Here lies the body of John Wight, who died Dec. 3, 1775, aged 72 years." He lived on what is now the Thomas Bradford place, where he plied his calling as a gravestone cutter. The traditions of the town delight to recall the sharp repartee he made to Dr. Matthew Thornton a few months after the doctor came to Londonderry. It is well known that Thornton had an endowment of wit that often cropped out. Riding up one morning on horseback to the shop of Wight, who was busily engaged on a stone, the doctor accosted him, "Good-morning, Mr. Wight, I suppose you quarry out your headstones, and finish them so far as to cut the words 'In memory of,' and then wait till some one dies, when you complete it with the appropriate name." "Well," replied Wight, "that used to be me practis till one Dr. Thornton come to town, but now when I hear that he has called upon any one I just keep right on." Many of the grantees of the town are buried in this cemetery, and the first six ministers of the East Parish lie among the people to whom they ministered. Rev. David McGregor, the first minister of the West Parish, found also his last resting-place here. Very few of the stones furnish any history of the sleepers who lie beneath. The inscription on the stone placed to the memory of the wife of John Barr very nearly fixes the date of the emigration of the Barr family: "Here lies the body of Jean Barr, who died Nov. 11, 1737, in the 66 year of her age, who lived 17 years in this

land." On the east side of the old part of the cemetery is a stone inscribed as follows:

"Here lyeth the
Body of the Revend
Mr. James Morton
Minister of Glasg
ows daughter Gr
izel. She died June
22, 1746."

Post-offices and Postmasters.—The first post-office was established Sept. 30, 1795, and Dr. Isaac Thorn appointed postmaster. He kept the office in the house taken down by Hon. William H. Shepard, at the time he built the house he now resides in. Feb. 20, 1817, the office was removed to Derry Lower Village, on the turnpike, and Daniel Wiltmore appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by Charles Redfield, March 19, 1821, and he again by Richard Melvin, July 11, 1826. On the 18th of August, 1827, shortly after the division of the town, the name of this office was changed to Derry. Mr. Melvin was continued in office till May 28, 1830, at which time Lucien Harper became postmaster. From that time to the present the succession of postmasters in that office is as follows: David A. Gregg, Sept. 5, 1835; Joseph A. Gregg, Feb. 26, 1840; George W. Pinkerton, May 18, 1841; Joseph A. Gregg, Oct. 26, 1844; David A. Gregg, Dec. 14, 1848; Robert M. Bailey, June 6, 1849; Robert Chase, Jr., Jan. 6, 1852; Joseph A. Gregg, April 11, 1853; Lucien Harper, Sept. 18, 1854; Ithamar Hubbard, Feb. 5, 1855; William W. Poor, April 13, 1861; George W. Barker, June 3, 1863; W. W. Poor, June 12, 1863; Arthur T. Learned, July 21, 1869; Seneca Pattee, March 31, 1875.

Post-Office at Derry Depot.—The first post-office "set up" at this place was on the 18th of September, 1854, Samuel H. Quincy, postmaster. The office was discontinued Feb. 6, 1855, but restored Nov. 5, 1860, and the Hon. James Priest appointed postmaster. He kept the office at the depot of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad. July 21, 1869, it was removed across the road to the store of Henry E. Eastman, who was postmaster until the appointment of George S. Rollins, June 2, 1876. He was followed March 21, 1877, by Hiram C. Matthews. The commission of L. H. Pillsbury, the present postmaster, is dated Oct. 23, 1879.

East Derry Post-Office.—This office was established, and Frank W. Parker appointed postmaster, April 7, 1870.

Derry Fair.—This in its day was a matter of great importance to the people, and until it fell into abuse was of much service before stores had been "set up" for the public accommodation. It had its origin in the charter, which granted the "privilege every Wednesday in the week forever to enjoy a market for the selling and buying of goods, etc." Also two fairs annually, one in the spring and the other in the autumn. It does not appear that much account was ever made of these privileges except the last, which was held on the 8th day of October annually, unless that day fell on Sunday, in which case the fair began on Monday, the 9th. Many are the sayings and doings told of Derry Fair. Beside the usual accompaniments of such gatherings, horse-racing was the favorite pastime. The west end of the course was opposite the home of the late David Bassett, and the track terminated where the dwelling of Mrs. Beede stands, better known as the Dr. Farron place. The fair was continued until about 1834 or 1835, when it was transferred to the tavern stand of Capt. Reuben White, in the north part of Londonderry, he claiming a right to hold a fair under the provisions of the charter. Nothing but evil resulting from it, the citizens of Londonderry procured a repeal of that part of the town's charter relating to the matter, and "Derry Fair" passed into history.

Masonry.—St. Mark's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 44. This lodge was chartered June 14, 1826, and the following officers installed: Learned M. Barker, W. M.; William Anderson, S. W.; Perkins A. Hodge, J. W.; James W. Nesmith, Treas.; Eben French, Sec.; John Moor, S. D.; James Thorn, J. D.; Clement Parker, Chap.; Robert Mack, S. S.; J. W. Adams, J. S.; Zenas Cushing, Tyler. Of the original members, William Anderson, Esq., alone survives at the ripe age of eighty-five years. The lodge now numbers seventy-five members, and the officers are Joseph R. Clark, W. M.; John E. Webster, S. W.; William Clark, J. W.; Nathan B. Prescott, Treas.; G. C. Bartlett, Sec.; G. K. Bartlett, S. D.; Frank P. Bradford, J. D.; S. F. Whidden, Chap.; Alder B. Smith, Marshal; Edward L. Jones, Organist; W. P. Horne, S. S.; G. A. Webster, J. S.; J. E. Taber, Tyler; A. B. Smith, representative to Grand Lodge.

Derry East Village.—This place, for many years the most important part of the old township, has never lost the beauty of its immediate situation or its surroundings, although business has sought more convenient localities. From here the eye takes in a prospect that won the admiration of Gen. Lafayette at his visit in 1824. The view extends from Kearsarge on the north, and sweeping over the valley of the Merrimac, includes the lesser summits of the Uncononocks in Goffstown, the historic Jo English hill in New Boston, and the loftier heights of the Temple and Peterborough Mountains, to the Wachusett, in Massachusetts, on the south. It is here we find the town hall, the Taylor Library, the first church on the Hill, and the burial-place of the old and later generations; and around here cluster many of the memories and traditions of the fathers. The beauty of the place and the high character of the people invite the stranger from abroad during the summer months. The one store here is kept by Frank W. Parker, grandson of the historian of the town.

Mr. Samuel Clark, born Dec. 27, 1798, a lifelong resident of the town, is conceded to be the best-informed man in the old township in family history

and antiquarian matters generally. He lives at the northeastern shore of Beaver Pond, on the lot originally Samuel Hauston's.

Derry Village.—There were but few houses in this village prior to the incorporation of the Londonderry turnpike in 1804, and but little business was transacted. The turnpike was built soon after the charter was granted, and immediately thereafter stores were erected and various kinds of business gravitated there, so that in a few years the village became a centre of considerable importance. Jonathan Bell, son of Hon. John Bell, had some years before kept a store in a building now the residence of Mrs. Ithamar Hubbard, which then stood in front of the Thornton house. In 1806, James and Peter Patterson, of the West Parish, built a store in which they traded a few years. They were succeeded by Peter Patterson and Capt. William Choate, and they again by the Nesmiths,—Thomas, John, and Col. James. This store is now the residence of Mr. William Butterfield. No store in its day was better known than that of Adams & Redfield, built about 1810. A very large and profitable trade was carried on by them for several years. As an illustration how modern ways have supplanted the old, it may be stated that all of their heavy goods, such as salt, molasses, and rum, were brought from Boston to Lowell by way of the Middlesex Canal, and thence up the Merrimac River by boat to a landing below Thornton's Ferry, and thence across the sands and through the woods of Litchfield ten miles to the store. Col. Samuel Adams was a man of note in his day. He was born in Newbury, Mass., April 2, 1779, came to Londonderry with his father when quite young, and died there Sept. 12, 1861. The building used for mercantile purposes by Seneca Pattee was built by Leonard Hale, and has been occupied by James V. Dickey, John A. Pinkerton, McGraw & Hodge, Porter & Pinkerton, F. W. Bailey, George H. Taylor, Warner & Brown, Barker & Poor, and Couch & Brown. In 1861, George F. Adams became proprietor, and continued in trade until 1869, when he sold to the present occupant. Capt. William Choate erected a store about 1825 where Association Hall, built in 1875, now stands. The traders in this store were Capt. Choate and two or three others, William Anderson, Esq., being the last. The store built by Robert Hall on the west side of the street was used by him as such, and also by Hall & Anderson, A. F. Hall, William Leach, Charles Adams, and the present proprietor, Henry Bradford. The "Derry Cash Store," occupied by Frank G. Howe, was previously occupied by Arthur T. Learned, George W. Barker, and others.

In 1868, Benjamin Chase, Jr., from Auburn, N. H., began the manufacture of reed ribs, used in making loom reeds for weaving cloth, and harness shafts, on which loom harness is made. He also manufactures heddle frames, which are used in weaving woolen warps. The business has increased upon his hands until it is now one of the most prosperous industries in town. There is but one other manufactory of this sort in the United States. Nathan B. Prescott, a resident of the village, is largely engaged in the ice business in Boston, Mass., and vicinity. W. W. Poor is proprietor of the historic Gregg Mill, in which he grinds and sells many thousand bushels of corn annually. His mill stands a few feet north of the "alder-bush," the first point of departure the surveyors made in laying out the land of that locality. The village has always enjoyed the services of the physician and the lawyer. In the past generations Dr. Matthew Thornton, a hundred years gone by, and in later years Dr. Luther V. Bell held high prominence. Dr. James H. Crombie and Dr. David S. Clark are now in successful practice. Hon. John Porter, born in Bridgewater, Mass., Feb. 26, 1776, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1803, a resident of Derry from 1806 till his death, Dec. 4, 1857, held high rank as a counselor-at-law. He was many years a member of the House of Representatives, and in 1827–28 he served on the commission that revised the laws of New Hampshire. Hon. David A. Gregg, nearly a lifelong resident of the village, was held in high esteem as a lawyer and a citizen. In the department of law the profession is represented by Greenleaf Cilley Bartlett and G. K. Bartlett, father and son. The former comes of Revolutionary stock on both sides of the house, and has long been a resident of Derry. The firm enjoy an extensive practice at the Rockingham bar.

Derry Depot.—Before the construction of the Londonderry turnpike the business centre of the town was on the hill in the East Parish. There were the leading hotels and stores, and there the post-office. If any of the townspeople were unfortunate enough to need a physician, a lawyer, or a sheriff, all these were to be found within the limits of what is now East Derry village. But the turnpike changed all this, and the lower village became the centre. In like manner measurably has business been diverted to Derry Depot by the building of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, which opened Nov. 13, 1849. The land occupied by the western part of the village was laid out in 1722 "to John McClurg, Elizabeth Wilson, and Mary, her daughter;" other portions to William Ayres, James Alexander, and John Goffe. At the time the railroad went into operation there was but one house between the dwelling of Alfred Boyd, on the east, and that of Jonathan (now John) Holmes, on the west, near the brook. That small, gambrel-roofed, one-story house, surrounded by its lawn of green, was for many years the home of Samuel Remick, a volunteer soldier from Bedford, N. H., at Bennington. It stood between the present houses of Alden B. Smith and Thomas Tarbell, the well of the Remick house being the same used by Mr. Tarbell. At the battle Remick stood near St. Orr, also of Bedford, saw him fall from the effects of a wound

in the knee, and assisted him from the field. Upon his return to the front he was himself shot, and while upon the ground loaded and discharged his gun several times at the enemy. He recovered, and came to Derry, where he spent the remainder of life in the enjoyment of a pension from a grateful country.

In due time after the cars commenced running, Benjamin Eastman, a resident of East Derry, and a man of remarkable capacity for business, erected the hotel of Mr. Smith and the large store of L. H. & W. S. Pillsbury, which were destroyed by fire, Aug. 19, 1882. Mr. Eastman also built the extensive shoe manufactory of Col. W. S. Pillsbury. Boyd & Currier occupied this building for making boots; Hodges & Davis followed in the manufacture of shoes; and after them N. Sylvester in making army shoes. Nov. 12, 1870, Col. Pillsbury became the owner. E. P. Phillips & Co., Clement, Colburn & Co., Colburn, Fuller & Co. have successively been occupants of the building, the latter firm now doing a very large business, of which Col. Pillsbury has the sole charge. The rapid growth and prosperity of the village is due to him more than to any one else. He has made four additions to the original manufactory, built a shop for the making of shoes by the "Compo method," and erected several houses. He manufactures not less than six hundred different styles of ladies' boots and shoes, great quantities going to all parts of the world. Shipments are annually made round Cape Horn in boxes lined with tin. In a few years the sales have increased from $75,000 per year to $600,000. About four hundred and fifty persons find employment here, receiving in the aggregate about $20,000 per month. In the packing department 300,000 feet of boards are used annually for boxes.

Kit Manufactory.—Mr. James Frederick Coburn, who manufactures "half- and quarter-barrels and kits," came to Derry Depot from Townsend, Mass., in 1874. He employs about fifty men. The business has increased from 20,000 barrels per year to over 100,000. He uses annually 1,000,000 hoops and 1500 cords of pine lumber.

The Milk Business.—This is carried on by Harvey P. Hood, is extensive, and is the source of much prosperity to Derry, Londonderry, and Windham. Mr. Hood runs a car daily to Boston, carrying 150 cans each day. He uses for his own stock, and sells 250 tons of shorts, 50 tons of cotton-seed meal, and about 130 tons of meal yearly. Three hundred and fifty tons of ice are required annually in preserving the milk on the way to market. Mr. Hood's farm, in Derry village, is one of the best farms in town.

The Horne Brothers at their new steam mill have a flourishing business in the manufacture of boxes for boots, shoes, and fish. They employ ten or twelve men. The Manchester and Lawrence Railroad brings into Derry about one hundred and fifty car-loads of various sorts of grain, and takes five thousand to seven thousand barrels of apples annually.

There are three stores in the village, which are doing a large business. They are kept by L. H. & W. S. Pillsbury, Smith & Rollins, and G. F. Putnam. Aug. 19, 1882, a fire in the heart of the village destroyed property to the amount of about $75,000. The buildings burned were the hotel of A. B. Smith, in which the fire began, the store owned by A. P. Hardy and W. S. Pillsbury, the store of Smith & Rollins, the depot of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, and several other places of business. Several houses were burned, and fourteen families made homeless. The village contains over ninety houses, and a population of five hundred people. Dr. Ira H. Adams, a native of Pomfret, Vt., and a graduate of the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, established himself here March 15, 1882.

Mexican War.—There were two Derry men in this war:

John G. Bond and Hiram Rowell.

The former, whose health was broken down in the service, died at Concord, N. H., in 1876.

Derry in the Rebellion, 1861–65.—This town, like most New Hampshire towns, promptly responded to the call of the United States government for troops, and all through the unhappy contest contributed its full share of means and men. The first year of the war about thirty men volunteered in the service of the United States. In August, 1862, the town sent ten men, paying each $200 bounty. Under the draft of Aug. 11, 1863, Derry paid each of the drafted men $300. Oct. 17, 1863, twenty-two men were enlisted, costing the town $13,276. February, 1864, thirteen volunteers were paid $2502, and three were drafted, who received $900. July 18, 1864, nineteen three years' men were "put in," at the cost of $11,400, one two years' man, $600, and thirteen one year men, at an expense of $6000. Dec. 19, 1864, the town paid $7350 for seventeen enlisted men, making in all one hundred and fourteen men, at the aggregate cost of $48,828.

ROLL OF MEN WHO ENLISTED.

In the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, three months' men, Col. Tappan, were Melvin Chase and Frank A. Flint, who were must. in May 2, 1861, and must. out Aug. 9, 1861; Marlan P. Clark and William J. Bassett, must. in May 3, 1861, and out Aug. 9, 1861.

FOURTH REGIMENT, COL. LOUIS BELL.

Nathaniel H. Brown, capt., com. Sept. 20, 1861; res. Oct. 6, 1862.

John Christie, George W. Carr, Albion K. Goodwin, George S. Greenough, Joseph Johnson, Louis Londean, Horace Tilton, Horace F. Abbott, Joseph Anderson, Patrick Colbert, Thomas Grimes, James Kane, John G. Oates, Robert Wellington, John S. Lovering, Charles M. Ordway, and George E. Fitch, captured at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.

FIFTH REGIMENT, COL. CROSS.

William W. Cook, maj., com. Sept. 24, 1861; res. July 17, 1862.

Edwin Brickett, died of disease June 2, 1864.

Isaac L. Gardner, wounded June 17, 1864.

John Otto.

Nehemiah Robinson, wounded June 3, 1864.

SIXTH REGIMENT, COL. GRIFFIN.

Isaiah A. Dustin, capt., hon. disch. May 17, 1864.

George E. Upton, 1st lieut., killed near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.

Charles Bodwell.

Benjamin D. Foster, killed at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862.
Issachar O. Foster, wounded June 24, 1864.
Dwight E. Hale, Charles Black, Daniel Drew, John W. Law, Charles Miller, and James Flanders.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, COL. ABBOTT.

William A. Hill, 1st lieut., wounded June 18, 1864.
Thomas Simington.

EIGHTH REGIMENT, COL. FEARING.

Thomas S. Dustin, died at Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 19, 1863.
Stephen Mills, Warren P. Horne, George McKenny.
James W. Novell, died at Baton Rouge, La., April 14, 1863.
George F. Boyd, Matthew Senter.

NINTH REGIMENT, COL. FELLOWS.

George W. Randall, Charles Laroni, Alexander Morrison, Lafayette Deeker, John H. McGibbon, Nelson Foster.

TENTH REGIMENT, COL. DONOHOE.

J. T. G. Dinsmore, Jr.
David H. Adams, died at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 18, 1863.
Decatur McCarter.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT, COL. HARRIMAN.

J. Charles Currier, capt.; Henry G. Dillenback, Charles L. Reynolds, Charles R. Rogers, Edward Armond, James Blake, J. C. Barron, Thomas McGuire, J. McGovern, James Parker, Michael Sorhew.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, COL. POTTER.

Robert W. McMurphy, Adam Debas, F. Markhoff, Andrew J. Goodwin.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, COL. STEVENS.

Col. Aaron F. Stevens was born in Derry. He was com. col. Aug. 26, 1862, having served as maj. in the 1st N. H. Regt. He was wounded June 1, 1864, and again, severely, Sept. 29, 1864.
Marcellus C. Shattuck, Tenny Major, John H. Parker.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT, COL. KENT.

George O. Everett.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

John Bowley, George E. Merill, William Marshall, George Reed, Edgar H. Shepard. The last named was son of Hon. W. H. Shepard, of Derry. He died at Concord, N. H., March 6, 1865.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BATTALION, FIRST REGIMENT NEW ENGLAND CAVALRY, MAJ. NELSON.

William A. McMurphy, Charles B. Radcliff, E. L. Currier.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE CAVALRY, COL. THOMPSON.

N. H. Brown, captain of Troop F; Henry Forger, Samuel Harvey, John Smith, Thomas Tyrie, Warren E. Clark, Alfred Clifton, Frederick Davis, James Evans, Frank A. Lincoln, John H. Low, Henry M. Moulton, John R. Moulton, Daniel Shattuck, George B. Tuttle, C. F. Whidden, and John E. Webster.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER HEAVY ARTILLERY, COL. LONG.

Daniel Owens, Francis Owens, George Major, Jeremiah Garvin, Charles Aldrich, James E. Morrill, Nathan Morse, George R Barker, Theodore Dinsmoore, W. K. Hayes, Charles A. Howell, H. A. G. Stover, Kimball J. Wilson, Charles T. Wheeler.

There were several men from Derry who served in the war, but their names are unknown to the writer.

Enrollment of Derry April 30, 1865	155
Total of quota under all calls for men from July, 1863	95
Total credits by enrollment and draft	102
Surplus	7

Mr. Daniel G. George, a resident of Derry, enjoys the honor of being the man who pulled the lanyard of the torpedo that destroyed the rebel boat "Albemarle" during the late war. He has received ten thousand dollars from the United States government as a reward for his bravery. He has also a beautiful medal, the gift of government, in acknowledgment of his services.

Londonderry Celebration.—June 10, 1869, one hundred and fifty years from the settlement of the town, a vast concourse of people from all parts of the country assembled on the plains a few rods east of Derry Depot, and celebrated the occasion with feasting, speech, and song. Many thousands of the citizens of Old Londonderry and other towns in the vicinity assembled in a large tent, raised for the purpose, and listened to speeches from some of the eminent men of the day. Hon. George W. Patterson, of Westfield, N. Y., a native of the town, presided, and Hon. Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, N. H., now Governor, made the leading address. He was followed by Hon. James W. Patterson, of Hanover, N. H., Horace Greeley, Dr. S. H. Taylor, Hon. E. H. Derby, Gen. Aaron F. Stevens, Rev. C. M. Dinsmore, and Hon. A. H. Cragin.

A little after noon the vast assembly was provided with a generous entertainment by the ladies of Derry, Londonderry, and Windham.

It was an occasion of rare enjoyment to all who participated in the services of the day.

A compilation of the exercises was made by R. C. Mack in a volume of one hundred and twenty-four pages.

Nutfield Grange, No. 37.—The Patrons of Husbandry organized Sept. 23, 1874, a grange, to which the appropriate name of "Nutfield" was given. The first Master was W. O. Noyes, and his successors are Isaiah A. Duston, Edward L. Jones, and Joseph R. Clark.

There are at present eighty-seven members.

Newspapers and Printing.—A printing-office was "set up" many years ago by Isaiah Thomas or his brother on Doak's Plains, now Boyd's Plains, a little east of Derry Depot. How long he was there or just where his office was situated is not known. In the summer of 1876, Charles Bartlett opened a printing-office in Derry village, and uniting with this the sale of books and stationery, he has carried on a successful business since. In connection with N. C. Bartlett, in 1880, he commenced the publishment of the *Derry News*. At the end of the year Mr. N. C. Bartlett retired, leaving the control of the paper to Mr. Charles Bartlett, who in April, 1882, enlarged it to a twenty-four-column folio. The paper is a success, and is much appreciated by the citizens of Derry and Londonderry and former residents of both towns.

Town Hall.—In 1876 the town erected a large and handsome building for town purposes. It is located just east of the store of F. W. Parker, in East Derry, and cost $7000. In the upper story a convenient room is fitted for the "Taylor Library."

First Library.—A few of the leading people in town a little before 1800 established a library of several hundred volumes. It was kept at first at the house of Capt. James Aiken, otherwise known as Deacon Aiken, now the residence of John Folsom, in the Aiken's Range, Derry. When the village began to assume importance the books were removed to

the Thornton House, and Maj. Peter Patterson served as librarian. They were mostly of an historical and religious character, were well read, and were kept together till the division of the town in 1827, when they were divided among the stockholders. John Porter, Esq., for those who lived in the new town, and Robert Mack, for Londonderry, made the division. The rule they adopted was to give the interested parties each a *pile* of books of about equal size. Many volumes of that old library are yet to be found in various families in both towns.

Taylor Library.—Upon the death of Miss Harriet Taylor the town secured from her estate $1000 to found a library. It went into operation Feb. 23, 1878, with about one thousand volumes. The library now contains about fourteen hundred volumes. Miss Elizabeth F. Billings has been librarian from the time the books were first placed upon the shelves. There are libraries belonging to both of the academies.

Telegraph.—A line between Derry Depot *via* Derry village and East Derry to Chester, N. H., a distance of five miles, was established in 1877. The business has been sufficient to make the stock profitable.

Grand Army.—George E. Upton Post, No. 45. This post is named after Lieut. George E. Upton, who enlisted as a private Nov. 28, 1861, in Co. G, Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers, and was promoted to first lieutenant Oct. 30, 1863, and was killed near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. The post was chartered Sept. 4, 1879. Following are the names of the charter members: David S. Clark, James H. Crombie, Charles H. Cummings, Isaiah A. Dustin, James Evans, Charles F. Fields, Isaac N. Hunt, Francis Owens, A. A. Pressey, George Richards, C. M. Tilton, George B. Tuttle, Henry C. Vining, Caleb F. Whidden, and Amos M. Young. Number of members, thirty-four.

Odd-Fellowship.—Echo Lodge. April 17, 1879, a lodge of Odd-Fellows by the above name was instituted in Derry. The initial meeting numbered nineteen persons, eight being charter members and eleven by admission. The first officers were Henry S. Warner, N. G.; R. R. Merrick, V. G.; F. A. Cross, Sec.; Charles L. Cutler, Treas.

Present officers: G. A. Wheeler, N. G.; T. R. Robie, V. G.; F. M. Stearns, Sec.; G. P. Taylor, Treas.; G. W. Clark, Ward.; C. G. Kimball, Con.; O. U. Turner, I. G.; G. H. Harlon, O. G.; J. E. Merrill, R. S. N. G.; J. E. Tabor, L. S. N. G.; C. O. Buttrick, R. S. V. G.; D. G. Bodwell, L. S. V. G.; W. W. Payne, R. S. S.; J. F. Hall, L. S. S.; A. S. Stowell, Chaplain. The lodge has seventy-four members.

Public Bequests in Derry.—This town has enjoyed a larger share of public bequests than falls to the lot of most towns. As early as 1722 the hard-pressed settlers were generously aided by gentlemen of Portsmouth in the building of their church. In 1815, Maj. John Pinkerton endowed the Pinkerton Academy with a fund of twelve thousand dollars, and his brother, Deacon James Pinkerton, added fifteen hundred to this amount. Mr. Jacob Adams, who died in 1823, by his will devised about four thousand dollars to the Adams Female Academy. Mr. Adams also donated eight hundred dollars to the East Church in Derry, to aid in purchasing a bell for that meeting-house. The late Mrs. Abby C. McGregor left the sum of one thousand dollars to the Adams Female Academy. In 1870, Richard Melvin gave the First Congregational Society a fund of one thousand dollars. Dr. Sylvanus Brown bequeathed about seven thousand dollars to the town, the yearly income of which is to be expended in the purchase of flannel for the destitute people of the town as the selectmen for the time being shall designate. About fifteen hundred yards are annually distributed in this way. Dr. Brown also left five hundred dollars, the annual interest to be used in "picking the small stones from the public highways." He devised likewise a small sum to remain at interest until 1919, at which time the whole shall be used in payment for "nuts and cider" for all persons present at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the town's settlement. Hon. E. H. Derby, of Boston, an eloquent and sincere friend of the town, lately deceased, gave to Pinkerton Academy one thousand dollars for a library, available upon the death of Mrs. Derby. The academy also received about five hundred dollars from various persons at its semi-centennial in 1878. Miss Harriet Taylor, daughter of Deacon James Taylor, formerly an honored citizen of Derry, bequeathed in 1876 one thousand dollars to found a public library in town. The elegant clock in the steeple of the East Derry Church, whose two broad faces may be seen far and wide, was placed there by her generous bounty. Mrs. Philip Nowell, who lately died, left two thousand dollars to the town, to be expended in the erection of a town hall. She also gave five hundred dollars to the Cemetery Association, and the same sum for the benefit of the old part of the cemetery, and also one thousand dollars to the Adams Female Academy. The late David Bassett left three thousand dollars to repair the East Derry Church. But the most munificent bequest is that of two hundred thousand dollars to the Pinkerton Academy by the late John M. Pinkerton.

Telephone.—Aug. 15, 1882, a telephone connecting Derry village *via* Derry Depot with Manchester, N. H., and all lines therefrom, was put in operation by the "Granite State Telephone Company," the cost being guaranteed by Pettee & Co., of the village, and Rollins & Smith, of Derry Depot.

Population and Valuation.—The United States census of 1880 makes the number of inhabitants of Derry 2140. The enumeration of 1882 makes the number about 2300. There were in town, April, 1882, 595 polls, and the valuation of the town was $730,606.

CHAPTER XXVI.

DERRY.—(*Continued.*)

First Meeting-House.—From the town records the initial steps towards the erection of a house of worship appear to have been in a vote taken in general town-meeting June 3, 1720: "The Town voated that there shall be a small house built that may be convenient for the inhabitants to meet in for the worship of God, & that it shall be built as sune as it can with conveniency; allso that the house shall be built as near the center of the one hundred & five lots as can be with convenience." A few days later a location was agreed upon. It was "voated that the meeting-house shall be built within seven rods of a black stake set up either upon or near unto Mr. McGregor's lott." The matter rested till the January following, when the town "voated that a meeting-house shall be built as speedily as may be, & that the said house shall be 50 feet in length, forty-five feet broad, and so high as may be conveneant for one set of galeryes." The galleries of this house were reached by steps or stairs built on the outside, at the side or end. 1728, "Voted that the stairs to go up to our galleries for the meeting-house shall be brought to the inside, & that there shall be windows struke out in the north side, one on each side of the pulpit." It appears from this that steps to reach the galleries were on the north side of the house, and that the pulpit faced the south. The difficulty arising from inability to procure the necessary materials delayed the work, and two years elapsed before the house was finished and ready for occupancy. Its location was between the present church in East Derry and the leading highway through the village, a little nearer the church than the road. This house answered the purpose of the parish till 1769, when a new one, the present edifice, sixty-five by forty-five feet, was built. The high and massive steeple, with its immense timbers used at that time, made the erection of churches an affair of great importance, especially the raising. To accomplish this ropes and machinery were brought from afar, the most resolute and energetic men were summoned to the task, and often several days were needed to get the building ready for the boards. It is no wonder that "four 100 weight of cheas, 2000 Bisket, 3 barl of Rhum, & 5 barl of Syder" were used at the raising of the first church. Matthew Thornton, Moses Barnet, and James Wallace were the building committee.

This house was enlarged in 1824, by cutting it through the middle, moving the eastern end twenty-four feet, and finishing between the posts. "In 1845 it was thoroughly remodeled as to internal construction, and so arranged as to afford not only a large and spacious church, but also a Town Hall, a vestry, a room for the session, a room for the Parish Library, and other uses."

Methodist Meeting-House.—The land on which the meeting-house of the Methodist Episcopal society stands was the gift of Capt. William Choate. It was built in 1836, at a cost of about $3500. Mr. Beede was the contractor and builder. Services have constantly been held on the Sabbath in this church since its erection.

Meeting-House of the First Congregational Church.—This house was erected in 1837, on a fine eminence overlooking Derry village. It cost about $3500. In 1872 $3700 were expended in repairs. The society has a ministerial fund of $1000, and a parsonage purchased in 1881 at a cost of $2300.

Ministers of the East Parish.—Rev. James McGregor. The character of most of our early New England towns was largely due to the influence of the clergy. With rare exceptions this influence was on the side of everything conducive to the spiritual and material interests of the people. In the long and arduous labors of the settlers in subduing the wilderness, and establishing their communities on a basis of order and good government; in their resolute and heroic conflicts with "principalities and powers, with things present and things to come," the clergy of New England were always at the front doing battle for the right. Pre-eminently may this be said of the McGregors, father and son, of Londonderry, the former the Rev. James McGregor, first minister of the East Parish, and Rev. David McGregor, first pastor of the West Parish. No people ever enjoyed wiser or better counselors. The former *assumed* charge of his society, as there was no Presbytery in New England to formally install him in office. He continued in charge till his death, March 5, 1729. Dr. Belknap gives him the character of a "wise, affectionate, and faithful guide to his people both in civil and religious matters."

Rev. Mr. Parker says, "From traditional remarks, as well as from some few manuscripts of his which have been preserved, we are led to consider him a man of distinguished talents both natural and acquired. He evidently possessed a vigorous mind, and was strictly evangelical in his doctrinal views."

Rev. Matthew Clark succeeded to the pastoral office in the First Church immediately after the death of Mr. McGregor. Although never installed over the people, he is usually enrolled among the ministers of that parish. He died Jan. 25, 1735, aged seventy-six years, having had charge of the church about six years. Notwithstanding his brief term of service, more is known of him at the present day than is known of his predecessor and his first and second successors, although their united pastorates amount to about sixty-five years. Scarcely a word of their sayings or a line of their writings have come down to us, but those of Matthew Clark still live in the memories of the people, and are common in the literature of the day. This is due partly to his wit and the eccentricity of his character, and partly to the military renown that attaches to his name as an officer in the

famous siege of Londonderry 1688–89. So many anecdotes are credited to him that it is difficult to find a new one. Preaching one day he read the words of Peter with the subjoined commentary: "Master, we have forsaken all and followed thee." "Poor boasting Pater! ye left a' did ye? and what had ye to leave but a crazy auld boat and a wheen of rotten nets?"

Rev. Mr. Parker sums up his character as follows: "He was sound in the faith, decided and independent in his sentiments, and fearless in defense of what he judged to be correct in doctrine and practice."

Rev. Thomas Thompson.—The freeholders and inhabitants of Londonderry "Voted, Nov. 3, 1732, that the Rev. Mr. McBride, of Bellemory, Ireland, and Mr. Robert Boyer, of Londonderry, are chosen commissioners to prefer our call for a minister in Ireland," and the same day "Voted to purchase Hugh Craige's half-lot for said minister, and to bestow one hundred acres of land upon him." Robert Boyer, Esq., went to Ireland, and returned in October, 1733, bringing with him Rev. Thomas Thompson, who was cheerfully received and accepted by the people. He died Sept. 22, 1738, after a short but successful ministry of five years, leaving a widow and one son, for whose education the town voted a gratuity of seventy pounds.

Rev. William Davidson.—He was installed in 1739. Rev. Mr. Parker briefly sketches his life: "He was a man of very amiable character, possessing a peculiarly mild, friendly, and benevolent disposition. He did not excel as a theologian or as a public speaker. He was supposed to be inclined to Arminianism, yet as a pastor he was diligent and affectionate." He left two sons and two daughters. John, the eldest son, became a loyalist, and was proscribed and banished by the act of the New Hampshire Legislature, Nov. 19, 1778. Both sons removed to Nova Scotia at the commencement of the Revolution. Mr. Davidson's daughter Ann married Rev. Solomon Moor, of New Boston, N. H. A great-grandson has a residence in a house built on the land of his ancestors.

Rev. Jonathan Brown.—After a vacancy of four years, Mr. Brown, in 1795, was installed by the London Presbytery over the East Parish. This action of the Presbytery proved unwise, as it led to dissension in the parish, which resulted in the formation of a Congregational society two or three years after. The seceding part maintained a feeble existence about twelve years, worshiping in the lower hall of Dr. Isaac Thorn's tavern. In 1809 it came back to the Presbyterian fold. Mr. Brown was dismissed in 1804, and died in February, 1808, aged eighty years. He lived on the home-lot laid out to Samuel Houston, at present the residence of Samuel Clark, at the east end of Beaver Pond.

Rev. Edward Lutwyche Parker was named for the loyalist, Edward Goldstone Lutwyche, of Merrimac, N. H., whose estate was confiscated and sold to Hon. Matthew Thornton. He was ordained Sept. 12, 1810, and died suddenly while pastor of the church, July 14, 1850. Mr. Parker was the author of the valuable history of the town, published in 1851 by his son, Edward P. Parker. He was succeeded June 18, 1851, by Rev. J. W. Wellman, a native of Cornish, N. H., a graduate of Dartmouth and Andover. He was dismissed May 26, 1850. From Sept. 1, 1857, to December, 1859, Rev. E. N. Hidden was acting pastor. He was followed by Rev. L. S. Parker, Feb. 20, 1861, dismissed June 10, 1869. Rev. David Bremner was installed April 27, 1871, and dismissed Sept. 10, 1873. Rev. E. S. Huntress succeeded Feb. 25, 1875, and was dismissed April, 1877. Rev. John S. Harris, the present pastor, was installed July 8, 1880.

Methodist Church and Ministers.—A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Derry Aug. 6, 1834. Oct. 25, 1834, notice was published of the formal organization of a society. It was signed by Caleb Dustin, John Taylor, Gilman Dinsmore, and William S. Follansbee; Mr. Dinsmore, clerk. The society held services at first for a short time at the houses of its members, but soon occupied the "Birch School-house" at the lower end of the village. The church prospered, and more and better accommodations being needed in 1836 a meeting-house was erected. Following is the roll of clergymen of this church and society: Philo Bronson, 1834–35; Mr. James McCane, 1835–36; Samuel Hoyt, 1836–37; William H. Brewster, 1837–38; Michael Quimby, 1838–40; Jonathan Hazelton, 1840–41; S. S. Matthews, 1841–43; James Adams, 1843–44; from 1844 to 1848 no record; Mr. G. W. T. Rogers, 1848–49; F. Q. Barrows, 1849–50; James Palmer, 1850–51; Isaac S. Cushman, 1851–52; Charles Smith, 1852–53; from 1852 to 1857, supplied by students; Mr. —— Hamlin and Mr. —— Parkhurst, 1857–58; John W. Adams, 1858–60; Lorenzo Draper, 1860–62; Rufus Tilton, 1862–64; E. Lewis, 1864–65; N. G. Cheney and W. P. Ray, 1865–66; W. P. Ray, 1866–67; W. W. H. Pillsbury, 1867–68; James Noyes, 1868–69; Elihu Scott, 1869–70; W. B. Osgood, 1870–71; J. W. Dearborn, 1871–75; A. E. Higgins, 1872–73; A. B. Carter, 1873–77; S. C. Farnham, 1877–78; N. Alger, 1878–79; W. W. Smith, 1879–81; O. A. Farley, 1881–82; Frederic C. Pillsbury, 1882–83.

Ministers of the First Congregational Church.—This church was constituted Aug. 3, 1837, and consisted of forty members from the Presbyterian society in Derry and twenty-three from the Presbyterian Church in Londonderry.

Their first pastor was Rev. Pliny B. Day, a graduate of Amherst and Andover. He was ordained Oct. 4, 1837, and dismissed June 9, 1851. His successors are as follows: Rev. Ebenezer G. Parsons, who graduated at Bowdoin and Bangor, was installed Oct. 1, 1851, and dismissed Oct. 7, 1869; Rev. Robert W. Haskins, a graduate of the New York University and Andover, ordained Nov. 19, 1872, and dismissed Oct. 15, 1878. The present pastor, Rev. Daniel W. Rich-

ardson, was installed Feb. 26, 1880. He is a graduate of Union College, New York, and Andover, Mass.

Baptist Society at Derry Depot.—A Baptist Church was organized here Oct. 10, 1880. Their place of worship was in Smith's Hall, burned in the fire of Aug. 19, 1882. The church numbers twenty-six members, and their pastor, Rev. Alfred S. Stowell, was ordained Nov. 17, 1880.

SOLDIERS OF DERRY.

Wesley B. Knight, corp., Co. C, 1st Regt.; enl. May 2, 1861; disch. Aug. 9, 1861.

William J. Bassett, Co. H, 1st Regt.; enl. May 3, 1861; disch. Aug. 9, 1861.

Melvin Chase, Co. C, 1st Regt.; enl. May 2, 1861; disch. Aug. 9, 1861.

Marlan P. Clark, Co. H, 1st Regt.; enl. May 3, 1861; disch. Aug. 9, 1861.

William H. Martin, Co. C, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

George W. Carr, Co. I, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Dec. 27, 1861.

George S. Greenough, Co. I, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

Joseph Johnson, Co. I, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 15, 1864; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

Albert D. W. Emerson, corp. Co. I, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

Albion K. Goodwin, Co. I, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 15, 1864; disch. Sept. 29, 1864.

John Christie, Co. I, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. July 6, 1862.

Louis Loudeau, Co. I, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Dec. 27, 1861.

Horace Tilton, Co. I, 4th regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 14, 1864; absent, sick, since May 25, 1865; no discharge furnished; pro. to sergt.

Horace F. Abbott, Co. K, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

John G. Otis, Co. E, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865.

Thomas Grimes, Co. G, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; no discharge furnished.

Joseph Anderson, Co. K, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Patrick Colbert, Co. K, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

Robert Wellington, Co. K, 4th Regt.; enl. July 28, 1864.

David C. Owen, Co. C, 4th Regt.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

Charles M. Ordway, Co. I, 4th Regt.; enl. Feb. 15, 1864; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

Isaac L. Gardner, Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; pro. to corp.; pro. to 2d lieut. Feb. 28, 1865; pro. to 1st lieut. May 5, 1865; not mustered; disch. as 2d lieut. June 28, 1865.

Edwin Brickett, Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; died June 2, 1864.

Nehemiah Richardson, Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; disch. June 28, 1865.

John Otto, Co. I, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.

Isaiah A. Dustin, pro. to sergt.; pro. to 2d lieut. July 19, 1862; Co. F, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Feb. 1, 1863; pro. to capt. Nov. 1, 1863; disch. May 17, 1864.

Benjamin D. Foster, Co. G, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; killed Aug. 29, 1862.

Isachor O. Foster, Co. G, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; disch. Nov. 27, 1864.

Dwight E. Hale, Co. G, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1861; prisoner of war since Sept. 30, 1864; no discharge given or muster out of organization.

George E. Upton, Co. G, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Oct. 30, 1863, Co. F; killed July 30, 1864.

Charles Black, 6th Regt.; enl. May 17, 1864.

Daniel Drew, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

James Flanders, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Charles Miller, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

John W. Law, Co. E, 6th Regt.; enl. May 17, 1864; disch. July 17, 1865.

George Cummings, Co. H, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 17, 1863.

James Williams, Co. F, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 17, 1863.

Thomas Powers, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 17, 1863.

Thomas H. Simington, sergt. Co. B, 7th Regt.; enl. March 16, 1864; reduced to ranks; disch. July 20, 1865.

George F. Boyd, Co. D, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. Oct. 28, 1865.

Matthew Senter, Co. F, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. July 10, 1865.

Stephen Mills, Co. F, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.

Charles L. Reynolds, Co. E, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. May 24, 1865.

Alexander Morrison, corp. Co. A, 9th Regt.; enl. July 3, 1862; disch. Feb. 14, 1863.

Nelson Foster, Co. A, 9th Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. June 10, 1865.

George W. Randall, Co. A, 9th Regt.; enl. July 3, 1862.

Lafayette Decker, Co. D, 9th Regt; enl. Dec. 16, 1863; died Aug. 12, 1864.

Charles Lanoni, Co. I, 9th Regt; enl. Dec. 16, 1863; died Nov. 13, 1864.

James H. McGibbon, Co. I, 9th Regt.; enl. Dec. 16, 1863.

David H. Adams, Co. A, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; died Jan. 18, 1863.

J. T. G. Dinsmore, Jr., Co. A, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.

Decator McCarter, Co. A, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.

Charles Osborn, Co. C, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; trans. to 2d Regt., June 21, 1865; disch. July 5, 1865.

Charles Johnson, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug 11, 1863.

Abel Tucker, Co. D, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; trans. to U. S. navy May 2, 1864.

Louis Fernandes, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; trans. to 2d Regt. June 21, 1865; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.

Henry G. Dillenback, sergt. Co. E, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. 1st lieut. Dec. 18, 1862; disch. July 22, 1864.

James Blake, Co. C, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863.

Edward Armand, Co. C, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863.

James C. Baron, Co. C, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863.

Thomas McGuire, Co. C, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863.

Joseph McGovern, Co. C, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863.

Michael Sorhew, Co. C, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863.

James Parker, Co. C, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863.

Charles R. Rogers, Co. C, 11th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1864.

J. Charles Currier, 2d lieut. Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut. May 11, 1864; pro. to capt. Co. A, June 28, 1864; disch. Jan. 18, 1865.

William H. Day, Co. F, 12th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; died Jan. 27, 1865.

Andrew J. Goodwin, Co. D, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; trans. to 2d Regt. June 21, 1865; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1865; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.

Thomas Ford, Co. H, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 16, 1863.

Adam Debis, Co. E, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 16, 1863.

Frederick Markhof, Co. E, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 16, 1863.

Marcellus Shattuck, corp. Co. B, 13th Regt.; pro. to sergt. Jan. 21, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut. May 30, 1865; disch. as sergt. June 21, 1865.

Tenny, Major, Co. B, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.

John H. Parker, Co. B, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; missing in action Jan. 1, 1864.

John W. Cornell, Co. B, 13th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; trans. to 2d Regt. June 21, 1865; disch. Dec. 12, 1865.

Edward F. White, Co. F, 13th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863.

Charles Steinburg, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; trans. to 2d Regt. June 21, 1865; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.

James Scott, Co. I, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1863.

John P. Webster, Co. F, 13th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; trans. to U.S.N. April 28, 1864.

Peter E. Plimpton, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; trans. to U.S.N. April 26, 1864.

Franklin Dent, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; trans. to U.S.N. April 28, 1862.

Robert Howell, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; trans. to U.S.N. April 29, 1864.

George O. Everett, Co. D, 18th Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864; disch. June 10, 1865.

John Bowley, Co. H, 18th Regt.; enl. Feb. 29, 1865; disch. June 17, 1865.

George E. Merrill, Co. H, 18th Regt.; enl. March 6, 1865; disch. July 29, 1865.

William Marshall, Co. H, 18th Regt.; enl. Feb. 28, 1865; died March 29, 1865.

George Reed, Co. H, 18th Regt.; enl. Feb. 24, 1865; disch. July 29, 1865.

Edgar H. Shepard, Co. H, 18th Regt.; enl. Feb. 23, 1865; died March 6, 1865.

Sylvester Johnson, enl. Sept. 14, 1864.

Simon Spurman, enl. Aug. 2, 1864.
William Higgins, enl. July 25, 1864.
Morris Hannigan, enl. July 25, 1864.
William Jones, enl. July 26, 1864.
John Wren, enl. Aug. 9, 1864.
Samuel Smith, enl. Aug. 8, 1864.
John Milton, enl. July 29, 1864.
George Walker, enl. July 29, 1864.
Frank G. Adams, enl. July 29, 1864.
William Howe, enl. June 3, 1864.
Henry Forger, Co. B, 1st Cav.; enl. March 26, 1864; disch. June 9, 1865.
Edward L. Currier, Co. M, N. H. Bat. 1st N. E. Cav.; enl. Dec. 24, 1861; trans. to Inv. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
Charles B. Radcliff, Co. M, N. H. Bat. 1st N. E. Cav.; enl. Dec. 24, 1861; disch. April 1, 1862.
Nathaniel H. Brown, capt. Co. F, 1st Cav.; enl. July 7, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.
Thomas Tyrie, Co. H, 1st Cav.; enl. July 29, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.
James Evans, Co. F, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864; absent, on furlough, July 15, 1865; no disch. furnished.
Warren E. Clark, Co. F, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864; disch. July 19, 1865.
Alfred Clifton, Co. H, 1st Cav.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; apprehended Jan. 12, 1865; deserted Jan. 15, 1865.
Caleb F. Whiddin, Co. G, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 17, 1865; disch. Jan. 7, 1865.
Frederick Davis, Co. C, 1st Cav.; enl. Feb. 14, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.
Henry M. Moulton, Co. C, 1st Cav.; enl. Feb. 14, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.
John P. Moulton, Co. C, 1st Cav.; enl. Feb. 14, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.
Frank A. Lincoln, Co. H, 1st Cav.; enl. March 6, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.
John H. Lowe, Co. F, 1st Cav.; enl. March 1, 1865; pro. to corp. July 1, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.
Daniel Shattuck, Co. F, 1st Cav.; enl. March 1, 1865; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.
Samuel Harvey, Co. B, 1st Cav.; enl. April 16, 1864; absent, sick, since May 16, 1864; no discharge furnished.
George B. Tuttle, Co. G, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 12, 1864; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.
John E. Webster, Co. H, 1st Cav.; enl. March 6, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.
Daniel Owens, Co. A, H. Art.; enl. July 18, 1863; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.
Francis Owens, Co. A, H. Art.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.
George Major, Co. B, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 10, 1863; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.
Jeremiah Garvin, corp., Co. C, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
Charles Aldrich, Co. C, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
George R. Barker, Co. K, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
Theodore Dinsmore, Co. K, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
William K. Hayes, Co. K, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
Charles A. Nowell, Co. K, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
Henry A. G. Storer, Co. K, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
Charles F. Wheeler, Co. K, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
James E. Morrill, Co. C, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. May 23, 1865.
Nathan Morse, corp., Co. K, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
Kimball J. Wilson, Co. K, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864; disch. May 16, 1865.
William H. Thomas, Co. G, U. S. S. S.; enl. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. Feb. 13, 1863.
George E. Fitch, Co. G, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 20, 1864; disch. July 17, 1865.
Josiah D. Morris, sergt., Co. F, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; returned to ranks Sept. 30, 1863; disch. Jan. 18, 1865.
Thomas S. Dustin, Co. F, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; died Jan. 19, 1863.
Robert W. McMurphy, Co. G, 12th Regt.; enl. Sept. 9, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
John Smith, Co. C, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 19, 1863.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. E. L. PARKER.

Edward Lutwyche Parker was born in Litchfield, N. H., July 28, 1785. He was named for Edward Goldstone Lutwyche, an English gentleman of education and fortune, and a particular friend of his father. His grandfather, Rev. Thomas Parker, was a graduate of Harvard University, and the minister of Dracut, Mass. His father, Dr. Jonathan Parker, also a graduate of Harvard, was a physician of considerable distinction, excelling particularly as a surgeon, and acquired an extensive practice in the place of his residence, as well as the adjacent towns, being often sent for from a distance as a consulting physician. Dr. Parker died in September, 1791, leaving a family of ten children with scanty means of support, Edward, the youngest but one, being but about six years of age. His early instructions, therefore, were derived almost wholly from his mother, who was a woman of more than ordinary refinement, of much energy and decision of character, and a consistent and earnest Christian.

Edward, the youngest son, was the favorite child; his active and sprightly habits made him the centre of interest in the family circle, a place which he continued to hold in after-life. Before he was five years old he had in three instances almost miraculously escaped death, twice from drowning and once from an attack by a domestic animal, the marks of which he ever after bore. At the period when he was of a suitable age to attend school the advantages of the common schools of New England were much fewer than at present.

Instructors themselves were very imperfectly qualified, and the circle of studies was extremely limited, including little more than reading, writing, and arithmetic. This meagre course of study was all that Mr. Parker enjoyed in his youth. When he was about twelve years of age he was placed as a clerk in the store of his brother Thomas, in Bedford, N. H.

In the discharge of his general duties as clerk he is described as attracting particular notice for his activity and energy. A part of his business consisted in measuring and taking an account of lumber, particularly of boards, which he is said to have done with rapidity. This lumber was sent in rafts to Newburyport, and he, being commissioned to go and dispose of it, sometimes accompanied the raft, but more generally performed the journey each way on foot. As he was at this time a mere boy, and small of his age, he was looked upon with much interest for the shrewdness, accuracy, and dispatch which were manifest in all his dealings. At the age of fifteen he was thrown out of employment by the failure of his brother. He then entered as clerk in the drug-store of his brother, a physician, in Topsham, Me., with whom he remained one year, and then went to Bil-

E. L. Parker

lerica, Mass., and began the business of making shoes. He remained here, however, but a short time, and then, in connection with his brother, purchased a wood-lot, got off the lumber, drew it to the river, and rafted it. As an evidence of his "pluck" and determination, it is stated that upon leaving Topsham he walked one hundred and fifty miles on foot, in the month of March, to his native place.

At the age of seventeen we find him teaching school in the present town of Manchester, then Derryfield. He subsequently entered the academy at Londonderry, then under the charge of Samuel Burnham, M.A., to prepare himself for the study of medicine.

While a member of the academy he boarded in the family of Rev. Jonathan Brown, the minister of the East Parish, and whose place he was to occupy in a little more than six years. It was during his connection with this school that his attention was first called decidedly to the subject of religion by a sermon on the Judgment, delivered in the pulpit in which he subsequently preached for so long a period. There can be little doubt that the change wrought in him by the religious impressions made at that time was a thorough and radical one. It invested life with new interest, presented new and more enlarged objects of effort, and pressed upon him higher and stronger motives of action. He soon relinquished the purpose of entering the medical profession, and directed his course of study with reference to a preparation for college with a view of entering the Christian ministry. He entered college, graduated in 1807, and was licensed to preach the gospel October 29th of same year. As an evidence of his laborious application to the studies on which he had entered it may be added that the time of each day from five o'clock in the morning till half-past eleven at night was appropriated to particular duties, including three seasons of devotion. He had an impediment in his speech, and devoted one hour each day to correct that. He preached several months in Columbia, Conn.; here he was invited to settle, but feeling the need of more experience, he declined the call and placed himself under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Worcester, of Salem, Mass.; he remained in this place one year. During his residence in Salem, as he passed through the East Parish of Londonderry (now Derry) he was invited to supply the pulpit for two Sabbaths. This led to his engagement as pastor; he was ordained Sept. 12, 1810, and continued his pastorate until his death, forty years afterwards. For fuller incidents in the career of this truly good man we refer to the memoir published in 1851.

Mr. Parker was a man of ardent piety, and his Christian character was eminently consistent and exemplary. The circumstances of his death were peculiarly sad. He was a man of strong and vigorous constitution, which he retained in an unusual degree till nearly the close of his life. For four years before his death he was troubled with pains in the region of his heart, which caused him little anxiety. On the Sabbath, July 14, 1850, he exchanged with the Rev. Mr. Day, pastor of the church in the lower village. He preached two sermons, and at the close of the second he returned home. Later in the afternoon he went to a third service at one of the school-houses in a distant part of the town. At the close of the meeting he started to return. When within one and one-half miles of home his horse stumbled and fell. He ran back a few rods to the nearest house for assistance, and on returning to his carriage and while stooping over his horse, Mr. Clark heard him groan and saw him in the act of falling forward; he caught him in his arms, when he expired without a struggle. Thus ended the days of the faithful minister of the gospel. A granite monument, erected by his friends, marks the spot on which he died.

In 1811 he married Miss Mehetable Kimball, daughter of Deacon Stephen Kimball, of Hanover, N. H., by whom he had four children,—Edward Pinkerton, Charles Coffin, Caroline P., and Harriet, who died young.

Of his children, Charles C. married Sarah J. Taylor, to whom two children were born,—Frank W. and Edward T.

Charles C. began trade as merchant in the town of Derry in 1840, and continued in that business to the date of his death, June 17, 1869. He was a Republican; was deacon of a Congregational Church; was town clerk many years; was a member of the Legislature in 1857 and 1858.

His two sons, Frank W. and Edward T., are extensively engaged in merchandising in their father's old store in Derry. They enjoy the confidence of their large circle of friends, and their devotion to their worthy ancestors prompted them to the insertion of the portrait and memoir in this work of their esteemed grandfather.

COL. WILLIAM S. PILLSBURY.[1]

William Staughton Pillsbury, the successful business man, the approved citizen, and the man whose unusual capacity for affairs and in office has shown him to be the possessor of the highest and best traits of the "leader," although well known in New Hampshire and New England, deserves a permanent recognition in the pages of this work. Such men as he hold the reins of national destiny. They are the men of practical affairs. They build or enlarge manufacturing establishments, construct railways, develop the agricultural and mining resources of our States, increase the facilities for education, and promote not only literary and artistic culture but the numberless graces of a progressive civilization. Especially to be commended among the natives of the Granite State are those men who prove themselves able to win success and honor in what are popularly considered the overcrowded fields of enterprise in the Eastern States.

[1] By George E. Emery.

The public is not slow to recognize the value of worthy example in industry, intelligent enterprise, efficient executive and business ability, combined with high general intelligence. Practical talent or common sense duly applied deserves approval and is sure to win recognition.

Col. Pillsbury is a son of Rev. Stephen Pillsbury, a Baptist clergyman, who died at Londonderry after a life devoted to faithful Christian work. He is descended from William Pillsbury, who came from England to Dorchester, Mass., in 1641, and a little later settled in the locality of the present city of Newburyport. William Pillsbury's ancestor here mentioned was from Essex or Staffordshire. The English Pillsburys, to which those of America are related, have a coat of arms described in heraldic terms as follows: "Per fesse sable and azure," on an eagle displayed argent: three griffins' heads, erased of the second. Crest, an esquire's helmet; motto, "*Labor omnia vincit.*"

Col. Pillsbury's mother was Lavinia Hobart, daughter of Deacon Josiah Hobart, the first English male child born in Plymouth, N. H. The Hobart ancestor was Rev. Peter Hobart, founder and first minister of Hingham, Mass., and preacher there forty-three years. The Hobart genealogy is traced back into the fourteenth century.

Rev. Stephen Pillsbury, father of the subject of this sketch, was the son of Micajah Pillsbury, and was born at Amesbury, Mass., Oct. 30, 1781. He was ordained to the ministry June, 1810. Subsequently he preached in Hebron, Sutton, Dunbarton, and Londonderry. He died Jan. 22, 1851. Mrs. Lavinia Hobart Pillsbury was born at Hebron, N. H., Oct. 31, 1795.

She was the possessor of rare gifts as a writer, while her husband was not only a sound preacher but an advocate of temperance, and one of the original members of the Free-Soil party in New Hampshire.

The children of Rev. Stephen Pillsbury were Mary Bartlett (now Mrs. Mary B. Weston), an artist of note, living at Lawrence, Kan.; Lavinia Hobart, who married Samuel Andrews, of Bradford, N. H.; Hon. Josiah Hobart, who married Elnora Pevear. He was editor and publisher of the New York *Eagle*, afterwards editor and publisher of the Manhattan (Kansas) *Independent*, and held many official positions of trust and honor. Stephen, Jr., who married Sarah A. Bailey, is a merchant at Manhattan, Kan. Edwin, who married Mary Ann Reid, is a farmer and contractor at Leavenworth, Kan. Ann Judson married Andrew B. Marshall, of Weare, N. H. A. Judson died unmarried. Col. William Staughton Pillsbury, to whom this sketch chiefly relates, born at Sutton, N. H., March 16, 1833, married Sarah A. Crowell, of Londonderry, May 8, 1854. She died June 22, 1854. He married, second, Martha Silver Crowell. The children of William S. and Martha S. Pillsbury now living are Rosecrans William, born Sept. 18, 1863; Charles Hobart, born March 16, 1866; Hattie Lavinia, born Oct. 27, 1870; Ulysses Grant, born Nov. 24, 1876.

Capt. Leonard Hobart, who married Evelyn Sanborn, is a merchant and postmaster at Derry Depot, N. H.

The ancient motto of the Pillsbury family, *Labor omnia vincit* (labor conquers all things), is practically illustrated by many bearing the name in modern times as well as of old.

Col. William Pillsbury, of Londonderry, evidently has reason to conclude that it is a good motto to live by and cling to, and his near relatives, the Hon. George A. Pillsbury, late popular mayor of Concord, N. H., and now a prominent capitalist of Minnesota, as well as ex-Governor John S. Pillsbury, the millionaire flour manufacturer of Minneapolis, seem to be men after his own heart and fashion, active, honorable, generous, and winners of the golden opinion of the public as well as of this world's bounties. Col. Pillsbury's education has been gained chiefly in the school of practical life; a keen student of the world's affairs and men, his judgment has become accurate, his tact remarkable, and his knowledge is useful in all directions. He learned the shoemaker's trade at the age of fourteen years, and subsequently became a skillful cutter of stock. At twenty he started a shoe-factory at Cilleysville, Andover, N. H., for his brother Stephen, and was superintendent of the extensive establishment for a year or more. He was afterwards employed at Marlboro', Mass. Up to the age of legal manhood he gave all his earnings over a plain living for himself for the support of his widowed mother, and to aid others in need at the time. When twenty-one years of age he consequently did not possess a dollar in money. Soon, however, he was engaged with a firm of shoe manufacturers just starting business at Derry Depot. About a year later he had the entire charge of the business as agent, and so continued during the existence of the firm. When this firm went out of business Col. Pillsbury made a journey to Kansas, where he used what money he had saved up to advantage.

Returning East, and having married, as already stated, he remained occupied in business affairs until the opening of the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in his country's service, and was commissioned first lieutenant, Company I, Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, and left for the seat of war, September, 1861. Having reached Annapolis, he met with such a serious accident that he resigned and returned North. A few months later, his health having improved and the call for three hundred thousand men being issued, he was appointed recruiting officer for the Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. He was commissioned first lieutenant of Company "A." His regiment proceeded to Washington, and was in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. Disabled by a severe attack of pneumonia he resigned his commission, and as soon as he was able to perform

W. S. Pillsbury.

a little service in business he was engaged at Wheeling, Va., superintending a party of experts in training men there in the art of manufacturing shoes by the most desirable New England methods. As soon as his health seemed well restored he returned to Londonderry, raised for the town its quota of thirty men under the last great call (1864), and was commissioned first lieutenant of Company D, Unattached Artillery, Capt. George W. Colbath, of Dover (a cousin to Gen. Wilson), commanding. The company served in several of the forts in the first and second divisions of the defenses of the capital. He commanded for a time the battery "Garryshay" in De Russe's division. Later he was appointed ordnance officer of the First Brigade, Harding's division, and was stationed at Fort Reno, Md., where he remained until the close of the war. He was "mustered out" at Concord, N. H., June 15, 1865. A month later he engaged in manufacturing shoes at Londonderry, and successfully prosecuted the business there until the need of larger buildings induced him to remove his machinery to Derry Depot. In 1868 he was elected commissioner for Rockingham County on the Republican ticket. In this position he performed extremely valuable service in organizing the system of conducting county affairs, embracing the institution of a new method of caring for the paupers at the county farm. His tact and good judgment seem to be equal to every requirement that presents itself. Chiefly through his influence and zealous effort came the appropriation for the erection of the asylum building for the accommodation of the insane poor of the county; with results as good as at the asylum at Concord, while saving largely in expense, the enterprise has proved the soundness and practicability of the plan. In fact, while patients were as well treated as at extravagant expenses previously, the cost of the asylum building was saved the first year it was occupied.

Col. Pillsbury was the original mover in the effort to check the overwhelming extent of the "tramp nuisance" in New Hampshire. The action he inaugurated culminated in the law for the suppression of trampage that has accomplished such good in the Granite State, and that has been so generally copied in other States. In Londonderry Col. Pillsbury has served as moderator at town-meetings about nineteen years. He has also represented his town in the Legislature, is a justice of the peace, chairman of the board of trustees of the Leech Library at Londonderry, and a Mason. He is a Republican of lifelong affiliation. Religiously he is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and for many years a trustee of the society of that denomination in Londonderry. He is not a sectarian. His spirit is liberal and broadly tolerant as his all-true Christianity. He once paid the expense of frescoing and painting a Methodist meeting-house, when the society little expected such aid from a religious brother of another denomination.

Col. Pillsbury is a member of the well-known New Hampshire Club, its membership including many of the leading men of the State. Whenever an opportunity offers, Col. Pillsbury expresses the liberality of his heart in quiet, practical ways that are not all known to the general community. A more public-spirited man in general affairs is not known by the citizens of Rockingham County or perhaps the State. His notable success is due, among other reasons, to his industry, his high sense of honor, his heartiness, and his especially remarkable talent for systematizing, and for the organization and ready execution of plans. The almost invariably accurate judgment of men that he manifests is the secret of his power to fit the right man in the right place where positions of responsibility and importance are concerned. Personally Col. Pillsbury is exceedingly attractive and cordial in manner. A true, gentlemanly feeling characterizes his association with all so fortunate as to meet him either in business or society.

After the removal of Col. Pillsbury's manufacturing interests to Derry Depot, he formed a business connection with the Boston house of E. P. Philips & Co., which continued until the dissolution of the firm. Soon after this event he became agent for the noted firm of Clement, Colburn & Co., of Boston, now Colburn, Fuller & Co., shoe manufacturers at Derry Depot. During this agency the business has increased until, from an annual trade of seventy-five thousand dollars, it has reached the sum of over half a million dollars per annum. About four hundred and fifty persons are now employed in the immense establishment of the firm at Derry Depot. Additions to the factory buildings afford room for about one hundred more hands as the pressure of trade may require. Nearly six hundred different styles of ladies' boots and shoes are made in this great establishment, for American and foreign trade. These goods seem to be for real service superior to any known in the country. The especial effort in production is to attain all serviceable qualities and durability. These goods consequently find a ready sale not only all over the United States, but in the West Indies, along the east and west coast of South America, in Egypt and South Africa, New Zealand and Australia, as well as in several European ports.

In June, 1877, Col. Pillsbury was appointed aide-de-camp, with rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor B. F. Prescott.

To the energy and enterprise, integrity and tact of Col. Pillsbury, New Hampshire people rightly credit the remarkable growth of the village of Derry Depot from an insignificant hamlet to one of the most thriving and beautiful inland villages of New England.

As an illustration of the alertness and power of ready judgment of Col. Pillsbury, I cannot neglect to note the adroit movement by which he saved a portion of the companies of the Ninth New Hamp-

shire Regiment at the memorable battle of South Mountain from almost sure destruction. His company, "A," was leading in a charge upon a large number of rebels, who were driven through a piece of woods and disappeared while the Union men moved into an open field adjoining. The enemy reformed under the protection of a battery, and their movement was discovered by the colonel, who halted his men and fell back sufficiently to hold connection with support just at the moment when Maj.-Gen. Reno rode along the line into the ambush, and received the terrible volley from rebels screened by the woods, and was instantly killed while on the very ground left a few moments before by Col. Pillsbury and others.

CHAPTER XXVII.

EAST KINGSTON.[1]

Early History, etc.—The charter of Kingston was granted by the Provincial Assembly, under the administration of Lieutenant-Governor John Usher, Aug. 6, 1694, embracing a tract of land commencing seven miles west of the meeting-house in Hampton, which is the line between East Kingston and Kensington, and extending ten miles west and by north into the country. Its breadth was four miles north from Shapley's line, the present boundary between East Kingston and South Hampton. This line was represented in the charter as three miles north of Merrimac River, though it was really nearer five miles. This territory comprised what now constitutes East Kingston, Danville, Sandown, and the larger part of Kingston. In 1738 fifty-three persons in the town of Kingston united in a petition to the General Assembly to be set off into a separate parish. The petitioners were Jeremy, Ebenezer, John, Thomas, and Andrew Webster, Nathan, Phinehas, Josiah, and Ebenezer Batchelder, Ichabod, Caleb, and Theophilus Clough, William and Abraham Smith, Jacob Gale, William Whickee, Benjamin Morrill, Joseph Greele, James Tappan, Isaac Godfrey, and Josiah Tilton.

Of the remaining thirty-two there is not one of whom anything is known, or whose known descendants live in the town. Of most of them their names are not recognized by the present generation. They prayed to be set off "into a separate parish, with their families and possessions, to enjoy all the rights and privileges that other parishes have and do by law enjoy." The reason they assigned for wishing to be incorporated into a distinct parish were "their great distance from the place of public worship in the said town of Kingston, and attending on the same; have built a meeting-house in that part of the town where they live convenient for themselves and their families, and being desirous of having a gospel ministry among them," they pray "to be exempted from paying taxes for the support of schools and the ministry to the said town of Kingston after the year 1738, and to choose their own parish officers and assess and collect taxes." These privileges were all granted in their charter, "provided the said petitioners maintain an authorized minister of the gospel among them." The parish was incorporated Nov. 17, 1738. Jeremy Webster was authorized to call the first meeting, which he did, and an organization was effected Jan. 10, 1738–39. Joseph Greele was chosen moderator, and Jeremy Webster, clerk. A call was then extended to the Rev. Peter Coffin to settle with them as their minister, which was accepted Aug. 31, 1739.

By an act of the Provincial Council in August, 1740, the boundaries between the East Parish of Kingston and the town of Kingston were established as follows: "Midway between the meeting-houses of Kingston and the East Parish in a straight line a stone was set up on the highway called Salisbury road. . . .

"From said stone north by compass to Exeter line, and from the stone aforesaid south to the path going from Kingston to Amesbury by the way of Trickling Fall; there a beech-tree was marked, not knowing the bounds of Salisbury or Amesbury." The boundaries of East Kingston are north by Kingston and Exeter, east by Kensington, south by South Hampton and Newton, and west by Kingston. Whoever is inclined to look at the county map will see that the town is in the form of a parallelogram, the longest sides being from north to south. From the northwest angle is a large area taken off and attached to Kingston. This is known as "Exeter road." The question is raised how this portion came to remain as Kingston, as the boundary according to the act would be on the north by Brentwood, leaving this territory in the East Parish. In the act authorizing the running of the boundary line in 1740, any person so disposed was allowed to poll off to the town of Kingston.

Forty-three persons availed themselves of this provision. Among these were a number of names of persons well known in the district at the present time, such as Eastman, French, Sanborn, Long, and Judkins. These persons not wishing to be included in the new parish, and having polled off to the town of Kingston, the line was drawn as it now exists for general convenience.

Since that time a number of efforts have been made to restore the boundaries as originally enacted.

In 1795 it was proposed "to build a new meeting-house twenty rods north of Capt. John Currier's, on the road to Exeter." The town voted "they were willing to receive all who had polled off." Nothing came from it.

In 1826 the reannexation of Exeter road to this town, so as to restore the original parish lines, was

[1] By A. R. Brown.

again agitated, and the town voted "to receive the inhabitants of Kingston, on Exeter road, so called, into the town of East Kingston, as by their petition, and the order of the Legislature thereon for a day of hearing." Many were anxious to be reannexed, and others in this town were desirous they should be; but some influential men, particularly the late Morel Sanborn, of Kingston, were so decidedly, not to say violently, in opposition to the project that it failed, and the "day of hearing" had no favorable result. No propositions of the kind have since been made.

Misunderstandings arose between the two parishes in relation to the parsonage, maintaining the poor, and various other matters. The contentions were such as came near bringing on a lawsuit; but wiser counsels prevailed, and it was decided "that each parish must maintain their own poor and support their own schools." But such were their remaining and continued difficulties, and so far were they from a settlement, that the town voted, in 1750, "that we are willing the Rev. Mr. Coffin request the Rev. Mr. Secombe that the parsonage land be divided between them, and in case such division cannot be obtained peaceably, we will support the Rev. Mr. Secombe to obtain such division." No lawsuit followed, but after long controversy and strife the whole matter of parsonage was settled in March, 1761, in articles of agreement, drawn up by committees from each of the towns of Kingston, East Kingston, Hawke, and Sandown. Thus it was twenty-two years before this controversy was concluded. Mr. Coffin continued here as the minister of the town thirty-three years. In 1772 he was dismissed after much contention. That there was *great fault* on both sides the impartial reader at this time, more than a century afterwards, can have no doubt.

The salary of Mr. Coffin for the first nine years after his settlement in 1739 was an average of forty-five pounds, New England currency, annually, or the equivalent of one hundred and fifty dollars. To this was added the use of the parsonage, twenty-five cords of wood, and other perquisites. In 1748 it was three hundred and twenty pounds, old tenor, which at that time was worth not far from fifty cents on the pound silver money. In 1760 he received sixty pounds lawful money, or two hundred dollars. A pound lawful money was twenty shillings New England currency, equal to three and one-third dollars. At the close of his ministry in 1772 he was receiving seventy pounds. To these sums add an acre of land given him on which to build a house, one hundred pounds to aid him in building the house, assistance in building the barn, wood supplied by the parish from the parsonage wood lot, with some other gifts and allowances, and sixty pounds when he was dismissed in payment of constructive services, with various other allowances amounting to fifty pounds, and we have a pretty correct idea of his income for the thirty-three years he was their minister. These payments were generally made in paper money, but there seem to have been reasonable efforts to pay him in a fair circulating currency.

Soon after the dismission of Mr. Coffin there was an effort to obtain a successor. The town voted in October, 1772, to call and settle a minister, with a salary of eighty pounds and the use of the parsonage. A number of candidates were tried, but upon none of them could there be an agreement for settlement.

With the opening scenes of the Revolution the attention of the people was turned somewhat from ecclesiastical to political duties. In patriotism East Kingston was not behind her sister towns. A committee was chosen to meet committees from other towns in Exeter, July 9, 1774, in convention, to choose delegates to represent this province in a congress proposed to be held by delegates from the several colonies and provinces in North America, and agreed "That they will pay their part of the expenses and charges in sending delegates, and will draw the money out of the Parish Treasury." 1775, May 8th, a committee was chosen to meet at Exeter on the 17th inst., with delegates from the several towns of this province, "who, when met with the other delegates, shall be fully empowered and authorized to pursue such measures as may be judged most expedient to preserve and restore the rights of this and the other colonies, and that such deputies shall be empowered to act in behalf of themselves and their constituents." They also voted at this meeting "to raise thirteen men, called 'minute-men,' who shall be ready at any sufficient alarm for the defense of the colonies, 'each man when called for to join with the army of observation.'" They were to be provided with a "coat and blanket, arms, ammunition, and provisions, and paid for their services from the town treasury." A "Committee of Safety" of nine persons was chosen, which was continued through the war, though its members were a number of times changed. It embraced during its existence most of the principal citizens.

1776. Eight men were raised for the expedition against Canada. Measures were taken to raise money to pay bounties to these men, and also to pay their expenses. 1777, May 21st, a vote was passed to enlist a sufficient number of men as cheap as they can to fill the quota, and tax the parish . . . to raise the money and pay the same. It was also voted "that every one in this parish must get himself ready and properly equipped for military service, both alarm and training-band, by next Monday, and then stand ready to march at a minute's warning." Also voted "supplies and preparations for an invasion."

1778. Voted supplies liberally and preparations in expectation of an invasion, as the "Committee of Safety have received advice, and for the men to be ready at a moment's warning."

1779. April 19th, voted "To give a bounty of fifteen hundred dollars each to three men to enlist

in the service." This, of course, was in depreciated paper currency. Nearly as large sums were given afterwards in a number of instances.

1780. Great exertions were made to raise and pay soldiers, to whom large bounties were given in addition to their wages.

1781. The town voted "we are willing to raise our proportion of soldiers for the Continental army;" chose a "committee to raise men to fill the quota."

"The book containing the plan of government having been read and discussed, it was voted to receive it, under certain limitations."

1783. Approved of the plan of government and voted for its continuance.

We have now given extracts from the records of specimens of the spirit and action of the people. Through the war public meetings were held frequently, and at different hours of the day and evening. They often adjourned to a day not far distant without especial business, but looking for something to occur which would require concerted action and a vote of the town. The quotas were promptly filled, though sometimes at enormous prices.

Military preparations continued long after the close of the war of the Revolution, and soldiers styled "minute-men" were always in readiness. In 1794 and 1798 men were raised, to whom bounties were paid. In 1806 and 1807, and at various other dates, "minute-men" were raised and equipped by the town, and one hundred and fifty dollars was raised for the selectmen to lay out for military purposes.

1812. It was voted "To make up to each soldier $15 per month, with what Government allows." At this date the war had broken out usually termed the war of 1812–14, or "last war with Great Britain," and our people were found prepared for it. In 1813–15 committees were chosen to look after the drafted men, to hire men to fill the quotas, to serve for the defense of the State. The calls of the government were promptly answered and the quotas of the town always filled.

From 1815 to 1817, inclusive, there were violent controversies, bickerings, and strifes about the raising money for preaching and the expenditure of the income of the parsonage. In 1818 it was "voted to sell the parsonage, invest the money, and lay out the interest annually in preaching."

The "Toleration Act," passed by the Legislature of New Hampshire, July, 1819, provides that "no person shall be compelled to join or support any congregation, church, or religious society without his express consent first had and obtained." . . . "And any person may, if connected with a society, by leaving a written notice with the clerk of the society, be exempted from any future expenses." This act ended all controversy in relation to taxing the people to support a ministry. Thereafter every society attended to their own affairs. There has occasionally, and of late, been a little agitation and a slight ripple of feeling in relation to the disposition of the parsonage money; but nothing has ever resulted from it, and probably never will.

1830. The meeting-house, which had stood ninety-two years, was torn down, and the present town-house erected in its place. It was finished with pews. The house was completed, the pews sold at auction, and titles given May 2, 1831. It was to be occupied by the town whenever needed for town purposes; at all other times, and on Sabbaths, by the several religious societies such a proportion of the time as they owned pews. The selectmen decided annually what Sabbaths each society should occupy the house during the ensuing year.

1831. The wood on the parsonage was sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the debts of the town.

1837. On a petition of twenty legal voters, a town-meeting was held July 1st at the town-house, which was called to order by one of the selectmen, when John Philbrick was chosen clerk *pro tem.*, and Charles Sanborn was chosen moderator. It was then, on motion, "Voted, That no one has a right to hold Abolition or Anti-Slavery meetings in the Town Hall or other public buildings belonging to said Town." A division of the house being called for, seventeen were for opening the house and forty-seven were against it. Voted, "That the town authorize the Selectmen, or any freeholder in the town, to clear the public buildings in said Town of any person or persons delivering or attempting to deliver any Abolition lectures or addresses, and at the expense of said Town." We do not think any arrests were made under this town authority, and we do not know what attempts were made to hold meetings or lecture on slavery for a number of years thereafter in any of the public buildings. Still, the legality of this whole proceeding has been well doubted.

In 1847, March 9th, at the annual meeting it was voted, "That the vote passed July 1, 1837, relative to the using of the public buildings to hold abolition or anti-slavery lectures or addresses in, be reconsidered." Since that time the town-house has been open for public meetings without regard to the political complexion of the speakers or their friends.

1859. By votes of the town the rights of individuals to the pews in the town-house were purchased and taken away, and movable settees substituted.

When the civil war broke out there was much party feeling, but no lack of patriotism.

At a town-meeting called May 9, 1861, it was voted to authorize the selectmen to hire one thousand dollars to pay soldiers.

October 10th. Voted to adopt the act passed at the last June session of the Legislature, chapter 2480, entitled "An act authorizing cities and towns to aid the families of volunteers, and for other purposes," and that the selectmen carry this vote into effect.

1862. August 18th, the selectmen were authorized to hire five thousand dollars to pay volunteer citizens, three hundred dollars each. August 21st, the selectmen were authorized "to pay the bounty of three hundred dollars to as large a number of volunteers as may be sufficient to cover all quotas called for by the President."

1863. August 12th, voted, that the selectmen be authorized to hire such sum of money as may be necessary to pay each drafted man the sum of three hundred dollars. August 15th, voted, "That the town raise and pay to every inhabitant thereof who have been or shall be drafted or conscripted to serve in the army of the United States under the present draft, or to the substitute of such drafted or conscripted inhabitant, the sum of three hundred dollars bounty."

1864. June 13th, voted, that the selectmen be authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each person who has entered into the service of the United States, and has not been paid a town bounty since May, 1863. July 20th, the selectmen were authorized to borrow five thousand dollars, and from the same to pay each volunteer or substitute who may be accepted and mustered into the military service of the United States . . . such sums as they may find necessary or deem expedient, not exceeding the limit prescribed by law.

There went from this town forty-five volunteers and eleven substitutes, making the whole number fifty-six.

The surface of the town is moderately uneven. The soil is of a good quality, and well adapted to the cultivation of farm and garden products, and to grasses and all kinds of grain. It produces large crops of Indian corn, barley, oats, potatoes, and esculent roots. The former is not grown so generally as it was seventy years ago, on account of the cheapness with which it can be raised and transported from the West. Not so many sheep and neat cattle are kept or raised and sold here as there were seventy years ago. Neither is there more land under cultivation. There are more dwelling-houses than there were then. The area of the town is six thousand two hundred acres. The appraised value of the real and personal property in 1882 was two hundred and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars. The outstanding debt of the town is nine thousand four hundred dollars.

The Boston and Maine Railroad runs through the town from a point in Kingston near the southwest part of East Kingston to the extreme northeast, where it enters Exeter. From the station-house, near the centre of the town:

Boston is distant forty-five and three-fourths miles by the railroad, forty miles by the carriage-road as usually traveled, and thirty-five miles south five degrees west in a direct line.

Portland is distant sixty-nine and three-fourths miles by the railroad, eighty miles by the carriage-road, and sixty-two miles north thirty-seven degrees east in a direct line.

There are two mails daily from and to Boston and way stations, two from and to Portland and way stations, and two from and to Kingston by wagon-carriage, so that the mail facilities equal any and are superior to most places in the county. Nathaniel E. Tuck is postmaster.

Powow River flows through the southwest part of the town, having its source in the ponds of Kingston. The cutting of ice in the river is quite an item of business for the very cold weather. The ice-houses are capable of holding forty thousand tons, which are filled in good seasons and transported to Boston for shipment or use. There is one saw-mill at Trickling Falls. The Salisbury and Amesbury Manufacturing Company bought up these and other mills above forty years ago, with the rights of flowage of the river above and below. For this reason there is very much less manufacturing here than had been done in previous years.

There is a fall in the river at Salisbury and Amesbury Mills of one hundred feet, where are extensive woolen- and cotton-factories, which in the dry season are supplied from their extensive reservoirs in New Hampshire.

A large number of residents work at the shoe business, mostly for the manufacturers in Haverhill, Mass. J. W. Greenlay has a manufactory near the railroad-crossing in the south part of the town. It is fitted up with modern machinery and a steam-engine for propelling, capable of employing forty or fifty men. He has nearly half that number at the present time. A larger number of persons are employed in smaller shops in various parts of the town, while a few work in Haverhill, going and returning by the railroad-carriages. There are three brick-yards in the town, in which were manufactured several years since six millions of brick. The production has since decreased to three, two, and one million annually, and may be calculated upon according to the demand in Massachusetts cities.

A fair estimate is an average of the above, or three millions annually. The labor is mostly done by Frenchmen from Canada. Four stores and one livery stable do a prosperous business. A number of market-men of meat supply not only this but the neighboring towns. The carpenters and blacksmiths are more than sufficient for the business, so that a part of the work of the former is in other towns.

First Settlers.—It has generally been supposed that William and Abraham Smith settled here when there were no others within the limits of the present town. Every gazetteer and history which refers to the subject states that they were the first settlers or among the earliest settlers. On the contrary, William Smith, the elder of the brothers, was born in 1703, and it is a tradition of the family that he came here to live in 1724, when he was twenty-one years old. There is an old deed that shows that the places where John P. French and Arthur T. Robinson now reside

were purchased by "Robert Smith, of Salisbury, otherwise Hampton," which is now Seabrook. It was purchased of Christopher Pottle in 1732, but was originally the RIGHT of Nathaniel Sanborn, one of the commoners. On this place Mr. Smith settled his sons. We do not think any two men were first settlers. They came as colonists from Hampton to Kingston, in companies. So far as can now be ascertained, the earliest were Ebenezer Webster (1), Ebenezer Stevens (1), John Swett, Nathaniel Sanborn, and Capt. John Webster.

The south part of the town and a part of the main road emigrated from Salisbury and Amesbury. The Greeleys and the Frenches early made a settlement. Edward French and Abraham Brown located or purchased lands, but personally never settled on them. They were obtained for their children. The Curriers and Blaisdells secured lands at the Falls, and moved in as early as they thought it prudent to do so on account of the Indians. It is claimed that Ralph Blaisdell was the first who crossed Powow River from the south for a settlement, and that the old cellar and well are yet to be seen where the road was straightened, near the Goodrich and Webster places. The mill-grant was laid out March 15, 1710. This is the earliest date of records we have found. The deed of the French place is dated June 16, 1710. Benoni Clough purchased the Caleb Webster place in 1715. A part of the Brown place, with improvements thereon, was purchased in 1716. The first land was laid off by the lot-layers, hence no person obtaining land by deed was the first settler or owner of that land.

Capt. John Webster was made a freeman in 1705, and some years later had land assigned him by the lot-layers on the north road, where his son, Jeremy Webster, lived. A part of it is now owned by one of his descendants, Mrs. Isabella (Webster) Currier, never having passed from the family. The old house was burned not many years since.

The homestead of Ebenezer Webster (1), one of the grantees of Kingston, which was also the homestead of Ebenezer Webster (2), where Ebenezer Webster (3), who was the father of Hons. Daniel and Ezekiel Webster, was born, was located earlier than either we have named. This place is situated on a moderate eminence on the north side of the Salisbury road or highway leading to Kingston. It is less than a mile west of the railroad station, and half a mile east of the boundary line of Kingston. For a time it was owned by Capt. John Currier, and was set off to his widow as a part of her thirds. It is known by the family as Old Orchard. After the death of Mrs. Currier it was divided among the heirs, and most of it sold out of the family. George Webster, a descendant of Thomas, one of the grantees of Kingston, owns a part by inheritance from his mother, who was a daughter of Capt. John and Widow Phœbe Currier, and inherited from them; Charles E. Marsh owns that part of it where the house stood, and the location of the cellar is still to be seen. The well has been filled or covered within a few years.

The French house and the Brown house are supposed to be older than any other now standing. The Tappan, Greeley, Nelson, Robinson, Webster, Morrill, and Ordway houses and the Buzzell house on the north road are all ancient dwellings. It is a long time since any of these lean-to houses have been built.

The Climate is unusually healthy. From 1738 to 1771, a term of thirty-three years, there were three hundred and one deaths, or an annual average of nine. The largest number in any one year was twenty-one, and the smallest number was two. For the next seventy-nine years, from 1771 to 1850, from our best sources of information, though not sure of exactness, there were seven hundred and thirty-four deaths, or an annual average of nine and three-tenths. From 1850 to 1882, from tables kept by E. W. Philbrick, Esq., a period of thirty-two years, there were three hundred and ten deaths, being less than ten per year. The largest number in any one year was sixteen, and the smallest number four. From these statements the number of deaths for the one hundred and forty-four years since the parish was chartered have been one thousand three hundred and thirty-five. an annual average of nine and two-tenths. We have not access to any census prior to 1773, but at that date the population was four hundred and two, which has gradually increased to five hundred and eighty-two in 1880. While the increase of inhabitants has been forty-five per cent., the death-rate has increased less than ten per cent. The number of deaths has fallen from two and one-fourth per cent. to one and three-fourths on the population. The conclusion is irresistible that the town is one of great healthfulness, that there are now a less number of deaths annually, according to the population, than at any previous time since its settlement, and that it is constantly increasing in healthfulness.

Education.—The town is comprised in one school district, having four school-houses, with an average annual expenditure of eight hundred and fifty dollars. This includes the interest of a legacy of two thousand dollars left by the late Jeremiah Morrill. A legacy of fifteen hundred dollars, the interest thereof to be expended annually in the support of schools, was left last year by Mrs. Elizabeth Towle. Most of those persons who have obtained a liberal education graduate at Harvard or Dartmouth Colleges. There is a small library of really valuable books, though it has not been replenished for many years. Two Sabbath-school libraries complete the public institutions for education.

Temperance.—This town has always been in the front rank in the temperance reform. As early as 1827, A. R. Brown joined a society in Hampton, and John Gale, the same year, in West Amesbury. In 1829 a number took the pledge, prohibiting WINE.

About this time a temperance society was formed, Jonathan Bailey, president; Amos Tilton, secretary. This was made auxiliary to the Rockingham County Society, which was organized in 1828, and made auxiliary to the New Hampshire State Temperance Society. The East Kingston Society reported in 1833 ninety-seven members. Additions were frequently made during the following years. The pledge which included the prohibition of cider was adopted in 1840. This and the Washingtonian movement of 1841 were both in advance of previous positions, and had their good effects. That there has been real advance in temperance is certain.

A Good Templar lodge was instituted May 2, 1867, and a division of the Sons of Temperance in 1868. In these societies Joseph C. Sargent, now of Haverhill, Mass., was a prominent actor. Both have ceased from activity.

A reform club was organized Oct. 3, 1876, which attracted a wide-spread attention and exerted a salutary influence for a brief period; but it vanished like the mists of the morning. There is no known place in the town where distilled liquors are sold. The consumption of cider is one-fourth of what it once was.

Geological.—In the north part of the town is a natural curiosity interesting to geologists. By the roadside is a granite bowlder, a portion of which is deeply imbedded in the earth, having peculiar water-marks, which looks as though it had been a layer of sand or soft clay, over which a person once walked with a cane in his left hand, causing indentations, and in that state became petrified.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

EAST KINGSTON.—(*Continued.*)

Distinguished Men—Eminent Names.

Persons belonging to the learned professions, most of whom are natives of the town, who have emigrated and settled in other places.

William Smith, M.D., son of William and Betty (Cilley) Smith, was born in East Kingston, Aug. 2–13, 1737. He studied medicine with Hon. Benj. Rowe, M.D., of Kensington. He soon commenced practice in Kensington, but removed to Gilmanton, N. H., Oct. 15, 1768, where he practiced long without a rival. He was in the practice of medicine over seventy years. Of the large number of professional men who have emigrated from this town, Dr. William Smith stands pre-eminent for usefulness and respectability. He died Feb. 25, 1831.

Jonathan Bailey, M.D., was born in Weare, N. H., March 9, 1784, and died in East Kingston, Feb. 12, 1834. He married Elizabeth Fifield, Nov. 17, 1816. She was the daughter of Col. Joseph and Elizabeth (Sanborn) Fifield, was born May 1, 1792, and died June 12, 1881, aged eighty-nine years. Dr. Bailey had an extensive practice. He left three children, one of whom, Albon W. Bailey, is now a prosperous farmer.

Benjamin Rowe, M.D., son of Hon. Benjamin and Susanna Figg Rowe, was born in Kensington, July 17, 1750. He studied medicine and commenced practice with his father; was assistant surgeon in the Revolution, and surgeon to a company of minute-men in 1775. He married Joanna Tilton, who was born March 24, 1751, and died March 28, 1843, aged ninety-two years. On leaving Kensington he settled in this town, had an extensive practice, and was highly esteemed. He died Nov. 7, 1818, aged sixty-eight years.

Rev. Nathan Tilton, son of Col. Philip and Molly (Batchelder) Tilton, was born July 2, 1772; graduated at Harvard College in 1796; was pastor of Second Parish in Scarborough, Me., from Dec. 10, 1800, to 1827. He died in 1851, at a good old age.

Joseph Tilton, son of Col. Philip and Molly (Batchelder) Tilton, was born Aug. 10, 1774. He graduated at Harvard College in 1797, studied law at Exeter, N. H., with Hon. Jeremiah Smith, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1801. He practiced a few years in Wakefield and Rochester, but removed to Exeter in 1809, and remained there till his death, March 25, 1856.

Weare Tappan, son of John and Abigail (Weare) Tappan, was born March 3, 1790. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1811, in the class with Judge Joel Parker, Ethan Shepley, of Maine, and other distinguished men. He studied law with Hon. Caleb Ellis, of Claremont. He married Lucinda Atkins, of Claremont, in 1816, and settled in Bradford, N. H., in 1818, where he resided till his death, April 4, 1868. He was an able lawyer, and had an extensive practice. He was a Whig in political opinion until the formation of the Republican party, which, as the party of progress, he was not long in joining. He was a strong lover of freedom and equal rights, and an abolitionist from the beginning to the end of the anti-slavery struggle. He was the father of our present attorney-general, Hon. Mason W. Tappan, of Bradford.

Jonathan Tappan, M.D., son of John and Abigail (Weare) Tappan, was born March 10, 1772. He studied medicine with Dr. Levi Bartlett, of Kingston, and had engaged to settle at Hampton Falls in the practice of his profession, but died at his father's house, Feb. 11, 1796.

Calvin B. Magoun, M.D., son of Simon and Betsey (Barstow) Magoun, was born July 15, 1798. He studied medicine with Drs. Perry, of Exeter, and Cheever, of Portsmouth, and attended medical lectures at Pittsfield, Mass., and Bowdoin College, Maine. He went to New Orleans in 1830, but settled in Centreville, Miss., in the practice of medicine. He remained there a few years, then moved to Woodville,

Miss. He married Mary E. Harbour in 1835, but died at his residence in Woodville, Dec. 4, 1837, leaving a widow and one daughter.

Cyrus S. Magoun, M.D., son of Simon and Betsey (Barstow), was born Feb. 2, 1815. He completed an academical course of study at New Hampton, N. H., in 1834; studied medicine with Dr. E. B. Moore, in Epping; attended medical lectures at Dartmouth College, at Philadelphia, and at Pittsfield, Mass., where he received his diploma. He commenced practice as a physician at South Bend, Black River, La., and continued in practice till his death, Oct. 18, 1862. He was twice married.

Rev. Elihu Thayer Rowe, grandson of Rev. Elihu Thayer, D.D., of Kingston, and of Dr. Benjamin Rowe, M.D., of East Kingston, and son of Joseph F. and Mary (Thayer) Rowe, was born Aug. 10, 1813. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1840, and was ordained at Hillsborough, N. H., May 29, 1845. He was classical teacher at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and chaplain of Fourteenth New Hampshire Regiment in the war of Rebellion. He removed to Auburndale, Mass., where he taught a family classical school, and died at Auburndale, March 21, 1867.

Samuel H. Stevens, A.M., son of John, grandson of Col. Ebenezer Stevens, and great-grandson of Maj. Ebenezer Stevens, was born Nov. 20, 1802; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1830; studied law; . . . practiced in Bristol, N. H., twelve years, in which time he was two years a member of the Legislature. He also practiced two years in Lawrence, Mass., and for nine years was cashier of the Granite State Bank in Exeter, N. H. He married Serephina Sanborn, daughter of Moses Sanborn, of Kingston, July 27, 1840. He died at Concord, N. H., March 19, 1876, leaving a widow and one daughter.

Rev. John W. F. Barner was born in Lowell, Mass., Aug. 28, 1831. He came to this town and became a Christian in 1841. He joined the Methodist Church, and commenced in 1852. After preaching in Methuen, Stoneham, and some other places, was colleague with Rev. E. T. Taylor five years at Seamen's Bethel, Boston; was ordained elder in 1863; received repeated appointments in Malden and Lynn, Mass., and Providence, R. I. He is now (July, 1852) chaplain at the Massachusetts State prison.

Amos Batchelder, M.D., son of Amos M. and Sally (Stoker) Batchelder, was born May 27, 1811. Began the study of medicine in 1834 with Dr. Isaiah C. Straw, Methuen, Mass. Commenced the practice of medicine in Pelham, N. H., June 6, 1837; received his diploma at Dartmouth College, November, 1837. Married Rebecca H. Atwood, a native of Pelham, Nov. 23, 1837, and continues in practice there at this time.

Eminent Women.—Dorothy (Gookin) Coffin was born in Hampton, and lived with her husband at the parsonage in East Kingston. The slab at her grave bears this inscription:

"Here lies the body of Mrs. Dorothy Coffin, the virtuous consort of the Rev. Peter Coffin, Pastor of the church of Christ in this place, who deceased June 18, 1749, in the 28th year of her age."

Susanna (Batchelder) Webster, wife of Ebenezer Webster (2d), and daughter of Benjamin and Susanna (Page) Batchelder, and grandmother of Hon. Daniel Webster, was born in Hampton Falls. . . . They were married July 20, 1738. Her father was the son of Nathaniel Batchelder, Sr., and resided on the farm now owned and occupied by Hon. Warren Brown. This Nathaniel, Sr., was a grandson of the notable Stephen Batchelder, who, with his associate, in 1638 settled Winnicunnett, afterwards called Hampton. She was dismissed from the church at Hampton Falls, and received into the church at East Kingston, Jan. 20, 1740.

Mrs. Abigail (Prescott) Rowell, daughter of Jeremiah Prescott, and mother of the late Philip Rowell, resided in the last house on the new Boston road, in the southwest part of the town. She died in 1840, aged one hundred years.

Judith (Brown) Webster, the mother of George B. Webster, was born in South Hampton, Aug. 29, 1775; married in 1803 John, grandson of Jeremy Webster. She was the youngest child of Elijah and Susanna Brown, of South Hampton, who enlisted in the Revolutionary army, and died in the service in the northern part of the State of New York, when Judith was hardly four years old. After seven years of age she relied on her own efforts for support. She possessed a vigorous constitution, survived her husband and three of her four sons, and died March 7, 1876, aged one hundred years and six months. She retained her faculties to the last, and was respected and beloved by all.

Mary (Thayer), wife of Joseph F. Rowe, and eldest daughter of Rev. Elihu Thayer, D.D., was born at the parsonage in Kingston, Feb. 24, 1782. Her father was one of the most noted divines of his day. Mrs. Rowe inherited the virtuous and amiable traits of her father, and retained till her death, April 14, 1859, her connection with the church over which he was pastor. She bore a large family, four of whom survive her; one, Martha T., wife of George B. Webster, is a resident in town.

Lois Sanborn (Stevens) Currier, daughter of Benjamin and Lois (Judkins) Stevens, and wife of Reuben W. Currier, was born in Brentwood, Oct. 5, 1799. They were married Oct. 20, 1820, and have since lived in the house where they now reside. They have had ten children. Mrs. Currier is eighty-three years old, hale and hearty, does her own work, and is the oldest woman in town.

CHAPTER XXIX.

EAST KINGSTON.—(*Continued.*)

Ecclesiastical History — Congregationalists — Methodists — Baptists — Adventists—Christians—Free-Will Baptists—Universalists—Catholics.

Congregationalists.—We learn from the first church book "That the General Court of New Hampshire did, by their ACT of 17th November, 1738, erect a new parish in the easterly part of the town of Kingstown, by the name of the East Parish in Kingstown."

The inhabitants of said parish, after solemn seeking to God for direction, . . . having the pastors of the neighboring churches join with them, and preach . . . according to the direction of the province law in such cases, assembled on the 17th July, 1739, in a parish meeting legally warned, to make choice of some person to be set over them in the work of the ministry, and voting as usual in such cases, they did with the utmost unanimity make choice of and call Peter Coffin, A.M., of Exeter, unto said ministerial employment among them, who after seasonable deliberation did, on the 31st of August following, return answer with acceptance of their call.

The communicants among them thereupon met together on the 22d of October, and appointed Wednesday, November 14th, for the ordination of their pastor, sending out their letters of invitation to eight of the neighboring churches, inviting "them by their *elders and delegates* to come and assist in the solemnity. The said 14th November all the churches sent to were represented, excepting the Second Church in Salisbury and the church in Kingston." The ordination then proceeded according to the custom of those times and the present time. "At the same time and before the conclusion of ordination services, the Rev. Mr. Marsh, of Amesbury, gave the covenant into and gathered the church, and Rev. Mr. Cushing, of Salisbury, gave the charge, and the Rev. Mr. Whipple, of Hampton Falls, gave the right hand of fellowship. The whole proceeded with a great deal of decency and good order, the 68th Psalm was sung, and the assembly was dismissed." The covenant and creed that was proposed to the church, and by which they were gathered into a church state, being sent down by Rev. Mr. Secombe, pastor of the other church in Kingstown, then follows. . . .

The creed and covenant are long, and we will not insert even an abstract, as there is nothing unusual in them. Then follow the names of eighteen men, seventeen of whom were dismissed from Kingston and one from Salisbury churches. After all the above it is recorded, "they were thereupon gathered and incorporated into a church state."

On the following Lord's day, which was Nov. 18, 1739, there was admitted to the Second Church of Christ in Kingstown, upon a regular dismission from the churches to which they had belonged, three males and twenty-three females, all of whose names are recorded. Accessions from this time were frequently made. In three years, at the close of 1742, there had been added fifteen males, dismissed five males; added thirty-one females and dismissed five. These numbers show at the close of 1742 a net membership of eighty, thirty-one males and forty-nine females.

From that time to 1772, the close of Mr. Coffin's pastorate, there had been received twenty-four males and thirty-nine females over and above the deaths and dismissals, which are not given, making a net membership of fifty-five males and eighty-eight females; whole number, one hundred and forty-three.

Susanna Webster, wife of Ebenezer Webster (2), was received into this church by dismission from the church at Hampton Falls, Jan. 20, 1740; and her husband was received into the church on the 30th of November following. Elizabeth, second wife of the pastor, was received Sept. 2, 1759, previously a member of the Church of England. During the thirty-three years of Mr. Coffin's pastorate there were six hundred and ninety-one baptisms, or an annual average of twenty-one. There was rarely over forty or less than four in any one year, generally somewhere midway between these extremes, decreasing in some measure towards the last of his pastorate. Most of these baptized persons were children; a few were adults.

In the same time there were one hundred and forty-four marriages solemnized, or a yearly average of more than four; rarely more than eight or less than two. During this period one hundred and five persons owned the covenant, or an annual average of less than four persons. In the selection of a pastor and arrangements for the sums to be paid him, and in his dismissal, the church and parish each had a voice and acted in concert. 1744, March 28th, it was voted, "That there shall be a Tankard full of wine, that shall be left, given to the pastor after every sacrament."

These tankards of wine yielded bitter fruit in the end. It stung "as an adder."

In 1745, Simon Noyes and Nathan Adams were suspended on the charge of breaking their church covenant by "absenting themselves from the stated meetings of the church and the sacrament."

In 1746, Ebenezer Sleeper and Obadiah Elkins and their wives were charged with absenting themselves from meetings and communions, and "going to Exeter and other places to Separate meetings," thus violating their church covenant. Susannah Morrill, "Separatist," Sarah Sleeper, who found it more profitable to attend Separate meetings, and others were charged, examined, and suspended, but all these were eventually restored, and dismissed to more congenial church relations.

Their defense was, in the language of Sleeper, "That the Preachers they heard preach at the Separate meetings at Exeter opened the Scriptures more to their understanding, and they profited more by

their preaching than they could by the preaching at home; that God had met and blessed them, and they were not sensible of having done wrong." This was the character of the defense of all.

It is a fair supposition that the preaching of Whitefield was the occasion of the Separate meetings in Exeter and other places. The doctrines of the "New Lights" were more satisfactory to spiritual minds than the meetings at home. But there does not appear, what might have been supposed to exist, an unkind spirit in either party.

1772. May 27th, a committee of six members, representing the church people and inhabitants of the East Parish of Kingston, met Mr. Coffin, at a place previously appointed, and arranged and settled their affairs, which were previously in dispute, agreed upon the terms of his dismissal and the payments and allowances that the town should make him; agreed "that the church and people jointly should give him a letter of dismission and recommendation." His pastorate closed March 1, 1772. The financial year was to end on the 15th of the following September, and the parsonage to be vacated November 10th.

June 16th, by request of Mr. Coffin and his wife, "They were by a united vote regularly dismissed from their special relation as members to this church, in order, as it was then proposed, to their joining the church in Exeter, of which the Rev. Mr. Odlin is pastor."

July 2d, a council of ministers and delegates from neighboring churches assembled, and after consultation and "due deliberation" passed a resolve, which the church accepted, "That the Rev. Mr. Coffin ask a dismission from his pastoral relations, and that they recommend him." His dismission and recommendation is recorded Aug. 3, 1772.

Unsuccessful efforts to settle another minister were then made. In the course of a dozen of years they tried and called as many men, and none of them inclined to settle.

In the eighteen years from August, 1772, to 1790, nine persons were dismissed to other churches, three were received by letter, and seven were received into full communion. Eleven owned the covenant for the baptism of their children, and sixty-two children were baptized.

"The failure to settle a minister after the dismission of Mr. Coffin in 1772 was not entirely due to the low state of religion in the place, but to the same causes which unsettled many ministers and which prevented many from settling. The agitation produced by the political state of the country at the commencement of the Revolutionary war called off the attention of men from the subject of religion to other duties, and the drafts of men and of money for the prosecution of the war left the people in many parishes unable to contribute for the support of public worship, so that many preachers, dependent on their salaries for support, were obliged for the time to engage in other occupations. The students of divinity and students in college were called to engage in the service of their country in other ways, so that many years passed before their places could be fully supplied. In this state of destitution many laymen began to teach in the place of ordained ministers, and not a few of them became in the end useful ministers in different denominations."

The town and the church histories, during the first half-century, together with the Baptist and Methodist histories for the next quarter of a century, are so intertwined it has been almost or quite impossible to present each properly without encroaching upon the other. The church books are the first source of information of the church history, and the town books of the town history. We have omitted from the latter what would have been only a repetition of the former; when the reader finds a lack in one of these let him turn to the other, and he will probably find it supplied. Had there been no other church but the Congregationalist, it would have been better to combine the ecclesiastical and town histories, but as there are others it has been deemed best to present each separately, as has been done.

For the next quarter of a century exertions were made to support and sustain Congregationalist sentiments, doctrines, and usages. The last of those who supplied the pulpit regularly was the Rev. Nathaniel Kennedy. He preached and resided in the town some time, we are unable to determine how long. He removed to Philadelphia in 1817, or not far from that time, and died there in 1843.

While Col. Philip Tilton's wife and daughter Mary, and Mary (Sanborn) Thayer and Joseph F. Rowe and wife, and Simon Magoun and family, and Deacon Robert Smith and Joseph Magoun, and Charles Titcomb, with the Websters and Tiltons and others, lived there was an active, powerful, and healthy influence exerted; but they are all gone. There are now between forty and fifty persons who, by birth, education, association, and sympathy, are Congregationalists. Of these a dozen are voters, fourteen are church-members, and four are over seventy years of age. They are very much scattered in the town, and cannot concentrate their influence as otherwise they might. A part of these belong to the church in Kingston, and worship there on the Sabbath.

Methodists.—The first preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New England was Jesse Lee, a Virginian, who, in 1789, preached in the State of Connecticut, in Lynn, Mass., and on Boston Common.

The first sermon by a Methodist in New Hampshire was preached by him in Portsmouth, July, 1791. The first society was organized at Chesterfield, in the southwest part of the State, in the latter part of 1795. It is not easy to ascertain when the first sermon was preached here or the first class was formed. We are inclined to the opinion that there was preaching earlier than 1799, but that no society was formed

before 1802. Epaphras Kibby, who was preaching at Sandwich, R. I., under the charge of his presiding elder, George Pickering, was transferred to East Kingston in 1799. At this time there were reported but one hundred and thirty-one Methodist members in the State. The following year there was a gain of forty members. He preached here and a portion of the time in Poplin. Another preacher, Daniel Webb, was sent by Presiding Elder Pickering to Hawke. Soon after a class was formed at Hawke, another at Poplin, and at a later period in East Kingston.

We assume that the Methodists commenced here with the opening of the present century, when the membership in New Hampshire was less than two hundred, and these mostly in the southwest part of the State. The first General Conference held in New England was at Lynn, Mass., July 18, 1800, at which Epaphras Kibby was ordained and appointed to a circuit in Maine. Rev. George Pickering continued presiding elder of this district. Among the preachers who traveled this way was Ralph Williston, who was stationed at Hawke in 1800. He was a favorite here, but some time afterward united with the Episcopal Church. Although no societies had been formed in this vicinity when Kibby came to East Kingston, I think the ground had been entered upon and partially broken up by Pickering, Nichols, and others.

In 1802, Thomas Rawlin and Orin Fairbanks were stationed in this town and Poplin. For some years from this date there were frequent additions.

(All to whom this * is prefixed were circuit preachers to classed towns, who preached here a part of the time and at some other place or places the remainder.)

In 1803, Nehemiah Coye* was stationed here. 1804, Daniel Webb was sent to Salisbury and Kingston. We think he devoted a part of his time here; there is a tradition to that effect. He solemnized a marriage here March 26, 1805; was afterwards stationed at Salem, N. H., and in various places in Massachusetts. "He lived to become the oldest effective Methodist preacher in the world."

In 1805, Alexander McLane* was stationed at Kingston and Salisbury, but preached here a part of the time. He baptized Reuben W. Currier. Probably Capt. John Currier and his wife Phœbe, Elisha Swett and his wife, and Mrs. Cram had joined the society before this time.

In 1806, William Stevens was stationed here, but we do not think he preached much, if at all, as Mr. McLane was hired by the town. 1807, Mr. McLane was hired a part of the time. 1808, the town voted not to be taxed to support preaching, and that those who do not wish Mr. McLane to have their part of the parsonage money can have it expended as they please by notifying the selectmen; also reconsidering former votes in favor of hiring Mr. McLane or appropriating to him the parsonage money. For the next ten years we have but a little Methodist history.

It will be borne in mind that the first Annual Conference in New England was held in 1800, that doors for labor at that time opened on every hand, and that ministers for the work were not plenty. We cannot find records that preachers were sent here by the Conference from 1809 to 1822, inclusive; still it seems to us there were. We have always considered these as the most vigorous, active, prosperous days of Methodism in the town. But of those who took an active part at the time none remain to tell us what transpired. We think now that there were some appointments from the Conference, and that Rev. Reuben Peaslee, of Plaistow, Abraham French, of Hawke, William French, of Sandown, Metcalf, of Greenland, who was much beloved, a licentiate by the name of Cowdrey, and others, including Rev. John Adams, of Newington, ministered here, rendering it unnecessary for the Conference to furnish a constant supply. During this period there were added to the society Richard French and wife and daughter Nancy, who became Mrs. Nute, Enoch Sanborn and family, Moses Martin's wife, and Joseph Corliss and wife, on the main road, and some in other parts of the town.

In the year 1818 an effort was made to establish an academy. A rivalry at once sprung up with the people of Kingston, and the academy building in that town was erected in 1819. The effort embraced as its friends the people generally, except the "standing order." Abraham Brown, David M. Currier, and others transferred their interests from this town to Kingston. Martin Ruter was the first "preceptor." The writer was one of his pupils. He remained here but a short time, being elected by the General Conference, sitting in Baltimore in 1820, agent of the book concern at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he continued eight years. Mr. Ruter was succeeded by an Irishman, whose name was Congdon. He was not very successful, and the school, as a Methodist institution, gradually ran down. It has been continued at intervals as an independent or Union School with indifferent success to the present time.

In 1823, Eleazer Steele was stationed here; 1824, S. B. Haskell. Johnson, a local preacher of Concord, N. H., who resided temporarily at Amesbury Mills, was hired a part of this year. 1826, Amos Binney was stationed here.

There were camp-meetings at Sandown in 1823, '24, and '25. At these meetings, and under the labors of the various preachers at these times, were converted and joined the class, and afterwards the church, John Sanborn and wife, and Eliza, Abigail, Hannah, Stevens, Jacob, and others of his family and other families,—John Currier and his wife, at the Falls; Mrs. Lois Currier, on the main road; and George How and wife on the North road. In 1826, Mr. French, of Sandown, volunteered his services without reward. He preached in the old meeting-house. Mr. French was a hard-laboring, Christian man, and a fair preacher.

In 1827, Charles G. Chase, with Rev. John Adams, was in "charge."

Mr. Chase was unmarried, and "boarded 'round" with the people. The allowance for his services or salary by the Conference was one hundred dollars, if he could get it. He was a fluent, ready, easy speaker, handsome in person, pleasant, companionable in his intercourse, and ardent in his affections. By the advice of his friends he sought affinity with other denominations, got the friendship and attachment of the people, and was laborious and zealous in his work. A revival followed; thirty persons made profession of religion; two-thirds of them joined the Methodists. Of those who still live nearly all are in good standing in their several churches; they are Ephraim Cartee and wife, then Rhoda Jane True, Mrs. Eaton, then Mary Ann Lawrence, Mrs. Rundlett, then Hannah Bell Lawrence, Charles L. Rowell and wife, then Mary Ann Sanborn, Mrs. Blanchard, of Haverhill, then Sally Rowell, Reuben W. Currier, and Abraham R. Brown, and one or two others of whom we are not certain. Ten in all, one-third of the whole number, remain at the expiration of fifty-five years; others have fallen asleep joyfully, several within a few years. No revival here has so many substantial Christians now remaining, and no one has been productive of more good to the world by those who have already laid off their armor.

In 1834, E. H. Ladd and John McCain were sent to this circuit, and preached alternately. In some revival not far from this time, perhaps at a later date, in which not only the stationed preacher, but John Adams and some others were engaged, James M. Sanborn made a profession of religion. 1835, C. L. McCurdy was in "charge." This year Caroline (Lawrence) Rundlett was among the converts. At a later date her sister, Sarah Lawrence, united with the church, and after the death of Caroline became Mrs. Rundlett, and died less than six months afterwards. Both these sisters died triumphantly. Some time previous to this, we cannot give the year with certainty, a "*four days' meeting*" was held, in which Dr. Jonathan Bailey, John Towle, and their wives were among the converts. They both lived and died well. Their wives have lately passed away. Rev. Silas Green, of Epping, and quite a number of other ministers assisted in this series of meetings. 1836 and 1837, Warren Wilbur was in "charge;" 1838, N. Howard; 1839, Warren Wilbur.* In 1840 this place was left without an appointment, and Presiding Elder John F. Adams placed J. M. Wiggin, a young preacher, here as a supply. In the winter following was a long-continued series of meetings. Ministers and people of various denominations were generally interested in it. A large number made a profession of religion and joined the several churches. Rev. W. H. Brewster, who was stationed at Haverhill, Mass., preached a number of very excellent gospel sermons. 1841, Abraham M. Osgood, stationed preacher. The meeting-house was occupied by the several denominations, in proportion to their ownership of pews. The town occupied it for town purposes. The Methodists were entitled to it eighteen Sabbaths in the year, or about one-third part of the time. This not being so much as they wished, they erected for themselves a commodious house, which was completed and the pews sold May 21, 1842. This year (1842) James M. Young was stationed preacher. A revival took place, in which John W. F. Barnet, who became a preacher, Orin S. Currier, who became a merchant in Boston, Lyman Nichols, since deceased, and others made a public profession of religion. 1843, James M. Young was continued in "charge;" 1844, Calvin M. Dustin; 1845, Ezekiel Adams; 1846 and 1847, Charles C. Burr; 1848 and 1849, Ira A. Sweatland; 1850, Henry Hill.* The next seven years the preachers stationed at Kingston and East Kingston were: 1851, Henry Nutter; 1852, John Gould; 1853 and 1854, Ezekiel Adams; 1855, S. S. Cummings; 1856 and 1857, Lorenzo Draper. For the next seventeen years the Conference did not station preachers here, and the meeting-house was abandoned, occupied by other denominations, or the pulpit supplied temporarily by local or supernumerary preachers. Among these were Thurston, of Dover, and Dearborn, of Salem, who had been presiding elders on other districts. James M. Sanborn lived on the paternal estate, but gave his contributions and influence to Kingston. 1875 and 1876, James Carnet was sent here and to Kingston, but the last year he devoted himself almost entirely to Kingston. 1877 and 1878, Charles H. Chase was sent to East Kingston and Kingston. He devoted his services to the latter place. Towards the close of 1878, Truman Carter was called by the people to fill out an unexpired term of Rev. James Graham, a Baptist minister. 1879, Truman Carter in "charge." An interest was awakened; several persons were hopefully converted and others reclaimed. Soon after a number of persons who had joined the society removed from the town.

One-fourth of the population may properly be classed as Methodists. November, 1879, the church was reorganized. Ann M. Nelson is recording secretary. It consists of one class, of which the pastor is leader. It contains thirty-four members, twelve males and twenty-two females.

The official board: Trustees, Ezra F. Currier, John M. Tukesbury, John B. Morrill, Jacob H. Sanborn, Ann M. Nelson, Mary R. N. Robinson; Stewards, Ezra F. Currier, Arthur T. Robinson, Robert E. Rude, Charles A. Sleeper, Ann M. Nelson; John B. Morrill, superintendent of Sabbath-school.

1880 and 1881, Rev. Fred. E. White in "charge." During these years the congregations were sustained. There was an attendance in good weather and favorable circumstances of one hundred persons, sometimes more; by estimation, an average attendance of

seventy through the year. A bequest of five hundred dollars, made during Mr. Carter's ministry by Mrs. Elizabeth Towle, was realized this year. Mr. White was favored with the friendship of the people. His successor, now in "charge" for 1882, is Alexander McGregor.

The Baptists.—The Baptists were first known in this town some time between 1750 and 1776. The first Baptist Church in New Hampshire was organized in Newton in 1755, and it is probable that some of its members resided in East Kingston. Seven persons, viz.: Jonathan Blasdell, Henry Blasdell, Samuel Carter, Philip Rowell, Abraham Brown, Edmund Pillsbury, and Sarah Graves, were freed from paying minister tax to the town for the year 1776 and thereafter, they being Quakers, churchmen, and Baptists.

In the winter of 1781, Abraham Brown took his family on an ox-sled to meeting at the old Philip Morrill house, beyond the Falls, where probably a portion of the worshipers were from South Hampton and Newton. Mr. Brown died in February, 1781. The Sabbath previously he attended meeting at Little River, in North Hampton. On his way homeward he was assaulted in the woods, causing a bruise which he carried to his grave the following week. He died on Thursday, at the age of thirty-five years. He evidently was a teacher among his brethren, though not an ordained preacher.

His widow kept open house for public worship and the hospitable entertainment of preachers and others.

Dr. Samuel Shepard, who was born in Salisbury, Mass., in 1739, was ordained at Stratham in 1771, and had settled in Brentwood, where a church was formed the same year, which a number of persons from East Kingston joined. Dr. Shepard often preached and baptized at East Kingston and neighboring towns accessible to the Baptists of this place. He had the care of the young and struggling churches in this vicinity, and fully earned the title of bishop among them. "In this town and South Hampton there were many converted during the summer of 1792." Henry Gale, Reuben Dow, and others were baptized.

Thomas Nichols, of Harvard, Mass., preached here and in various towns in the vicinity. "He was a faithful man, but of slender constitution, whose zeal went beyond his strength in his labors. After a long illness he died a triumphant death, at the house of Widow Brown."

Rev. John Peak, a native of Walpole, N. H., removed to Deerfield in 1793, preaching not only there but in this and other towns. In 1795 Mr. Peak settled in Newton, and continued to preach frequently and baptize in East Kingston.

This year Mrs. Abigail (Tappan) Gale, widow of Col. Jacob Gale, with several of her children and neighbors, were baptized by Elder Peak, and united with the church in Newton. A number of generations of Gales, Browns, Eastmans, and Blaisdells were Baptists.

In 1797 the town "voted that the Baptists should have a portion of the parsonage money, and lay it out as they see fit, and have the meeting-house when not occupied." For many years from this there were contentions among the several denominations in regard to their rights in the meeting-house and to the parsonage, sometimes one and then another party prevailing. In 1812 the controversy was partially settled by "allowing the several denominations their proportionate share of the meeting-house and of the parsonage money, and refraining from raising money by tax to support preaching."

Benjamin Paul, a mulatto, preached for a time.

John Pillsbury, a young man who had been preaching in this town and vicinity, sickened and died at the house of Widow Brown.

After the removal of Elder Peak from this vicinity, the death of Dr. Shepard and others, the Baptists had meetings less frequently.

In 1825, Joseph Corliss, a widower, married Mrs. Mary James, of Pittsfield. They labored earnestly to advance Baptist interests, and a number of persons living here united with churches of the same faith in neighboring towns.

Delia Brown was baptized in Powow River, at the Falls, by Rev. James Barnarby, and joined the church of which he was pastor at Salisbury and Amesbury Mills. She died of consumption, wonderfully triumphant, Sept. 7, 1832, in the thirty-fourth year of her age. Rebecca (Gale) Sanborn, Jane Tilton, Jabez D. James and wife and daughter, with Mr. and Mrs. Corliss, joined the church in South Hampton.

Mrs. Corliss died Jan. 13, 1858, in the sixty-eighth year of her age. Mr. Corliss died April 5, 1859, aged eighty-one years. Since their time there has been little effort made to advance the Baptist cause. In 1876, Rev. James Graham came to this place; an interest was awakened, several persons were hopefully converted, and others reclaimed from a backsliding state under his ministry; but he and his friends thought it not profitable to the cause of God to build up a separate denominational interest. There are twelve persons who still are Baptists, only three of whom are church-members,—a less number than at any previous time for more than a century.

Other ministers who have labored here, and of whom honorable mention should be made, are Revs. Ferdinand Ellis, Samuel Cook, John Newton Browne, Timothy P. Ropes, and James A. Boswell.

Adventists.—In the autumn of 1839, William Miller gave a course of lectures in Exeter, which attracted unusual attention. Many from this place went to hear, and were interested. Other public speakers who had embraced Mr. Miller's views lectured in the place, among them the eloquent Rev. Charles Fitch. In 1841 a camp-meeting was held here, which attracted a large crowd.

Many exaggerated reports were circulated concerning this and other kindred gatherings. That this meeting did not partake of the obnoxious qualities charged against them appears by the following account, written by John G. Whittier, one of the most enlightened and impartial observers:

"On my way eastward," says Whittier, "I spent an hour or two at a camp-ground of the Second Adventists in East Kingston. The spot was well chosen. A tall growth of pine and hemlock threw its melancholy shadow over the multitude, who were arranged on rough seats of boards and logs. Several hundreds, perhaps a thousand, people were present and more were rapidly coming. Drawn about in a circle, forming a background of snowy whiteness to the dark masses of men and foliage, were the white tents, and back of them the provision-stalls and cook-shops. When I reached the ground a hymn, the words of which I could not distinguish, was pealing through the dim aisles of the forest. I know nothing of music, having neither ear nor taste for it, but I could readily see that it had its effect upon the multitude before me, kindling to higher intensity their already excited enthusiasm. The preachers were placed in a rude pulpit of rough boards, carpeted only by the dead forest leaves and flowers, and tasseled not with silk and velvet, but with the green boughs of the sombre hemlocks around it. One of them followed the music in an earnest exhortation on the duty of preparing for the great event. Occasionally he was really eloquent, and his description of the last day had all the terrible distinctness of Annell's painting of the 'End of the World.' Suspended from the front of the rude pulpit were two broad sheets of canvas, upon one of which was the figure of a man, the head of gold, the breast and arms of silver, the belly and sides of brass, the legs of iron, and feet of clay,—the dream of Nebuchadnezzar. On the other were depicted the wonders of the Apocalyptic vision,—the beasts, the dragons, the scarlet woman seen by the Seer of Patmos,—oriental types and figures and mystic symbols, translated into staring Yankee realities and exhibited like the beasts of a traveling menagerie. One horrible image, with its hideous heads and scaly caudal extremity, reminded me of the tremendous line of Milton, who, in speaking of the same evil dragon, describes him as 'swingeing the scaly horrors of his folded tail.' To an imaginative mind the scene was full of novel interest. The white circle of tents, the dim wood arches, the upturned, earnest faces, the loud voices of the speakers, burdened with the awful symbolic language of the Bible, the smoke from the fires, rising like incense from forest altars, carried one back to the days of primitive worship, when the groves were God's first temples."

From this meeting an influence went out into all the surrounding country. It was a season of awakening and religious zeal, even with those who did not embrace these peculiar views. At this time the believers in Advent doctrines were numerous, and there were many conversions from the world, as well as proselytes from the churches.

From 1841 to 1846 there was a continued interest, and a large number of persons professed to submit themselves to God. Not only in these years, but afterwards in 1847 and 1854, very many were earnest and sincere in looking for the coming of the Lord "in the clouds of heaven." They have as yet been disappointed, but still cling to the hope very firmly, with Scotland's fairest poet, that

> "The morn will come, nay, He himself,
> Brighter than morn's best ray,
> Shall come to bid the night depart,
> And bring at last the day."

In July, 1860, Rev. James White, now of Portsmouth, preached here, and in the following November moved his family into the town. He stayed nearly two years, and in a letter lately written says, "Forty persons were converted." "Most of the people were favorable."

Had they continued united, they would have been a very influential and useful people. But a few left them through disappointment; others were contentious on points of doctrine in no way connected with the original "message." They separated into parties, and with their loss of union their influence was largely gone. There are now, including children, twenty-four persons styled "Adventists," nearly one-half of whom are church-members. Eight are voters, and four are over seventy years of age. They represent three distinct parties, though most of them do not belong to any organized body. Rev. John G. P. Cruse, a resident of the town, is a true immersionist, and holds meetings often at his own house; but rarely preaches to any considerable congregation. Prominent among Adventists have been John Towle, Reuben W. Currier, and many others, with a large number of worthy Christian women.

The Universalists.—We cannot ascertain when the Universalists first came to this town. Revs. Sebastian L. Streeter and Hosea Ballou were early preachers here, and the earliest of which we have certain knowledge. Mr. Streeter commenced his pastorate in Portsmouth in 1815, and closed it in 1824. During this time he occasionally preached here. His "home" or stopping-place was with Esquire Edward Greeley, who died Nov. 5, 1817. From the above and traditional accounts our conclusion is that it was not far from 1814.

A lady, born in 1806, remembers well Esquire Greeley and Mr. Streeter, and thinks we are as nearly correct in the time as can be ascertained, unless there are records somewhere to which we have not access.

Rev. E. H. Lake with his family resided in town a number of years, but preached here only a part of the time.

One-fourth of the inhabitants are strongly attached to Universalist doctrines and usages, and are not favorably disposed to what are usually termed "evangelical views," though they claim that theirs are the most evangelical of any that are promulgated.

There is now a singular apathy existing with them in relation to meetings. They have had but a few for a number of years last past. Several families attend service on the Sabbath in Kingston, where is a prosperous society.

During the lives of Amos M. Batchelder, Enoch S. French, John Woodman, John Philbrick, Josiah Greeley, and their contemporaries, who first embraced Universalist sentiments, all of whom are now gone, exertions were made to support preaching and disseminate their doctrines, which a portion of the people readily accepted. The ministers who preached here after Messrs. Streeter and Ballou were Revs. Russell Streeter, Charles Spear, Thomas G. Farnsworth, Thomas Whittemore, James Shrigley, S. S. Fletcher, Calvin Damon, Willard Spaulding, Henry Jewell, Nathan R. Wright, J. P. Greenwood, J. J. Locke, and Edwin J. Lake. Most of these were men of

ability and accomplishments, who were active and fervent in their labors. None of them preached for a great length of time. They have never had a permanent settled pastor.

The Christians have had for many years an influence and a few adherents. As early as 1792, Rev. Elias Smith, then a Baptist, preached here and baptized. Gradually he separated from the Baptists, and with others started a new party called Christians. After this he preached here and in other towns in this vicinity. He possessed superior talents and was a great favorite with his friends, but was unstable in his doctrinal views. Others who have preached here acceptably are Revs. Henry Rottle, John Harriman, Elijah Shaw, Julius C. Blodgett, Henry Plummer, Simeon Swett, Edwin Burnham, and Daniel P. Pike. But more than any other was Rev. Samuel E. Brown, whose home was here for many years, and who labored without fee or reward. The Christians have done little here for thirty years last past. There are now fifteen or twenty persons connected with them, about one-fourth of whom are church-members, though not all attached to any organization.

The Free-Will Baptists have had preaching here in past years, but no membership, as they at once coalesced with the Christians. The Rev. Benjamin Fernald, who had labored in places not very far distant, came here in 1856 and preached from two to three years, including the years 1857 and 1858, to good congregations and general acceptance. He preached to a Union congregation, and made no efforts to build up his or any other denomination. A number of other Free-Will Baptist preachers have officiated here. Mrs. Judith (French) Carter, of Newton, was the most prominent and intelligent lady of that faith who has resided in the town.

Catholics.—There are four families of Irish Catholics. They do not hold public meetings. Their priests sometimes visit them, we have been informed. In the summer season thirty or forty French Canadians, some of them with families, work here at brick-making. They have no influence on the permanent inhabitants, nor have the latter perceptibly on them.

Representatives.—In 1772, Nathaniel Batchelder and Jacob Gale were delegates to a convention in Exeter. In 1774, Jacob Gale and Ebenezer Batchelder were delegates to a convention in Exeter.

In 1780 the towns of Kingston and East Kingston united in choosing Nathaniel Batchelder a representative to the General Assembly to be holden at Exeter, empowered to join in calling a convention to settle a plan of government.

In 1783 East Kingston united with Kingston in the choice of a representative to meet at Concord in June, 1784. At that session East Kingston was joined permanently with South Hampton as classed towns, and representatives were chosen from them alternately. This continued till 1840, when an act was passed authorizing each town to send thereafter a representative annually. At the June session of the Legislature of 1878 an act was passed changing the representation, uniting East Kingston and South Hampton as classed towns, so that in the November following a representative was shosen by the two towns united for the biennial session of the years 1879 and 1880.

We give below a list of the representatives since the establishment of the new government, or from 1782 to 1882. Those having this * annexed were delegates to Constitutional Conventions:

1782. Nathaniel Batchelder.*
1783. Nathaniel Batchelder.*
1783. John Eastman.
1784. John Eastman.
1785. Nathaniel Batchelder.
1786. Nathaniel Batchelder.
1788. Benjamin Clough.
1788. Benjamin Clough.*
1790. Eliphalet Webster.
1791. Ezra Currier.
1791. Eliphalet Webster.*
1792. Eliphalet Webster.*
1793. Eliphalet Webster.
1795. No choice.
1797. Eliphalet Webster.
1799. Eliphalet Webster.
1801. Daniel Page.
1803. Eliphalet Webster.
1805. Reuben Greeley.
1807. No choice.
1809. Edward Greeley.
1811. Edward Greeley.
1813. Henry Gale.
1815. Edward Greeley.
1817. Edward Greeley.
1819. Richard French.
1821. Stevens Sanborn.
1823. Joseph Currier.
1825. Joseph Currier.
1827. Joseph Currier.
1829. John Stevens.
1831. Jeremiah Morrill.
1833. Jeremiah Morrill.
1835. John Stevens.
1837. John Stevens.
1839. John Stevens.
1840. Charles Sanborn.
1841. No choice.
1842. Charles Sanborn.
1843. Enoch S. French.
1844. Enoch S. French.
1845. Amos Tilton.
1846. Eliphalet W. Philbrick.
1847. No choice.
1848. Eliphalet W. Philbrick.
1849. John Towle.
1850. Josiah Morrill.
1851. John Towle.
1852. Benjamin L. Morrill.
1853. Benjamin L. Morrill.
1854. Ezra F. Currier.
1855. Ezra M. Currier.
1856. Nathan B. Tilton.
1857. Ezra F. Currier.
1858. Jacob H. Sanborn.
1859. John A. Morrill.
1860. John L. Greeley.
1861. Benjamin Webster.
1862. Eliphalet Greeley.
1863. Dana Webster.
1864. Albert B. Currier.
1865. Francis T. French.
1866. John W. Gale.
1867. Samuel L. Blaisdell.
1868. Samuel L. Blaisdell.
1869. George W. Sanborn.
1870. James M. Sanborn.
1871. Charles F. Greeley.
1872. Stevens Sanborn.
1873. John L. Philbrick.
1874. William S. Titcomb.
1875. William Gilet.
1876. Thomas J. Heath.
1876. John B. Morrill.*
1877. Joseph A. Tilton.
1878. George W. Sanborn.
1879–80. Francis T. French.
1881–82. George W. Sanborn.

Political.—We have given a list of representatives for one hundred years, or three generations from the establishment of the government. For the first generation we cannot state their differences of opinion politically, if any existed. In the early days of the republic the people were active, patriotic, and self-sacrificing. On the latter part of the first generation new issues arose, principles were discussed, and parties were formed, so we are able to write with certainty in relation to the political character of the representatives of the last two generations. During the second generation, a part of the time a classed town, South Hampton furnished twelve representatives. Two years it was voted not to send; of the remaining twenty years, the regularly nominated Democrats were successful seven years, the regular Federalists or Whigs three years, and in the other ten years moderate

Democrats, supported by the combined opposition, were elected over the regular Democratic nominee.

For the last generation the Democrats have elected their regular ticket twenty years, and the Republicans have elected theirs thirteen years.

Military Record.—The following is a list of the soldiers of East Kingston in the war of the Rebellion:

John A. James, Co. I, 2d Regt.; enl. Nov. 30, 1863; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.

Daniel McNichols, Co. K, 2d Regt.; enl. Nov. 17, 1863; trans. to U. S. N. April 29, 1864.

George H. Myron, Co. I, 2d Regt.; enl. Dec. 2, 1863; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; to sergt. May 1, 1865; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.

Thomas H. Campbell, Co. H, 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 10, 1863; trans. to U. S. N. April 22, 1864.

Henry Dodge, Co. K, 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 7, 1863; missing June 3, 1864.

Edward Colcord, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. June 24, 1862.

George H. Marsh, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; re-enl. corp. Dec. 26, 1863; pro. to sergt.; absent, sick, since June 3, 1864; no discharge furnished.

Elvin Marsh, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; killed Aug. 29, 1862.

Ebenezer K. Mardin, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. June 24, 1862.

Daniel P. Pierce, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Aug. 29, 1862.

John A. Webster, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 23, 1863; captured May 28, 1864.

William Carter, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. July 1, 1863.

Thomas C. Goodrich, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 4, 1865.

John G. Colcord, Co. I, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1863; pro. to corp.; disch. May 27, 1865.

Evander A. Goodrich, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1863; trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 20, 1865; disch. Sept. 3, 1865.

Henry McCabe, Co. D, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 16, 1864.

Manuel Marks, Co. C, 7th Regt.; enl. Jan. 3, 1865; disch. July 20, 1865.

John San Francis, Co. D, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 16, 1864; disch. July 20, 1865.

Franklin Cass, Co. B, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862; disch. June 26, 1865.

Sylvester W. Bartlett, Co. B, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1863; killed June 14, 1863.

David D. Lawrence, Co. B, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; died May 27, 1863.

Alonzo L. Tappan, Co. B, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; disch. July 5, 1862.

Smith N. Welsh, Co. B, 8th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. Oct. 28, 1865.

James M. Tappan, corp. Co. A, 9th Regt.; enl. July 3, 1862; died Nov. 1, 1862.

Benjamin D. James, Co. A, 9th Regt.; enl. July 8, 1862; disch. April 30, 1863.

Charles H. Webster, Co. A, 9th Regt.; enl. July 10, 1862.

John Hill, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863.

James McDonald, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; trans. to 2d Regt. June 21, 1865; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.

Alexander McDonald, Co. K, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; disch. Feb. 22, 1864.

George W. Davis, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863.

Peter Frigwirg, Co. D, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; trans. to 2d Regt. June 21, 1865.

Calvin B. Magoon, sergt. Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; died May 17, 1864.

Jacob M. Phillips, corp. Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. April 22, 1864.

Charles M. Burleigh, Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. June 4, 1865.

John W. Nichols, mus. Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. in gen. hosp.; authority and date unknown.

Gilman N. Dow, Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. Jan. 13, 1863.

Kingsley L. Hale, Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.

Nathaniel Swett, Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; died Jan. 11, 1863.

George Swett, Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. June 3, 1865.

Charles Crocker, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 8, 1863; supposed to have deserted *en route* to regiment.

John Rossengrist, Co. C, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 12, 1863; trans. to 2d Regt. June 21, 1865.

Jacob Anderson, Co. I, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 8, 1863; trans. to U. S. navy April 29, 1864.

Philip Smith, Co. D, 13th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863.

Henry H. Titcomb, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 31, 1864; disch. July 8, 1865.

William Miller, Co. F, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863.

Joseph Terry, Co. E, 14th Regt.; enl. July 28, 1864; disch. July 8, 1865.

Charles E. Batchelder, sergt. Co. A, H. Art.; pro. to 1st sergt. Oct. 26, 1854; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.

William F. Currier, Co. A, H. Art.; enl. July 18, 1863; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.

Amos M. Batchelder, Co. A, H. Art.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.

Charles C. Marsh, Co. A, H. Art.; enl. July 18, 1863; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.

George W. Marden, Co. A, H. Art.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.

Daniel P. Pierce, Co. A, H. Art.; enl. July 18, 1863; disch. Aug. 7, 1865.

Charles T. C. Pierce, Co. A, H. Art.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.

Andrew J. York, Co. A, H. Art.; enl. July 22, 1863; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.

James R. Gray, sergt. Co. E, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.

Warren Balch, Co. E, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.

Adoniram J. Sawyer, sergt. Co. G, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.

George B. Kendall, Co. D, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.

Edwin S. Sweatt, Co. E, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.

Isaac H. Heath, Co. E, U. S. S. S.; enl. Sept. 9, 1861; disch. April 1, 1863.

Lewis B. Morrill, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; drowned at Big Black River, Miss., July 22, 1863.

Edward Colcord, Vet. Res. Corps; enl. Dec. 2, 1863; date of discharge unknown now.

Charles Freeman, U. S. C. T.; enl. Jan. 3, 1865; date of discharge unknown now.

Edward Davis, U. S. C. T.; enl. Dec. 30, 1864; date of disch. unknown.

Henry H. Titcomb.

Amos F. Varney, sergt., Co. G, 18th Regt.; enl. Nov. 16, 1864; reduced to ranks March 13, 1865; disch. July 29, 1865.

Frank Clark, enl. July 28, 1864, three years; credited to town; no further record given.

David Roberts, enl. July 29, 1864, three years; credited to town; no further record given.

Abel Gale, enl. Aug. 2, 1864, three years; credited to town; no further record given.

John Smith, enl. Nov. 17, 1864, three years; credited to town; no further record given.

James R. Grey, corp., Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Jan. 22, 1864.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN SANBORN.

John Sanborn, son of John and Abigail (Rowell) Sanborn, was born on the Sanborn homestead in East Kingston, N. H., June 1, 1800. He commenced when quite small to work on the farm and in the tannery of his father, having only limited common-school education, and remained at work there until he was thirty-two years old, when (1832) he went to Virginia to visit an uncle in medical practice at the "Dismal Swamp." He remained in the South until 1837, "tramping" on foot over Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Louisiana, crossing the Alleghany Mountains twenty-one times. In 1840 he

John Sanborn

L McLanburn

moved to Amesbury, Mass., and ran a tan-yard there for three years, when he engaged in lumbering, following that profitably to quite an extent until 1864, when he removed to the place in Amesbury Mills where he is at this date resident, and has not been in active business since. His mind was not satisfied with the steady ebb and flow of life in the quiet New England community where he had cast his lot, and he determined to see the historic places of transatlantic lands and know from his own observation the story which they told. He married, Aug. 16, 1842, Mercy E., daughter of Ebenezer and Eunice (Merrill) Morrill. She was a native of Salisbury, Mass. In 1862 he visited the London Exposition, remaining in London thirty-nine days, then visited Paris, then Rome, then back to England and Scotland, which he thoroughly viewed from Highlands to Lowlands, spending three most pleasant weeks; from thence to Liverpool, whence, Aug. 16, 1862, he took passage for New York on the "Great Eastern." She ran on the rocks off Montauk Point, and soon had twenty-five feet of water in her hold. The passengers were not injured, however, and were landed in New York Aug. 27, 1862, and Mr. Sanborn arrived at South Amesbury in safety. Previously he had made a trip through Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, visiting Niagara Falls and many points of interest in that portion of British America. Sept. 30, 1873, accompanied by his wife, he embarked for Liverpool, his ultimate destination being the Pyramids of Egypt. Arriving in Liverpool Oct. 12, 1873, he remained about six weeks, visiting London, Brighton, Hastings, Dover, etc. November 24th, they went to Paris, *en route* for Florence, Italy, passing on their way through the Mont Cenis tunnel. Jan. 4, 1874, they started for Cairo, Egypt, taking cars to Brindisi, where they went on a steamer for Alexandria, and were five days on the Mediterranean. They remained in Egypt about a week, looking at Alexandria, Cairo, with its famous citadel of oriental alabaster, the Pyramids, the Sphinx; returned to Alexander; saw the Pacha's Garden, Cleopatra's Needle, and the other scenes of the curious city of that old curious land, then setting their faces homeward they took steamer for Naples, enjoying the Mediterranean scenery and the beauties of the Bay of Naples, remaining at Naples one week, then off for Rome for another week, then for various points of intelligent interest, Pompeii, Herculaneum, etc., and to Florence. In the healthful atmosphere of that beautiful city they remained about six weeks, and February 24th left for Paris, thence March 12th for London, seeing on that journey the first snow they had seen that winter. After three enjoyable weeks in London they sailed from Liverpool for Boston April 16, 1874, arriving there April 29th, reaching Amesbury the same day.

Mr. Sanborn is a pleasant and instructive conversationalist; sees everything with a practical New England eye, and can point every story with a fitting moral. He is prudent, economical, and is possessed of a shrewd common sense in business matters. The following extracts from his voluminous diary show that he is a man of more than ordinary command of language, and, if he could be induced to publish it, would give the world a humorous and valuable addition to its works on travel. The following expressive pen-picture of life in Cairo is ample single proof of this:

"Egypt, smitten and accursed, has lost all strength and energy. Long oppression has taken from her the power and the will to advance. In Egypt there is no middle class, no nobility, clergy, merchants, nor landlords. Where once stood the palaces of the Pharaohs the people have built mud-walled huts, in which they now live. Some of the features are camels, donkeys, fleas, lice, dirt, and odors *not* wafted from 'Araby the Blest.' The architecture of the business portion of the city is that of Paris, stately edifices of hewn stone. In the suburbs you find primitive oriental mud hovels,—a hole in the roof for the chimney, and another in the wall for door and window. The ground is the floor, a rush matting serves for door. You see men, women, naked children, dogs, goats, pigs, chickens occupying the same premises. The men wear camel's-hair shirts, which serves for coat, cloak, and night-gown, all in one. The women wear long cotton frocks, dyed with indigo, without crinoline."

The other extract is of family interest: "Amesbury, Mass., Oct. 20, 1880. Forty years ago to-day I was in Yallabusha County, Miss., and took up a newspaper, *Brother Jonathan*, published in New York under date of Sept. 25, 1840, and saw the following about my grandmother, Abigail Rowell: 'The Exeter *News-Letter* chronicles the death, at East Kingston, N. H., of Widow Abigail Rowell, aged one hundred years, eleven months. She left eight children, twenty-seven grandchildren, sixty-five great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.'"

JAMES M. SANBORN.

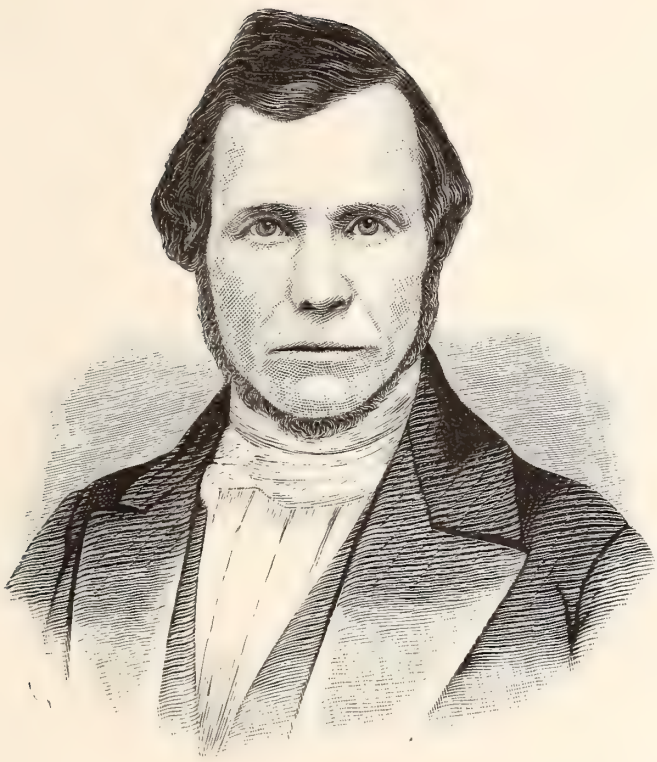
The first known ancestor of the numerous families of Sanborn was John (?) Sanborn, who married, in England, a daughter of Rev. Stephen Bachelor; died early, leaving his widow and three sons to the care of her father. Rev. Mr. Bachelor was born in England about 1561, took Episcopal orders, was rejected for non-conformity, went to Holland, and afterwards to America, landing at Boston, June 5, 1632, and settling for a few years at Lynn, where he, then over seventy, discharged the duties of a pastor over a church he had gathered together. Difficulties in the church arising, partly from his eccentricities, he, with quite a following, removed to Ipswich, then to Newbury, and in 1638 settled in Hampton, N. H., and was regularly installed as first pastor of its Congregational Church. Here John and William Sanborn

lived and died. The name was originally, in England, Samborne, or Sambourn, derived from the parish of Sanborn. (Another authority gives it as Sandborne.) The John above mentioned was lieutenant, many years a selectman, representative to the General Court, etc. From him is descended James Monroe Sanborn, the line of descent being John, Tristram, Tristram, John (who, born July 30, 1743, settled in Kingston, had six sons and daughters, and became one of the leading men of the town), and John. James Monroe Sanborn, son of John and Abigail (Rowell) Sanborn, was born on the homestead of his ancestors in East Kingston, N. H., Aug. 2, 1819. He was reared a farmer, had the educational advantages of good common schools, supplemented by one term's attendance at Hampton Academy. He was youngest in a family of twelve children, and remained on the farm with his father, learning of him the trade of tanner and currier, in which he was doing a large business. He entered as a youth into labor, and from early years earnestly carried both agriculture and tanning forward vigorously. His active temperament, business qualities, and warm social nature caused him to be extensively and favorably known. He was a successful farmer, and an intelligent and enterprising promoter of the interests of agriculture, and stood in the van of the working officers of the leading agricultural societies of the State; was one of the first members of Rockingham County Agricultural Society, and for many years one of its trustees. He was largely intrusted with positions of trust and honor, and was probably the most influential citizen of his town. Living and dying on his native homestead, by his actions he commanded the confidence and esteem of the community, and never was that confidence misplaced or forfeited. He had a generous heart and genial disposition, and a practical benevolence which was always controlled by the spirit of Christianity. He purchased the tannery of Moses Sanborn, at Little River, Kingston, and carried on an extensive business for about ten years.

During nearly his entire business life he was placed in various offices in the government of his town, both in its material and educational interests. Whig and Republican in belief, as such he was selectman, town clerk, justice of the quorum, representative, and in all matters his judgment was respected as superior to others, and his honesty above suspicion. He was licensed as a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1855, and ordained a deacon May 3, 1857, by Bishop Morris. As a preacher he was plain, practical, and of easy address, and his ministry was exercised gratuitously whenever occasion offered. He was nine years manager of and one of the most efficient members of the executive committee of the Hedding Camp-Meeting Association at Epping at the time of his death, which occurred July 5, 1875. He married Julia A., daughter of Reuben W. and Lois (Stevens) Currier, Dec. 1, 1842. There were two children by this marriage,—Areanna Evelyn, born April 9, 1845, married Edward A. Holmes, resides in Boston, and has one child, Lois M.; James M. died in infancy. Mrs. Sanborn died Feb. 7, 1849. His second marriage was Sept. 25, 1850, to Elizabeth H., daughter of Jonathan and Lydia (Hammond) Fletcher, who survives him. There children were (1) James Fletcher, born March 30, 1853, graduated at Comer's Commercial College, Boston, married Mary J., daughter of Elbridge and Mary Judkins, of Kingston, Oct. 15, 1874, has two children, Winfred J., and Henry C.; (2) Julia Augusta, born March 23, 1855, graduated at Robinson Female Seminary, Exeter, married Rev. John Wentworth Sanborn, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Aug. 21, 1873, had children, Elizabeth M. E. and John W., Jr., and died at Gowanda, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1877; (3) Sherman Hammond, born May 5, 1857, educated at Tilton, New Hampshire Conference Seminary, was graduated as Doctor of Dental Surgery at Boston Dental College, May 1, 1879, married Clara T., daughter of Atherton H. and Emily E. (Bradley) Stevens, of East Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 22, 1880, and is in practice of his profession at Woburn, Mass.; (4) Mary Abbie died in infancy; (5) John Munroe, born April 9, 1863, educated at Kingston and Cushing (Ashburnham) Academies, succeeded his father as farmer on the old homestead, married Clara N., daughter of Amos C. and Hattie E. (Draper) Chase, of Kingston (see biography of A. C. Chase, Kingston); (6) Moses Manson, born Dec. 4, 1865.

For nearly half a century Mr. Sanborn was accustomed to walk the streets of his native town, mingling with its people in social, business, and church relations, and never did malice or suspicion whisper aught against his integrity. He was emphatically an honest man, and the vacuum made by his loss cannot be filled by another.

In public and private life he was modest and unassuming, courteous and gentlemanly in his demeanor, sympathetic and benevolent to the distressed, and warmly attached to his friends. He was firm and unflinching in the discharge of duty, energetic and indignant against any appearance of chicanery or fraud. In his death his family lost a kind and tender husband, a loving and indulgent father, and Rockingham County one of its most prominent and honored citizens, whose life and influence were inseparably connected with all prominent events in the county during the last quarter of a century, and whose memory will be cherished and respected more largely than that of almost any townsman who survives him. His widow resides with her son on the old homestead, and, like her lamented husband, enjoys a warm place in the hearts of many whom her benevolence has befriended or her Christian influence reached.



Samuel E. Brown

Rufus Brown

THE BROWN FAMILY.

Rev. Samuel E. Brown, son of Abraham and Betsy (Ring) Brown, was born Sept. 13, 1806. In addition to an English education, he spent one year in the study of Latin and Greek at the academy in Kingston. He taught school twelve years, with long intervals of vacation, in which he pursued his studies. He commenced his religious life in 1827, was baptized in 1828, began to preach in 1829, was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry by elders of the Christian denomination, among whom was Rev. Elijah Shaw, April 24, 1833, at Kensington, N. H. He joined the Association of Regular Baptists in 1850. He preached fifteen years in Portland, Me., in two pastorates; ten in Hampton Falls, in two pastorates; and six in South Hampton. In his early ministry he preached in Kensington, East Kingston, and other towns in Rockingham County, and in Haverhill, Salisbury, and other towns in Essex County, Mass., and for a brief period as an evangelist. His whole service as a minister was thirty-three years.

During the early part of his ministry he did the double work of teaching school and preaching the gospel. He had good natural parts, which, with severe self-discipline, constant study, and exercise of his gifts, made him more than an average scholar and speaker. But more and above all was the unction with which he was favored and the power with which he spoke. He was easy and fluent as a speaker, able and successful as a minister, and as a man he was respected and beloved. We give in this work an engraving taken from a small photograph, and though it is by no means such a likeness of the original as is desired, it will be recognized readily by those who knew him thirty years ago.

He married Elvira L. Small, of Portland, Me., by whom he had six children, and who bore his name till her death, in Lowell, Mass., Oct. 11, 1879. He died in South Hampton, June 26, 1862, and was buried at East Kingston, with the generations who have passed away. He left five sons.

Rev. S. Emmons Brown, oldest son of Rev. Samuel E. Brown, whose biography we have given, was born in Portland, Me., Feb. 27, 1847. He graduated from Harvard College in 1870, and from Rochester, N. Y., Theological Seminary, in 1873. He then went to Germany, and passed three years at the universities of Leipsic and Halle and in traveling through parts of Europe and the East. He then accepted the chair of New Testament Greek at Rochester, N. Y. The day of his ordination in the Baptist Church, of which he was a member in Exeter, N. H., was fixed for July 17, 1877.

He was at East Kingston, on his way to that service, when struck down by typhoid fever, occasioning his immediate return to his mother's home in Lowell, and his death occurred there Aug. 5, 1877. He was a brilliant scholar and a devoted Christian man, whose memory lives in the hearts of many of this and other lands. His remains were brought here for interment near his father in the ancestral lot.

Rev. Charles Rufus Brown, the second son of Rev. Samuel E. Brown, was born at East Kingston, Feb. 22, 1849. He entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., in 1865, remaining there and in the naval service till 1875. He graduated from Harvard College in 1877, and from the theological institution at Newton, Mass., in 1879, having passed the last year of his course at the Union Theological Seminary, in New York City. He then spent two years in study in Germany, and after a brief period with his friends, and preaching in various places, he was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, Dec. 30, 1881, in Franklin Falls, N. H., where he is now pastor of the Baptist Church.

Of the other sons of Rev. Samuel E. Brown,—

William Edwin was born in Portland, Me., Oct. 23, 1853; is married; resides in Concord, N. H., and is in a hardware-store.

Frank Warren was born in South Hampton, Jan. 12, 1857, and is in an agricultural warehouse in Boston.

Gilman Abraham was born in South Hampton, Oct. 31, 1861. He is in the agricultural warehouse with his brother in Boston.

RUFUS BROWN.

Rufus Brown, son of Abraham and Betsey (Ring) Brown, was born in East Kingston, N. H., June 23, 1812. His ancestors were English, several brothers coming from the north of England and settling at the mouth of the Merrimac River, and Henry Brown, in 1639, had a lot of land in Salisbury. He married Abigail ———, had several children, one of whom, Abraham (1st), was born in 1649. He married Elizabeth Shepard in 1674, resided in Salisbury, was a cooper by trade, and died in 1733, aged eighty-four. One of his children, Abraham (2d), born March 21, 1690, settled on what is known as the "Peak," in South Hampton, had a captain's commission, married Hannah Morrill, had three sons and five daughters, purchased a part of the present farm of Rufus Brown, in the town of East Kingston, March 16, 1716, led an active, industrious life, and died on his sixty-eighth birthday. Samuel, born April 7, 1716, settled in East Kingston in early life, built the house where Rufus now lives, was an energetic man of business, owned mill and other property in Brentwood and elsewhere, and died in 1774. He had two sons—Abraham and Moses—and five daughters, some of whom married and settled in this vicinity. Abraham, born Oct. 8, 1745, married Mary Emmons, Dec. 3, 1770, had three sons—Abraham, Samuel, and Abel—and two daughters, and died in 1781, after a short illness, induced by exposure or an assault given by reason of his pronounced religious opinions and earnest labors. His oldest son, Abraham, born Dec.

28, 1773, married Betsey, daughter of Page Ring, Esq. (born in 1774, died May 11, 1852), May 14, 1798, inherited one-third of his father's estate, purchased the remaining two-thirds, and was a quiet, old-fashioned farmer all his days, and died Feb. 28, 1845. He had eight children, all of whom are dead but Abraham R., born April 27, 1810, and Rufus.

The Ring family came early from England. Robert[1] Ring took the "freeman's oath" Aug. 9, 1640; was an active man in Salisbury; had a son Jarvis[2], who was great-grandfather of Page Ring, born in 1743, and whose line of descent was Jarvis[3], Jr., Jonathan[4], Page[5]. Robert died Dec. 3, 1705. Rev. Stephen Bachilor, so prominent in early Hampton history, had one grandchild, Deacon Nathaniel B., who lived in Hampton near the old meeting-house. His son Benjamin married Susannah Page, and settled where Hon. Warren Brown now lives. Benjamin had a "baker's dozen" of children. His daughter Susannah married Ebenezer Webster in 1738; removed to East Kingston in 1740 (or earlier). She was the grandmother of Hon. Daniel Webster and Hon. Ezekiel Webster. Esther, another daughter, married Jonathan Ring, of Salisbury; had one son, Page (named for his grandmother), who was father of Betsey (Ring) Brown. Susannah (Batchelder) Webster and Esther (Batchelder) Ring being sisters, their children, Ebenezer Webster[3] and Page Ring, were cousins; Hon. Daniel Webster and Betsey (Ring) Brown, second cousins; and Capt. Fletcher Webster and Rufus Brown, third cousins.

Rufus Brown had but limited opportunites for education, but these were improved sufficiently to enable him to transact business, and while reared a farmer, when about fourteen, he began to accompany his uncle, Abel Brown, a book publisher of Exeter, in his trips around the country, and assist in his auctions of his works. This gave him a practical business education of the best kind for him, as experience and observation have ever been his best teachers. His brother Abraham was also engaged from his fourteenth year with his uncle. After the death of Abel, which occurred before Rufus was twenty-one, the two brothers purchased the stereotype plates, stock, etc., of the uncle's estate and continued the business, Abraham doing the office duty, and Rufus attending to the traveling and sales. All these years he was on the farm with his father whenever business slackened or need for his help was urgent. After closing the publishing, Rufus started a little dealing in the line of patents, first taking a washing-machine, next a thrashing-machine, both of which he owned, manufactured, sold machines, and also "rights." He continued in this for two years.

Before he was of age he began lumbering, and from that time to the present he has been more or less engaged in that. Having accumulated some fourteen hundred dollars by sticking to business and the old home, after caring for his parents, he conceived the idea of making some money in real estate, and when the city of Lawrence, Mass., was laid out, and when the whole place was a waste field, and the dam furnishing the water-power was only in process of construction, and there were no streets there, he began dealing in lots, buying, selling, building, and renting, and by sound judgment and shrewdness was quite successful. For a time he engaged in the grocery trade, but only for about a year. Still holding to his real estate and his tenements, in 1852 he moved to Concord, N. H., as a contractor in the iron-shops of New Hampshire State prison, under Wardens Dow and Webster. Here he stayed three years, making general machinery, steel springs, axles, etc. Returning then to his ancestral home in East Kingston, he devoted himself to farming and the improvement of his farmland, that had been heretofore waste and unproductive, was brought rapidly into productive meadow, fields were cleared of their encumbering stone, which furnished material for strong walls, and his example in this direction became of benefit to others. He also thoroughly renovated and repaired and almost rebuilt the dwelling occupied by five generations, and made it the pleasant place it now is. Here he has resided ever since, a representative farmer, not ashamed but justly proud of his avocation, and the care of his estate, with his other diversified business, has been all the labor he has cared to do. Of vigorous health and active temperament, he is never idle, labors himself in the field, believes fully that "he who by the plow would thrive, himself must either hold or drive." He early appreciated the advantage of machinery on the farm, brought into use the first mower in the town, and is quick to observe and turn to utility any labor-saving invention. His word is as good as his bond, and he has never failed to pay "one hundred cents on the dollar." His home farm comprises one hundred acres in a high state of cultivation. His business engrosses his attention. When about twenty-two years old he was selectman, and has been highway surveyor; but he leaves to others more aspiring the dignity and honors of official preferment. In the fall of 1857 he and his wife passed a year of travel in Europe. This, with the relaxation afforded by short trips to the seaside, Boston, etc., has been almost the only respite from constant labor during his seventy years of life.

Plain and frank in manners and speech, he is a man of the people, and a typical New England farmer, who has made more than "two blades of grass" grow where only one grew before. In early life a Democrat, he has been a Republican from the first. He married, (1) 1843, Harriet S., daughter of Amos Bacheldor, of East Kingston; she died March 15, 1846, aged twenty-nine; (2) March 12, 1851, Ann E., daughter of Watkins Roberts, of Shanballymore House, Shanballymore, County Cork, Ireland, of a family of good repute, dating its occupancy of its land from the Norman conquest; she died Sept. 14, 1875, aged sixty-three; (3) Nov. 12, 1878, Affa E.,

Charles E Morrill

daughter of Joseph S. and Betsey A. (Tenney) Floyd. She was born in Centreville, Me., and was for more than twenty years a resident of Boston. Mr. Brown has been very prosperous. He has left his impress in many affairs of life, and the agricultural interests of his native town have gained much by his work, and he to-day stands in the front rank of its wealthy agriculturists, and enjoys the esteem of a large circle of the leading business men of an extended area.

CHARLES E. MORRILL.

Charles E. Morrill is of an honorable line of descent. A description accompanying a coat of arms of the Morrill family, now in possession of J. F. Morrill, of Newburyport, Mass., is, "He beareth Azure, two Griffins rampant, or supporting a Diamond, argent, by the name of Morrill, granted ye Fifteenth year of ye reign of Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Hugh Morrill, of ye County of Devon, first son of Sir Robert Morrill, Inner Temple, London, son of Thomas Morrill, West Riding of England." Abraham Morrill, the emigrant, died at Salisbury, Mass., in 1682. He had lived there thirty-two years and reared a family. He must, therefore, have come from England prior to 1650. His second son, Jacob, also was a resident of Salisbury, and, on authority of W. S. Morrill, of Marlow, N. H., a close and accurate genealogist, we give among his children Ezekiel, Hannah, Thomas, Ruth, Jacob, Jr., Aaron, and Susannah. This Aaron had children,—Elijah (or Abijah, as copied by Mr. Morrill from Salisbury record), Theodate, Aaron, Jr., Theodate (2), Susannah, Henry, Judith, Joannah, and Thomas, the two last probably by a second marriage. Elijah's children were Ezra, Anne, Elijah, Jr., Mary, Robert, and Benjamin. Benjamin Morrill was born in Salisbury, Mass., in 1707. His wife, Abigail ——, was born in 1711. He was a man of some consequence, had a lieutenant's commission, and owned real estate in what is now East Kingston, for a tax of one pound and three shillings was levied against him there in 1757. He had six children,—Hannah, born Aug. 10, 1732; Sarah, Aug. 9, 1738; Benjamin, May 7, 1741; John, Dec. 23, 1743; Samuel, Nov. 23, 1745; and Samuel (2), June 26, 1749. John married Mollie Rogers, March 6, 1766, and settled in East Kingston as a farmer, and was a tanner also. Their children were Ruth, born Sept. 27, 1768 (married a Bachelor), Benjamin, John, born Sept. 13, 1774 (married a Page), Stephen, born Nov. 19, 1766 (married a Martin), Samuel, born Feb. 20, 1779 (married a Nobles), Polly, born March 3, 1781 (married a Currier), and Josiah (married a Hutchins).

Benjamin Morrill, born Oct. 30, 1770, in East Kingston, N. H., was a farmer, and, like his father, a tanner also. He married Sarah Currier, of South Hampton, and had eight children,—Amos (father of Charles E.), Stephen (father of John B.), Benjamin L., George W., Sally (married, 1st, John Sweatt, of Kingston; 2d, Jeremiah Leavitt, of Gilmanton, N. H.), Betsey (Mrs. Bernard French, of South Hampton, had two children, George and Fred), Emily (married John Lovering, of Kensington; had children, one of whom attained maturity, is married, and now lives in Salisbury, Mass.), and Polly (died young). Benjamin lived, a hale man, to a good old age, and never felt disease until his last illness. He was a spare man, of good height; was a minute-man in the war of 1812, loved his home, and never cared to be away from it. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat, positive in his convictions, and firm in his adherence to them. A successful farmer, he kept adding gradually to his estate. His social nature made him many friends, and his fireside was much sought by young people as a place where they could fully enjoy themselves, and the name he was generally known by was "Uncle Ben." Amos, son of Benjamin, was born in East Kingston in 1796. From very early life he was a great student. He acquired a very good English education, began the study of medicine, but, discontinuing it, became a teacher, and teaching many years, was universally known as "Master Morrill." He was a great mathematician, and especially fond of surveying. His wife he first met as a student in his school in Amesbury, Mass. She was Sarah E., daughter of Enoch Nichols, of that place. After their marriage they settled on the place in East Kingston now the summer residence of his son Charles, which was bought from one Graves. Their children were Mary Ann (Mrs. D. E. Eastman, of Manchester), George N. (a promising youth of the same scholastic tastes as his father, who died when about sixteen), Charles E., Sarah E. (Mrs. Andrew Hoyt, of Newton, N. H.), Laura O. (Mrs. F. J. Philbrick, of East Kingston), and Allan Amos (another child of promising intellect who died young, of typhoid fever).

Mr. Morrill was greatly occupied with public affairs. He was justice for many years, drew many deeds and other legal papers, settled many estates, and was general counselor for the community. He also was busy in surveying, of which he did a great amount during his short life of fifty years. He was a Universalist in religious belief, and a Democrat in politics. He died Sept. 26, 1846. His younger brother, Stephen, born April, 1801, worked with his father as a farmer, also learned the shoemaker's trade in his youth, conducting it quite largely for those days. He was the second man who brought work to the town from Haverhill, and had many apprentices. He married Emily A., daughter of Joshua and Hannah (Webster) Barstow, of Exeter. Before their marriage he and she purchased the place in East Kingston where John B. Morrill now resides, and they lived their lives there. He continued shoe manufacturing until his death, giving out a great deal of work. He also carried on farming, and added considerably, by purchase, to his land. He had four children,—John B., Hannah L. (Mrs. Henry Willey, deceased), Lewis

B. (drowned in the Big Black River, Mississippi, while serving in the great Rebellion as soldier in the Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers), Emma S. (Mrs. Moody K. Wilson, of Pembroke, N. H.). Stephen died July 4, 1855, aged fifty-four. John Barstow Morrill, born June 20, 1828, married Sept. 2, 1857, Emeline A., daughter of Joseph W. and Mary (Bailey) Follett, of East Kingston, and has two children, Charles B. and George F., both in the employ of the Boston and Maine Railroad. John B. lived with his mother, and in the spring of 1857 was appointed station agent of the Boston and Maine Railroad at East Kingston, which position he has held ever since. He is Democratic in politics, was made a Mason in "Star in the East" Lodge, Exeter, N. H.; has been superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school since 1875, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1876. Charles E. Morrill was born in East Kingston Jan. 11, 1832. He had only a good common-school education. His boyhood was passed on the farm, but at an early age his adaptation for business life was manifest. He had, on the death of his uncle Stephen, in company with John B., continued the shoe manufacturing for about two years, when he went to Manchester to work for his brother-in-law, Eastman, in depot and store. In 1859 he entered the employ of "Stimson, Valentine & Co.," manufacturers of railway and carriage varnishes, as foreman. About 1865, Charles and John engaged in trade at East Kingston as general merchants, under title of "C. E. Morrill & Co." They continued in trade some years, when, selling out to Titcomb Bothers, Charles returned to the employ of Valentine & Co., with which house he has been identified ever since. From foreman he passed to salesman; from that to other and greater trusts, and is at present manager of their Western house. He is also president of the "Lawson Varnish Company;" both of these are located in Chicago. The Western branch of the business was established by him, February, 1879. He married, March 21, 1857, Adeline S., daughter of Ephraim Carter and his wife, Susan Hoyt, of Newton, N. H. Their children are Allan A. (born May 3, 1859), who is connected with his father in his business in Chicago; Susie A. (born Oct. 10, 1862), and Annie S. (born May 15, 1865). In 1871, Mr. Morrill made a trip to California, in the interests of his employers, returning thither the following year also. In 1878, 1880, 1881 he made trips abroad, visiting England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Ireland, Scotland, Russia, Spain, Austria, Belgium, and Holland. He is a Freemason, belonging to the "Star in the East" Lodge, of Exeter, N. H., and a Knight Templar, belonging to the Hugh de Payne Commandery, of Melrose, Mass. He is of quick, energetic temperament, carries through successfully whatever he undertakes, and has a warm social nature which endears him to a large circle of friends. His family spend their summers on the old homestead in East Kingston, which, with a strong attachment for the "old, old home," Mr. Morrill deems one of the finest places on earth, and has beautified, adorned, and improved it to such an extent as to cause him to be considered a "model farmer." He is yet in the prime of life, and, with many years of active business before him, is a fair type of the impetuous, rushing, successful American of the nineteenth century.

CHAPTER XXX.

EPPING.[1]

Geographical—Topographical—Petition for a Parish—Petition of the Inhabitants of Epping for Men to protect them, 1747—Petition in reference to Highway—Rating the Wild Land—Parish Taxes, 1748—Changing the Highway—War of the Revolution—The Lottery Bridge—Petition for the Commission of William Plummer as Justice of the Peace—Another similar Petition—Petition for the Commission of David Lawrence as Justice of the Peace—Polls of 1783—Incorporation of Town—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Ear-Marks—War of the Revolution—Votes of the Town—Epping in 1804—Industrial Pursuits—Masonic, etc—List of Representatives from 1775–1882—Military Record—Soldiers of the War of the Rebellion.

THE town of Epping lies in the northeastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Nottingham and Lee; on the east by New Market, South New Market, and Exeter; on the south by Brentwood and Fremont; and on the west by Raymond and Nottingham.

The surface of the town is rolling and the soil generally fertile. Epping originally formed a portion of Exeter, and the first settlements were among the earliest in the State.

Petition for Parish.—In 1741 the population and taxable property had increased to such an extent that the settlement considered itself of sufficient importance for incorporation into a separate parish, and on the 15th of January, 1741, the following petition for a parish was presented to the General Court:

To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr Governor & Commander in Chief in & over His Majestys Province of New Hampshire in New England. The Honble His Majesty's Council & House of Representatives in General Court Convened.

The Humble Petition of Sundry Inhabitants of the North Westerly Part of the Town of Exeter in said Province Shews.

That your Petitioners being Settled in the aforesaid part the said Town Labour under Great Difficulties in attending the Public Worship of God by Reason of the Distance & badness of the Way to the Meeting House Most of em living More than seven miles from it, & some above nine, so that many Persons in their Families can attend the Public Worship but seldom.

[1] The editor acknowledges his indebtedness to ex-Governor Benjamin F. Prescott for much valuable assistance, which has greatly lessened his labors in the preparation of the history of Epping.

That being most of them new Settlers (tho' upon good land) are not able to maintain a Minister among themselves while they are Subjected to & actually pay their proportion to the maintenance of the Gospel & other Charges in the Town.

That a considerable Parish might be set off from the said Town by the following Metes & Bounds v'z. Beginning at the North West Corner of Exeter & from thence running South 29 Deg. W. partly by Nottingham and partly by Chester line four miles and an half & from thence to extend carrying that breadth of four miles and an half East & by South till it comes to the head line of New Market Parish being bounded North'ly partly by Nottingham & partly by Dover Line and Easterly partly by New Market & partly by Exeter the said four miles & an half being something Broader than New Market & so extending a little beyond it upon Exeter which would Comprehend your Petitioners Estates & yet leave a Large and able Parish at the Town below 'em (which would hardly miss 'em) And tho' they are but few & Poor in Comparison of the rest of the Town yet they would Gladly bear the charge of Supporting the Gospel among themselves were they Exonerated from that & other Town Charges & duties in the other part of the Town—But as the aforesaid Bounds Comprehends a Tract of very Good Land they have reason to think from that as well as by experience that they shall Increase in number every year & Especially when accommodated better with respect to the Public Worship.

That a Parish Incorporated by the aforesaid Boundaries with the usual Privileges & Immunities would be a Considerable means of Cultivating & Improving a large Tract of Land which is now unsubdued, inasmuch as People will be thereby Encouraged to go out & Settle there, & the Public in General as well as the said Town in Particular Benefited thereby.

Wherefore your Petitioners Pray This Honble Court would Please to take the Premises under Consideration and Grant that they may be Incorporated into a Parish with the usual Parish powers & Privileges by the Metes and bounds aforesaid & Exonerated from paying to the Support of the Minister of the Town & other Town charges & duties that so they may support & Maintain the Gospel a school &c. among themselves with more conveniency for themselves & Families—Or in such other manner as this Honble Court in their Great Wisdom & Goodness shall think proper & your Petitioners as in Duty Bound Shall Ever pray &c.

Jacob Smith	James Rundlet
David Laurens	John Rowell
James Norris Jun.	Joseph Avery
Samuel Elkins Jun.	Joseph Norris
Elias Smith	Jonathan Rundlet
John Elkins	Joel Judkins
Daniel Elkins	Nathan Samborn
Jonathan Morris Jun.	Samuel Smith
Jonathan Smith	Elezar Elkins
Ithiel Clifford	Jeremiah Elkins
Joseph Gorden	Caleb Gillman
John Carty ?	Israel Gillman
Timothy Morgen	Jacob Sanborn
Jeremiah Prescut	John Sear
Richard Sanborn	Israel Shaperd
Simon Garlon	Hezakiah Swain
Job Rowell	James Chase
James Norris	Daniel Lad
Jonathan Gidden	Joseph Malom
John Hall	Benjamin Poter
Theophilus Wodley	Jonathan Foulsham
Jeradiah Blacke	Ebenezer Marden
Joseph Blake	John Norris
Benjamin Rolings	Jonathan Norris
George Been	John Folintown
Nathan Hoight	Jeremiah Prescut Jun.
Samuel Norris	Joseph Edgley
Samuel Elkins	Moses Rolings.

In the House of Representatives Jan 15th 1741 The within Petition Read and Voted That the Petitioners forthwith Serve the Select Men of Exeter with a Coppy of the Petition and the Votes thereon—That the Town of Exeter may appeare at the Gen^{al} Court or Assembly next Tuesday fortnight to Shew Cause (if any they have) why the prayer of the Petition may not be granted—And if the General Court or Ass^{m} Shall not be then sitting, Then to appeare the Third day of the Sitting of the next Sessions of Genl Assembly.

James Jeffry Cle Ass^{m}

In Council Jan 21 1741–2
Read & Concurrd
Richd Waldron Sec
Jan 21 1741–2.
Assented to B. Wentworth

In the House of Representatives Feb. the 2^{d} 1741 The within Petitioners were heard and the dellegates from the Town of Exeter and they agreed that the Bound shall be as followeth viz. to begin at Durham Line at the North West corner of the p'ish of New Market and from thence Bounding on the head Line of said New Market to the South west Corner of the same, and from thence to run South ab^{t} twenty nine degrees West parallel with the head Line of the Town of Exeter Extending to half the breadth of the Township of Exeter from Durham Line aforesaid and from thence to run West & by north to the Midle of the head Line of the Town of Exeter and from thence to bound upon Chester and Nottingham to the North West corner of Exeter and from thence bounding East & by South on Nottingham & Durham to the first bounds.

Therefore Voted that the prayer of the Petition be granted & that they be set off by the Bounds aforesaid and have all powers within themselves as any

Town within this Province Keeping & supporting an Orthodox Minister to preach among them (excepting the Choice of Represent^{ves}) and untill they shall have liberty to have one among themselve they have liberty to Joyn with the Town of Exeter in the choice of Men to Represent the Town as usuall and that they pay their Proportion of the charge of such Representatives and that they be not Exempted from paying any charge of the Town of Exeter that has already been assest upon them and that they have Liberty to bring in a Bill Accordingly.

James Jeffrey Cler. Ass^{m}

In Council Feb. 3, 1741–2

Read and concurred

Richd Waldron Secy.

Feb. 3, 1741–2

Assented to

B Wentworth

Whereas there is a Petition preferred to the General Court by the northwesterly part of this town to be incorporated into a Parish & s^{d} Court have Ordered s^{d} Petitioners to Serve the Selectmen with a Copy of s^{d} Petition that the town of Exeter may appear at the General Court on Tuesday the Second of Feb^{ry} next to Show Cause if any they have why the Prayer of s^{d} Petition may not be Granted—These are therefore to Notify all the Freeholders and other Inhabitants belonging to the town of Exeter to assemble themselves together at the town house in Exeter on Monday the first day of February next at one of the clock afternoon then and there to choose two or more fit persons to represent this town in General Assembly if they see fit to make answer to the above Mentioned Petition in Behalfe of the town of Exeter.

Dated at Exeter Jany ye 23^{d} 1741–2

Thomas Deane
Nathl Webster } Selectmen
Josiah Gilman

A true Copy Attest Elisha Odlin town clerk

At a meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the town of Exeter holden at the town house in s^{d} Exeter Feby 1st 1741–2

1 Voted Samuel Gilman Esqr Moderator of s^{d} Meeting

2 Voted That two men be chosen to make answer to the Petition preferr'd to the General Court or assembly by the Northwesterly part of the town with power to act before s^{d} Court on behalf of the town as they shall think proper.

3 Voted That Samuel Gilman Esqr & Lieut Theophilus Smith be thee two men for the End afores^{d}

A true Copy Attest Elisha Odlin town Clerk

Petition of the Inhabitants of Epping for men to protect them.

To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr Governour and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesties Province of New Hampshire and the Honble His Majesties Council and House of Representatives for said Province in General Assembly Convened

Humbly Sheweth the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Epping in s^{d} Province that your Petitioners are Sensible of the weak and Defenceless State of the Town of Nottingham which Lies on our Border—That the Inhabitants there Seem very much Discouraged Insomuch that Some are Removed and others are about Removing out of Town. That if that Settlement should Break up this Parish with Part of New Market and Durham will become Frontiers which we of ourselves Shall not we fear be able to Defend and the Enemy who will be much Incouraged will have near access to the very Bowells of the Province which may Possibly have very Fatal Consequences.

We Do therefore by these Presents Humbly Request your Excellency and Honours to take the Premises with other Reasons that may occur into your wise Consideration and if it appear Proper make Provision for and send to said Town of Nottingham to be Kept there for their Safeguard and Defence—Such a number of Men as may be needful for that Purpose and as that Town is very much Exposed we Humbly Presume that a much Larger number will be necessary for that End than has been allowed them in years Past, and as the Common Road between Red Oak Hill so called and Nottingham is very Dangerous to Pass we Would Request that a Small Scout of Men May be sent to the named Gareson on Pantuckaway road to scout from thence to Sanborns Garrison when not wanted for that to Guard the People at s^{d} Garrisons May it Pleas Your Excellency and Honours it appears to us that our Safety in a Great Measure Depends upon the Safety of Nottingham which we Hope you will Effectually Provide for and we shall Esteem it as an Instance of your Paternal Care not only of Nottingham but of your Petitioners also who as in Duty Bound shall Ever Pray &c.

Edward Stevens	Elias Smith
Jonathan Foulsom	Jeremiah Prescut
Benjamin Rawlings	William Prescut
David Page	Abraham Brown
Richard Samborn	John Rowell
Nathan Samborn	John Page
Jonathan Keesey	James Whidden
Joseph Goodhue	Joseph Emory
Onisipherous Hage	Joseph Cass
Joseph Edgerly	Ezekiel Brown
John Elkins	Abraham Folsom
Daniel Elkins	Jonathan Smith
Samuel Elkins	Jonathan Rundlet
Robert Hinkson	Eleazer Elkins
John Hinkson	Jeremiah Elkins
John Dudley	Is'rel Blak
Moses Hoyt	Joseph Blak
James Chase	Jediah Blake
Jacob Freese	Jeremiah Prescot

John Prescut	John Manten
William Eaton	Daniel Manten
Jonathan Gliden	Ebenezer Manten
Joseph Noris	Caleb Gillman
Moses Noris	Israel Gillman
John Noris	John Morison

Epping March 5th 1747

In Council March 8th 1747

read & ordered to be sent down to ye Honble House

Theod Atkinson Secr

Documentary History.—*Petition in reference to the laying out of a highway.*—To His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesties Province of New Hampshire and the Honll His Majesties Council and House of Representatives for Said Province.

The Petition of John Dudley of Epping in Said Province Yeoman Humbly Sheweth That the Committee appointed to Lay out Lands in this Parish where they thought Proper Left Land for High Ways but as they were not then well Acquainted with the Suitableness or how they would Accommodate the Settlers there being then no Settlements made Some of them are found by Experience to be very Inconvenient Particularly one which was so ordered as to Separate a Strip of Land Ten Rods wide and Half a Mile Long of the Southerly part of my Land from the Rest which the Select Men without Due Consideration Did afterwards Return by the Persuasion of Some others but Since the Settlements in the Northerly Part of the Parish are Increasing and no way to them it Seems to appear to all to be much more Convenient and there is much Better Ground for a way on the North Side of my Land Next to Capt Israel Gilmans Land and this the Parish being fully made Sensible of Did at a Legal Meeting by a vote manifest their Desire that the Same might be Altered as aforesaid which as it would be for my Advantage as well as for the Publick Good has Enduced me in this Manner Humbly to Petition your Excellency and Honors that by your Authority the aforesaid way may be Stopd or Shut up, and that a highway in Lieu of it may be Laid Through my Land Next to Capt Gilmans as aforesaid and your Petitioner as in Duty Bound Shall Ever Pray &c.

John Dudley.

Epping March ye 26th, 1747.

Rating the Wild Land.—At our yearly meting hild in Epping on mondey the Ninth Day of march in year 1747 then voted that Capn Isreal Gillman Shuld be the man to under take in the behallf of the sd paresh to Carey in a pertition to the General Cort in order to Get the wild land rated

David Lawarns par Clark.

Parish Taxes for 1748.—

Pro of New Hampshire } To his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr Commander in cheife in & over his Majesties province of the New Hampshire & his Honourable Counsell and House of Representatives now mett, whereas there was an act past in this his Majesties Court in the year 1747 that all the Lands in the parish of Epping should be taxed in order to Enable the Inhabitants to Build a Meeting House, purchase a parsonage, and Build a house for the minister of ye Gospel, and Likewise By Said act the Select men are obliged to Lay an account of the Disposall of Said money Before your Honrs annually or Forfeit Said Money, wee therefore the Subscribers would Lett your Honours Know that there was no money Raised upon Said Lands in ye year 1747 By Reason of the War that Summer which was a hindrance to Runing Lines Between other towns and measuring grants, which was Necessary in order to make Said Rate, But in the year 1748 wee the Subscribers have made Said Rate and Disposed of the Same as followeth,

Money Raised Two Hundrid & fifty Seven pounds four Shillins 257, 4,0

Copies out of the propriators Records	11, 1,0
Running the Lines Betwext other towns and Said parish	47,11,2
Makeing Rates	4,03,0
Advertiseing	12,03,0
Collecting	15, 0,0
Expence and makeing up accounts with ye Constable	14,07,0

The Remainder of the money By a Vote of the parish paid toward Building a house for our Revnd Minister.

Dated at Epping this Eighteenith day of June Anno Domini 1749

Ezekiel Brown
Nathan Samborn
Benja Baker
John page
} Select Men.

Changing the Highway.—At our yearly meting hild in the Parish of Epping on mondey ye 1 Day of march in ye 1747 thare was a cleare Vote Past in sd meting that the high Way that is Laid out throwe Nicklas Dudley Land for Robert hinkson by the Select man of sd paresh and Now we think it will be most servesabel for the Pubilick to Remove the sd way betweén Capn Israel Gillmans Land and sd Dudleys Land over the Redoak hill A true Coppey Given out by me David Lawrans Parish Clark.

Trouble in the Enlistment of Men for the War of the Revolution.—

State of New Hampshire } To the Honourable Counsel and House of Rep-
Rockingham ss } resentatives Now Setting in Exeter in the County of Rockingham in the State of New Hampshire may it Please your Honors your Humble Petitioners Humbly Shews that the Honourable Nicholas Gilman Esqr Collonel of the 4th Rigement of milities in the County of Rockingham has Sent forth his orders to the Several Captains of the Companys in Eppin in said

County under his Command Requireing them forth with to Inlist or Draft ten Able Bodied and Effective men out of their Companys being their Proportion of Six hundred men &c and Pursuance to said orders the Said Captains exerted themselves in the Best way and manner they Posabley Could in order to Procure Said ten men but Could not engage them—by Reason that the Said Captains has been very much obstructed by one Capt Ezekiel Worthing of Eppin aforesaid for that whereas the said Worthing have entered the next State and have undertaken to Inlis a Number of men in their Service and accordingly have returned back to Eppin and have Inlisted twelve men all belonging to Eppin aforesaid and the said Worthing Says that it is now in his Power to hurt Eppin and that he means to do it if it is to the Velue of a hundred thousand dollars and will Inlist as many men as he Can in Eppin for the use and Service of another State and many other Injeries and hard Speeches the said Worthing have uttered against the town of Eppin and against the Government of this State which is to the great damage of the town of Eppin in Supporting Common Cause that we are now ingaged in and in Consideration of the ill treatment that the town of Eppin have Received from the Said Worthing—we the Subscribers Humbly pray your Honours will be Pleased to take this our Petition under your wise Consideration and examine into the facts Set forth in this our Humble Petition against the Said Ezekiel Worthing—as we are in duty Bound and ever Pray—Epping June ye 23rd A.D. 1780

William Coffin } Selectmen
Abraham Perkins } of Eppin

The Lottery Bridge.—

State of New Hampshire } To the Hon^{bl} Council and House of Representatives for Said State in General assembly Conven'd A.D 1780 at Portsmouth 21st october

Humbly Shew We the Subscribers freeholders and Inhabitants of the town of Epping in S^{d} State, that Newmarkett and Stratham Lottery Bridge So Called is now become ruinous and almost impassable and unless Speedily Repaired the great Expence of building it, and great Benefit & Convenience the Public Might Still Receive therefrom, will be entirely Lost, As the Bridge was Built by Lottery for the Public advantage and as no particular Towns are chargeable with the Repairs thereof your Petitioners humbly conceive that a Lottery for the Repair of Said Bridge would be found the most elegible way Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray, that your Honours would as in Some cases you have, granted a Lottery for that purpose or that the Same bridge may be Supported in future at the Charge of the County of Rockingham or in Such other Manner as your Wisdom may dictate and your Petitioners as in Duty bound will ever pray

Jonth Eliot	Zebulon Edgerly
Jeremiah Sanborn	John folsom
Jonathan Meloon	Nathaniel Mansfield
Samuel Veazey	William Gill
David Jewett	Samuel Jewett
Timothy Jones	Moses Dalton
Tristram Samborn	John Barker
James Johnson	Thomas Harley
Simon Drake	Simon Derborn
Moses Coffin	Phinehas Blake
Josiah Tilton	Thomas Rawlins
Brad^{r} Gilman	Joseph Hodgdon
Samuel Gilman	Jonathan Rawlins
Benjn Johnson	Joseph Witcher
Daniel Sanborn	

State of New Hampshire } To Timothy Chamberlin of Exeter yeoman Pursuant to a Vote of Council & Assembly. Thereby require you forthwith to Apprehend & bring before the General Assembly of this State Capt Seth Fogg of Epping to the end that said Fogg may be examined concerning some illibiral reflections cast by him of said General Assembly, & if need be to require assistance in Executing said Business. Given under my hand & Seal at Exeter the 23^{d} of June 1780

M Weare President

State of New Hampshire } June 23^{d} 1780 Pursuant to the within order of Court I have taken the Body of the named Capt Seth Fogg and have bro't him before the General Assembly

Timothy Chamberlain.

Petition for the Commission of William Plumer as Justice of the Peace.—To his Excellency Mesech Weare Esq and the Honorable Council of the State of New Hampshire—

Your Petitioners freeholders and Inhabitants of the town of Epping impresed with a sence of the importance of having A sufficient number of civil Officers in the Town & of these officers being properly Qualified to discharge there duty with honor to themselves & advantage to the Community do humbly pray that your Excellency & Honors would Grant a Commission of Justice of the peace to William Plumer of this town Whome We humbly Conceive is Qualified for the Office—and your petitioners as in Duty bound shall Ever pray &c.

Epping Jany 27th 1781.

Reuben osgood	Jonathan thu . . . .
Wm Rowell	Henry Pike
Benj^{a} Clark	John Rowell
Thomas Norris	Benj^{a} Hoit
James Norris	Stephen Clark
Phinehas Fogg	Chase Crocket
John Blake	Simon tole
Nathan Sandborn	Ebenezer Straw
Jacob Freese	David Rallense
Nathan Go Prescut	Wm Straw
John Prescot	John Carr Jr
Benjamin Brown	Chase osgood

Theophilus Blake	Ebenezer Swane
Abraham Brown Ju[r]	William osgood
Jeremy Smith	Jon[a] Clark
Joseph Bartlet	James Rundlet Jun
James Norris ye 3d	Josiah Stearns Jun
Joshua Lane	Jonathan Prescott
Sanders Carr	John Page
Henry Sanborn	Joseph Shepard
Simon Fogg	Jonathan Chase
James Chase	James Rundlet 3d
James Rundlet	Samuel Prescott
micah Prescot	Stephen Prescot
Jonathan prescot Jr	Nathaniel Brown
Dudley Gordon	Simon Dearborn
Benjamin Dearborn	Jonathan Gordon
Thomas Calley	Wm Lowrey
Robert Clark	Jonathan Eliot
Seth Fogg	Nathaniel Smith
Simon Dearborn Jr	Gordon Freese
John Towl Jr	Paul Ladd
Levi Tilton	Thomas Drake
Ebenezer Blake	Jonathan fifield
Benjamin Rallens	Josiah Chase
Caleb Fogg	Joseph Blake
John Carr Sen	Benaiah Dow
Enoch osgood	Eliphalet Norris

Wm. Plumer again Commissioned as Justice of the Peace.—To his Excellency Mesech Weare Esq[r] and the Honorable Council of the State of New Hampshire your petitioners the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Town of Epping Impressed with a sence of the Importance of having a Sufficient number of Civil Officers in the Town, & of these Officers being properly qualified to discharge their Duty with Honour to themselves & Advantage to the Community; Do Humbly pray that your Excellency & Honors would grant a Commission of Justice of the Peace to William Plumer of this Town, whom we humbly conceive is qualifyed for that Office. And your Petitioners as in Duty bound Shall ever pray.

Epping February 1 1785

Robert Judkins	Josiah Clark
Samuel Haley	David Folsom
thomas Burley	Jonathan Barker
Job Parsons	John Shaw
Ebenezer Currier Jun	Timothy Jones
Lyford Dow	John Barker Jun[r]
Nathan Ladd	Eliphelet Peas
John Page	Stephen Clark Jun
Tristram Samborn	Daniel Dow
Ebenezer Currier	Winthrop folsom
Brackit Johnston	John Barker
Gordon Burley	Daniel Sanborn
Nathaniel Parsons	Simon Johnson

Petition for the Commission of David Lawrence, Jr., as Justice of the Peace.—To his Excellency the President and the Honorable the Council of the State of New Hampshire.

The Subscribers Your Petitioners—Humbly Shew That as the appointment of Civil Officers is now taking place, they have no doubt but your Excellency's Honors, will accept the information of Neighbors in a matter of such importance.

That they wish to see Magistrates appointed who will faithfully serve the public, & be respected by the people. They do not mean to dictate but they beg leave to mention to your Excellency and Honors David Lawrance Jun[r] of Epping as a person suitable to sustain the Office of a Justice of the peace, that his character and conduct tend to make him respected among them.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Excellency & Honors that the said David may be appointed to that Office, if he shall by you be thought worthy.

And as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

Jonathan Eliot	Samuel brown
Stephen Clifford	Samuel Wilkinson
Henry Sanborn	Eliphalet Calley
Joel Judkins	Benjamin Dearborn
J Rundlet	Thomas
Semeon Towle	Jacob Blasdel
Boad T. Cilley	Samuel Jewett
Thomas Robinson	Reuben French
Richard Elkins	John Prescott
Daniel Sanborn	Simon Dearborn
Daniel tilton	John Pike
W[m] Hook	Enoch Coffin
Winthrop Dow	Benjamin Clifford
Theop[h] Stevens	Andrew Hanson
Joshua Lane	Joseph French
Joseph Taylor	Josiah Tilton
Samuel Parsons	Jeremiah Sanborn
Jonathan Cilley	Nathaniel Brown
Noah Robinson	Solomon French
benj Norris	John page
Benj[a] Hoit	Robert Clark
Josua Brown jr	Joel Parsons
John Chase Jr	Benjamin Johnson Jr
John Pease	Nehemiah Wheeler
John Carr	William Morrill
James Norris ye 3d	Nathaniel mafield
Gordon Freese	thomas Towl
James Norris J[r]	Simon Dearborn Junr
Jonathan Robinson	Jeremy Smith
Joseph Jennes	Phineas Fogg
William Barton	Stephen Clerk
Jonathan Prescott	Moses Davis
Samuel Morrill jr	

Polls of 1783.—

State of New Hampshire Rockingham *ss.*

Pursuant to an Order of the General Court requiring the number of the Male Polls of twenty-one years of age & upwards paying for themselves a Poll Tax; the Selectmen of Epping according to there best judg-

ment find that there is in said town of Epping two hundred & sixty Polls of the above description—

Epping Dec 1st 1783

Seth Fogg
David Lawrence
Wm Plumer
} Selectmen of Epping.

Incorporation.—The town of Epping was incorporated Feb. 12, 1741.

The first town-meeting was held in 1741, at the house of James Norris, when the following officers were chosen: Moderator, Jacob Smith; Clerk, Samuel Smith; Constable, Samuel Norris; Selectmen, Jacob Smith, Samuel Elkins, and Nathan Sanborn; Gaugers, James Norris and Jonathan Rundlet; Tithingman, Ebenezer Mardin; Surveyors of Highways, Richard Sanborn and David Lawrence; Haywards, Jacob Sanborn and Joel Judkin.

There were also various committees appointed beside the above.

First Rate List.—The following is the first parish rate list:

	£	s.	d.
Ebenezer Marden	4	6	2
Thomas Rawlings	1	14	6
John Elkins	2	8	1
Robert Barker	0	5	9
David Hains	0	3	10
Olney Harvey	0	9	7
Ebenezer Bean	0	5	6
Jonathan Robinson	0	3	10
John Rowel	3	9	5
Samuel Brown	0	3	10
Joseph Annes	2	11	9
Nicholas Dudley	0	3	10
Jonathan Norris	3	9	0
Job Rowel	2	15	7
Joseph Cilley	0	9	7
Noah Barker	0	5	9
Samuel Elskin	2	7	0
Daniel Elskin	1	18	4
Jeremiah Been	0	2	0
Jonathan Gilman	1	10	0
Joel Gilman	0	13	6
Abraham Foulsham	1	3	3
Benjamin Foulsham	1	1	6
John Foulsham	0	1	6
Peter Gillman's mill	0	7	6
Ezekiel Gillman's mill	0	3	3
Caleb Gillman's mill	0	7	6
Moses Swart's mill	0	15	0

Ear-Marks.—The following are specimens of the ear-marks used in the early days to distinguish sheep and cattle: John Page's mark was a crop "off the right ear and half-crop off the under side of the left ear." Ebenezer Mornson's mark was a crop off the left ear and a "hapney on the upper side of the right ear," while Jonathan Elliot's mark was a half-crop in the under side of the right ear and a slit in the end of the left.

Selectmen in 1776.—The following were selectmen in 1776: Abraham Perkins, Seth Fogg, and Enoch Coffin.

In 1774 one hundred and forty-four people were taxed for the support of the gospel.

Revolutionary War.—At the breaking out of hostilities in 1775 Epping was the sixth or seventh town in population in New Hampshire. A large number of her citizens entered the service, but it is impossible to give a correct list, owing to the imperfectness of the records. Such names, however, as have appeared in the searches for information in reference to this town are here given. In an account of the census of the town taken in October, 1775, the enumerators then report "sixty-one in the war." It can safely be said that the whole number during the war was much larger. The men from this town were in all the conspicuous battles of the Revolution, and performed gallant service in securing the independence of the country: Edmund Chapman, John Shaw, Samuel Veazey, Simon Dearborn, Joseph Palmer, John Morden Johnson, Robert Clark, Josiah Towle, Dudley Gilman, Joseph Chapman, William Kelley, James Waymouth, Joseph Bean, Nathaniel Pearsons, John Clark, Joseph French, Simeon Haines, Ebenezer Currier, Gordon Freeze, David Page, Levi Morrill, Abner Clough, Jabez French, James Sanborn, John Wadley, Abraham Brown, Francis Chambers, Jonathan Killey, William Brown, Nathaniel French, David Fullonton, William Page, Samuel Prescott, Simon Winslow, John Stearns, William Mellen, John Tucker, Jonathan Perkins, James Norris, Jonathan Sanborn, William Haines, Jeremiah Robinson, Ebenezer Hoeg, Benjamin Perkins.

At the town-meeting held in November, 1774, it was voted "that the parish of Epping would Give and Bestow to the poor people in Boston thirty pounds lawful money," and Nehemiah Wheeler was appointed a committee to carry said donation to Boston and take receipts for the same.

Jan. 2, 1775, David Lawrence, Abraham Perkins, Enoch Coffin, Capt. James Norris, and Lieut. Seth Fogg were appointed deputies to attend a congress held at Exeter, to join the other deputies in this province that shall then be convened to choose delegates to the Continental Congress to be held in Philadelphia.

At the same meeting it was also voted that the deputies "Be a Committee to Receive a Quantity of powder from the Committee at Exeter, and Give their Receipt for it in Behalf of the Parish."

Capt. Stephen Clarke, Capt. Joseph Prescott, Capt. Joseph Chandler, Ensign Daniel Gourding, Cornet Theophilus Stevens, Dr. Ebenezer Pike, Simon Dearborn, Lieut. Daniel Barber, Ensign Chase Osgood, and Qr.-mr. Nathan G. Prescott, with the five deputies mentioned above, were appointed a committee of inspection and correspondence.

At a meeting held March 11, 1776, it was voted that "Those men that went on Thursday or Friday to the Lexington Fight should have Three Shillings per Day for Four Days."

Also voted "that those men that went to work upon the Foarts upon Pisscatique River should be paid two shillings per day."

June 9, 1777, the following committee was chosen to "make up the Proportion of Men Sent for To Epping To Joine the Continental Army, viz.: Maj. Stephen Clark, Capt. Daniel Gordon, Capt. Seth Fogg."

In the following year another committee for the same purpose was formed, consisting of Capt. Daniel Gordon, Lieut. Chase Osgood, and Cornet Abraham Perkins.

In 1779 a committee was chosen to "Receive & Adjust the amo^{tt} as services that each inhabitante of said Epping hath Done in Caring on the present warr with Great Britain." This committee consisted of Josiah Norris, Seth Fogg, Enoch Coffin, Lieut. Simon Dearborn, and Daniel Folsom.

SIGNERS OF THE ASSOCIATION TEST IN EPPING.

John Prescott.
Abraham Perkins.
Abraham Folsom.
Benjamin Brown.
Jonathan Cilley.
Jonathan Meloon.
Seth Fogg.
Benjamin Dearborn.
Jonathan Philbrick.
Samuel Plumer.
his
Ezekiel × Clough.
mark.
David Lawrence.
Mark Howe.
Benjamin Smith, jr.
Benjamin Page.
Jon^{a} Clark, jun.
Abram Perkins, jun.
Josiah Edgerly.
Jonathan Rundlett.
Samuel Hunt.
Joseph Gale.
James Norris.
Benjamin Brown, jr.
Josiah Folsom.
Eliphalet Cally.
Ezekiel Brown.
Brad. Gilman.
Daniel Gordon.
Wm Coffin.
Abraham Brown, Jr.
Samuel Smith.
Simeon Noris.
Nehemiah Wheeler.
Joseph Prescott.
Benjamin Clifford.
David Lowel.
Jonathan Winslow.
Jacob Forss?
Joseph Blake.
Philip Harvy.
Jonathan Clark.
John Rowell.
Thomas Cauley.
John Cauley.
Simon Drake.
Edward Laurans.
Abraham Brown.
Joseph Chandler.
Samuel Shaw.
Richard Shaw.
Ebenezer Connor?
Ezra Straw.
John Straw.
Samuel Dearborn.
John Shurburn.
Richard Shurburn.
Jonathan Prescott.
Jonathan Calley.
William Crocket.
Moses Davis.
Saml Clark.
Benj^{a} Dockum.
Jonathan Eliot.
Josiah Smith.
David Hanes.
Daniel Barber?
Moses Dalton.
David Folsom.
Levi French.
Josiah Tilton.
Benj^{a} Dow.
Daniel Dow.
John Chapman.
Edmund Chapman.
Benj^{a} Smith.
Edward Sanbon.
Daniel Sanborn.
Benj. Johnson.
Benjamin Johnson.
Timothy Jones.
Isaac Dimond.
Jeremiah Sanborn.
Jacob Blasdel.
Chandler Sanborn.
Josiah Chase.
Joseph Chandler.
Theophilus Blake.
Benjamin Dearborn.
Chase Osgood.
Jacob Freese, Jun.
Nathaniel Sanborn.
Ebenezer Dow.
Jonathan Fifield.
Hezekiah Clifford.
James Osgood.
Joseph Taylor.
Daniel Randlet.
Richard Clifford.
Nichols Robinson.
David Norris.
Thomas Calley, Jr.
Joseph Prescott.
Samuel Morrill.
James Rundlet.
Jonathan Chase.
James —— ——?
Sargent Huse.
Sam Morrill.
Ebenezer Fisk.
Jacob Freese.
Paul Lad.
John Page.
Ebenezer Blake.
Benj. Rowlings.
Jonathan Thomas.
Thomas Robinson.
Joseph Edgerly.
Zebulon Edgerly.
William Gill.
Nathan Gove Prescut.
Darbon Blake.
Philip Kelley.
Samuel Parsons.
Ezekiel Hook.
John Lunt.
Frances Jones.
Joshua Brown.
James Rundlet.
Wm Dawlin.
Jeremiah Prescott.
Simon Dearborn.
Job Parsons.
James Sanborn.
Joseph French.
Abraham Tilton.
Enoch Coffin.
Phineas Fogg.
Rubben Osgood.
John Gilman.
Jacob Rundlet.
Robart Judkins.
Chas. Crockett.
Joseph Mason.
John Towle, jr.
Josiah Randlet.
Josiah Norris.
John Chapman, jr.
Oliver Morrill.
Gould French.
James Chase, Jun.
James Johnson.
Ebenezer Straw.
Josiah Towl.
John Marden.
William Straw.
Ezra French.
Seth Tash?
Jethro B. Tilton.
Barzilla French.
Moses Coffin.
John Pike.
John Bartlett.
Samuel Connor.
John Towl.
Simeon Robinson.
Thomas Burley.
Micah Prescut.
Jonathan Ferren.
John Ferren.
Benj. Clarke.
Samuel Veasey.
Robart Cross.
Simon Johnson.
Jonathan Robinson, Jr.
Robart Wille.
Benjamin Dockum, Jr.
Joseph Dudley.
Beniah Dow.
Jacob Swain.
Winthrop Dow.
Theophilus Stevens.
Theophilus Stevens, Jr.
John Pease.
Jonathan Robinson.
Stephen Clifford.
James J. Wadleigh.
John Perkins, Jr.
John Lyford.
Henry Wiggin.
Thomas Wiggin.
Thomas Wiggin, Jr.
his
Jonathan × Kinston.
mark.
Stephen Clark.
David Perkins.
Jacob Clark.
Moses Page.
James Chase.
David Lawrence, Jr.
Samuel French.
Paul Ladd, Jun—
Nathan Swain.
Pain Blake.
Jedediah Blake.
John Carr.
John Carr, Jr.
Benj^{a} Smart.
Nathan Sanborn.
Nathan Sanborn, Jr.
James Norris ye 4th.

Agreeable to the Within association paper we have Shewn it to the Inhabitants and those persons whose names are underwritten are persons that Refuse to sighn the same—209.

SETH FOGG. } Selectmen
ENOCH COFFIN. } of
ABRAHAM PERKINS. } Epping.

John Barker.
Jonathan Barker.
Thomas Drake.
Robert Blake.
Joseph Shepard.
Robert Smith.
Nathaniel Ladd.
Josiah Roberson.
James Randlet, jun.
Thomas Norris.
Benj^{a} Morgan. 11.

The "American Gazetteer," published in Boston in 1804, contains the following concerning Epping:

"*Epping*, a post town in Rockingham Co., N. Hampshire, taken from the N. W. part of Exeter, and incorporated in 1741. It contains 1121 inhabitants, 6 miles N. W. from Exeter, and 23 W. of Portsmouth." It had the distinction of being a "post town." This was a common phrase in these old gazetteers, and indicated that the privilege of a post-office was enjoyed by the citizens, which was not the case with those of every town.

In the life of the late Governor and United States

Senator William Plumer, of this town, by his son, the late Hon. William Plumer, Jr., we find the following paragraph in a letter to Judge Jeremiah Smith, giving an account of his (Mr. Plumer's) election as Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, June 11, 1797: "The mail going from this place [Concord] but once a week is a sufficient excuse for my not writing you sooner." In a foot-note by the author we find the following statement: "My father's letters were usually ten or twelve days in reaching him from Philadelphia. There was then no Post Office in Epping, and he sent nine miles to Exeter for his letters and papers, which at a later period were brought to him by a post rider once a week."

Epping now has four post-offices within its limits. Besides the one at the Centre, there is one at each of the localities designated by their names respectively as East, West, and North Epping.

The "Gazetteer" above referred to gives Epping, from the census of 1800, 1121 inhabitants. But if we examine the census reports farther back we shall find there had been a considerable loss. In 1767, thirty years before the date of Governor Plumer's letter above referred to, the town had 1410 people in it, and six years later, 1773, there were 1648, making it the fourth town in population in Rockingham County,—Exeter then 1741, Londonderry, 2399, and Portsmouth, 4466. There was a loss from this time till the census of 1800, after which there was a gain during each decade till 1850, when we had a population of 1663, which was the largest we have ever had. In 1870 we receded again to 1270, a loss in two decades of 398. This embraces the war period, and was a time of general decrease in farming towns, and rapid growth in manufacturing centres. Present population (census of 1880) is 1536, and shows a gain during the last ten years, which is owing to the introduction of the shoe manufacturing business, and increased railroad facilities by the construction of the Nashua and Rochester line. And yet the town has less population than at a period some time previous to the date of Governor Plumer's letter, when there was no post-office nearer than Exeter, with a mail once a week.

Shoe Manufacturers.—Among the early manufacturers of shoes in this town were Benjamin M. Smith and Dudley Norris. Their operations were small as compared with subsequent establishments. These manufacturers carried on the business but a short time. Benjamin M. Smith had associated with him his sons Rufus H. and Aaron, who during their lives were operators in shoes, but not always in this town. In 1870, Col. B. W. Hoyt, a native of Epping, began to manufacture shoes in limited numbers, but finally enlarged his business till he manufactured more than seven thousand cases annually at the time his establishment was burned in the summer of 1880. In the fall of 1882 a new company with a large capital stock was organized through the influence of Col. Hoyt, a new building was erected, and large operations will be carried on in the manufacture of shoes. Bartlett Brothers & Co. in 1881 erected a large and commodious building, and have been manufacturing shoes since that time. Rufus H. Smith & Co., also James C. Corning & Son, have also manufactured many shoes, while giving employment to many hundreds of men, women, and children, and adding largely to the business interests and prosperity of the town.

Brick Business.—The manufacture of brick is now an important enterprise, and has been since 1872. There are now the following who are engaged in the business: Levi Thompson, who owns and operates the old yard, almost within the village limits, where brick have been made for more than sixty years, but in small quantities to supply local demand. Mr. Thompson now manufactures nearly one million a year. George S. Rundlett has an extensive yard near by in the same clay-bank, and manufactures nearly two and one-half millions annually, and William R. Bunker and Robert Brown, also near the village, in three separate yards, manufacture nearly two millions annually. The brick are of superior quality. It is estimated that twenty-five hundred cords of wood are consumed here annually in burning the kilns, and employment is given to many men.

Industrial Pursuits.—The chief occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture, and the growing of apples forms an important industry.

Manufacturing is also carried on somewhat extensively, that of shoes being the largest interest.

The hosiery-mill of F. H. Carpenter, at West Epping, is also a leading interest in the town. This was originally a woolen-mill.

The box-factory owned by Cyrus F. Dow, at West Epping, is also a large concern.

Other manufactures are as follows: woolen-mill, Charles H. Norris; knitting-mill, E. H. Pearson; box-factory, planing- and saw-mills, Charles A. and Henry W. Miles; grist-mill, Charles H. Miles.

Sullivan Lodge, No. 19, F. and A. M.—Columbian Lodge, No. 2, of which this lodge is the successor, was instituted in Lee, probably not far from 1800. It went down, and in 1807 Sullivan Lodge was instituted at Deerfield, with Joseph Mills, Michael McClary, Seth Fogg, John Butler, James H. McClary, Daniel Cilley, Benjamin Moody, William Gordon, Benjamin Butler, John T. Coffin, Samuel Locke, and Simon A. Heath as members. The lodge was subsequently removed to Lee, and in 1869 to Epping. It is now in a prosperous condition, with a membership of seventy-nine.

The following is a list of the Past Masters: Samuel Scales, Israel Bartlett, Henry F. Hopkins, Jonathan Bartlett, George W. Tilton, Hosea B. Burnham, James H. Bartlett, Charles W. Sanborn, and Benjamin W. Hoyt.

The present officers of the lodge are William H.

Glíden, M.; Fred P. Knox, S. W.; Nathaniel G. Plumer, J. W.; W. N. Dow, Treas.; George G. Prescott, Sec.; A. L. True, S. D.; Daniel W. Cate, J. D.; Albert G. Barber, Chaplain; Charles H. Edgerly, Tyler.

The Knights of Honor also have a lodge in this town.

Representatives to the State Legislature.—The list given below contains the names of the representatives to the General Court of the State since the Revolutionary war, and the years in which they served. It is as accurate as could be gathered from records found in different places :

1775. Josiah Stearns.
1776. Nehemiah Wheeler.
1777. Josiah Norris.
1778. Daniel Gordon.
1779–81. Enoch Coffin.
1782–83. Levi Towle.
1784. Seth Fogg.
1785. William Plumer.
1786–87. Jonathan Elliott.
1788. Jonathan Clerk.
1789. None on roll.
1790–92. William Plumer.
1793–97. Jonathan Clerk.
1798–99. William Plumer.
1800–1. William Plumer.
1802–3. Levi Towle.
1804. None elected.
1805–9. Daniel Coffin.
1810. Joseph Shepard.
1811–13. Nathan Bachelder.
1813. William Stearns.
1814. Josiah Hills.
1815. Joseph Shepard.
1816. William Stearns.
1817. None elected.
1818. William Stearns.
1819. William Plumer, Jr.
1820–24. Joseph Edgerley.
1824. William Stearns.
1825. John Dow.
1826–28. Samuel Lawrence.
1828–30. Lawrence Brown.
1830–32. John Dow.
1832–34. Samuel R. Gordon.
1834–36. None elected.
1836–38. James M. Pike.
1838–40. Thomas Willey.
1840–42. Dudley Freeze.
1842–44. Daniel W. Ladd.
1844–46. Nathaniel Bachelder.
1846–48. Nathaniel Morrill, Jr.
1849–51. John P. Chase.
1852–53. George W. Plumer.
1854. Charles L. Godfrey.
1855. James McMurphy.
1856–57. Matthew J. Harvey.
1858–59. John L. Folsom.
1860. George S. Rundlett.
1861. George N. Shepard.
1862. George S. Rundlett.
1863. George N. Shepard.
1864–65. Benjamin S. Clifford.
1866–67. William R. Bunker.
1868–89. Thomas C. Folsom.
1870. James L. Rundlett.
1871–72. James H. Bartlett.
1873–74. Jonathan Bartlett.
1875–76. John Leddy.
1877–78. John O. Edgerley.
1878–79. Herbert F. Norris.
1879–80. Robert Thompson.
1881. Benjamin W. Hoyt.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861–65.

George W. Kendall, Co. H, 1st Regt.; enl. May 3, 1861; disch. Aug. 9, 1861.

George Clough, Co. H, 1st Regt.; enl. May 3, 1861; disch. Aug. 9, 1861.

John F. Mudgitt, Co. H, 1st Regt.; enl. May 3, 1861; disch. Aug. 9, 1861.

Marcus M. Tuttle, Co. C, 2d Regt.; enl. June 1, 1861; disch. Aug. 24, 1861.

Van Buren G. Blye, Co. K, 2d Regt.; enl. June 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; pro. to sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.

William B. Perkins, Co. B, 3d Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp.; pro. to sergt. July 4, 1865; disch. July 20, 1865.

Daniel H. Wiggin, Co. B, 3d Regt.; enl. Feb. 24, 1864; absent, sick, July 20, 1865; no discharge.

Richard Thomas, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; absent, sick, since May 7, 1864; no discharge.

George A. Tarbox, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864.

Woodbury C. Blye, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864; pro. to sergt. Aug. 26, 1864; absent on furlough July 20, 1865; no discharge.

John Grady, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 27, 1864; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

Andy Nolan, Co. E, 5th Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864.

George Smith, Co. H, 5th Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.

John Doherty, Co. B, 5th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.

Stephen L. Hicks, Co. C, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; pro. to corp. Jan. 10, 1865; disch. June 14, 1865.

William Sullivan, Co. E, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1864.

Dudley W. Miles, Co. H, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; disch. April 21, 1864.

Thomas H. Lutheran, Co. I, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; trans. to U. S. Navy Sept. 19, 1864.

James Hoffman, Co. I, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; absent, sick, since July 17, 1865; no discharge.

John Howard, musician, Co. A, 6th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. July 17, 1865.

George Pierce, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864.

George Clark, Co. D, 6th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864.

Isaac Graham, 6th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864.

Moses Anderson, Co. I, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.

William H. Muzzy, Co. I, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 31, 1864; absent, sick, July 17, 1865; no discharge.

James O'Neil, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.

Philip Decowen, Co. E, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 22, 1864.

Dennis Johnson, Co. D, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 8, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865.

Darius Johnson, Co. D, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.

Donald Campbell, Co. E, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 22, 1864; disch. July 20, 1865.

George H. Fogg, Co. K, 7th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; died April 3, 1864.

Almon M. Davis, Co. B, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; disch. July 5, 1862.

Darius D. Johnson, wagoner, Co. D, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; disch. April 22, 1864.

Newell O. Carr, corp., Co. D, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; pro. to sergt. April 22, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut. Dec. 16, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut. April 1, 1864; not mustered; disch. as 2d lieut. May 22, 1864.

Lyman F. Cate, Co. D, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; disch. Jan. 18, 1865.

Oliver B. Hobbs, Co. D, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; disch. July 5, 1862.

Harland P. Higley, Co. D, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; died Nov. 29, 1862.

George W. Kendall, Co. D, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864, Co. A, V. Bat; disch. Oct. 28, 1865.

Charles A. Roberts, Co. D, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; died Nov. 2, 1862.

Charles E. Rogers, Co. D, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; died June 26, 1862.

David Stickney, Co. D, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; disch. Jan. 18, 1865.

Augustus H. Smith, Co. D, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1861; died Sept. 15, 1862.

George B. Willey, Co. D, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; died Nov. 6, 1862.

David G. Kelley, sergt. Co. B, 8th Regt. Vet. Bat.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. Oct. 8, 1865.

Charles J. Simonds, 2d lieut., Co. K, 9th Regt.; enl. Nov. 1, 1864; pro. 1st lieut., Co. A, Feb. 1, 1865; disch. June 10, 1865.

Benjamin H. Perkins, Co. A, 9th Regt.; enl. July 3, 1862; pro. to corp.; absent, sick, at Manchester, N. H., June 10, 1865; no discharge furnished.

John F. Tuttle, Co. A, 9th Regt.; enl. July 3, 1862; wounded June 18, 1864; disch. with loss of all pay May 15, 1865.

James Sinclair, Co. A, 9th Regt.; enl. July 3, 1862; died Oct. 27, 1863.

Horace C. Bacon, capt., Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch June 11, 1864.

George N. Shepard, 1st lieut., Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; pro. capt. May 6, 1864, Co. I; disch. June 4, 1865.

Gilman B. Johnson, 2d lieut., Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; pro. qr.-mr. April 22, 1864; disch. June 4, 1864.

Charles E. Bartlett, sergt., Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. 2d lieut. July 25, 1864; pro. 1st lieut. Feb. 17, 1865; disch. June 4, 1865.

James S. Plumer, sergt., Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died of wounds Dec. 16, 1862.

Charles E. Durant, sergt., Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died Nov. 17, 1862.

Willard Wilson, corp., Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. May 20, 1865.

Thomas F. Caswell, corp., Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to sergt.; died Oct. 30, 1864.

John C. Harvey, corp., Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps, Jan. 15, 1864.'

Andrew J. Coffin, musician, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. principal musician Dec. 26, 1863; disch. June 4, 1865.

Henry S. Durgin, musician, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died Aug. 15, 1863.

Ezekiel B. Brown, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died Dec. 18, 1862.

Frank A. Bartlett, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.

David A. Burnham, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died June 9, 1863.

William F. Caswell, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. V. R. C. March 15, 1864; disch. Aug. 11, 1865.

George E. Caswell, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. sergt.; disch. June 4, 1865.

John F. Gear, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. March 6, 1863.

Nelson Gillingham, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.

George A. Ham, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.

John H. Ham, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

George W. Hopkinson, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. Inv. Corps, Sept. 30, 1863.

Albert Knight, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 3, 1865.

John H. Kennard, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died Nov. 22, 1862.

Jay P. Little, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.

James H. Locke, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 27, 1865.

David N. Merden, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.

George A. Miles, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. March 31, 1864; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.

John S. Osgood, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. June 4, 1865.

Enoch Parks, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.

Charles E. Parks, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.

Charles F. Purrington, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. Feb. 4, 1865.

Joshua W. Purrington, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 30, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.

John D. Purrington, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died Dec. 14, 1862.

Charles A. Shepard, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.

Samuel T. Shepard, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. March 31, 1864; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.

James M. Sleeper, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died Dec. 14, 1862.

Chandler Spinney, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.

Charles F. Stickney, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro to corp.; killed July 12, 1863.

William C. Tarbox, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.

Joseph P. Titcomb, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died March 21, 1864.

Samuel D. Thurston, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died Feb. 28, 1863.

Henry J. Thurston, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died Oct. 12, 1863.

James Thurston, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 30, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.

William H. Towle, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. Feb. 16, 1863.

George W Tuttle, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died Jan. 12, 1864.

Thos. F. Webb, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died Dec. 11, 1864.

John Willey, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. May 17, 1865.

Samuel J. Willey, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. June 4, 1865.

John McDonald, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863; trans. to 6th Regt. June 1, 1865.

Joseph Witham, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. March 17, 1865; trans. to 6th Regt. June 1, 1865.

George H. Chesley, Co. B, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 7, 1863; died July 2, 1864.

Dennis Coleman, 11th Regt.; enl. July 28, 1864.

William Johnson, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863.

William Lowring, 11th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1864.

Walter S. Kelley, sergt. Co. E, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.

Horace C. Paige, corp. Co. E, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.

Joseph Hennel, Co. E, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1862.

James Richards, Co. E, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.

Alphonzo Caswell, Co. C, 18th Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864; disch. June 10, 1865.

Ralph Carr, Co. D, 1st Cav.; enl. April 22, 1864; died May 15, 1865.

John Carr, 1st Cav.; enl. April 22, 1864.

Peter Foster, 1st Cav.; enl. Feb. 1, 1864.

Stephen Durgin, Co. F, 2d Regt. U. S. S. S.; enl. Nov. 26, 1861.

John W. E. Robinson, Co. F, 2d Regt. U. S. S. S.; enl. Nov. 26, 1861.

Orrin West, Co. F, 2d Regt. U. S. S. S.; enl. Nov. 26, 1861; re-enl. March 22, 1864; trans. to 5th Regt. Jan. 30, 1865; absent, sick, June 28, 1865; no discharge furnished.

Lewis T. Clark, Co. F, U. S. S. S.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to 5th Regt. Jan. 30, 1865; disch. May 12, 1865.

Charles Fox, Co. F, U. S. S. S.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to 5th Regt. Jan. 30, 1865; disch. June 9, 1865.

Matthew Burns, V. R. C ; enl. April 24, 1864; no further record given.

Jeremiah Mack, Co. K, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861; disch. March 7, 1863.

James Peacock, Co. H, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 5, 1863; trans. to V. R. C. April 17, 1865; disch. June 7, 1865.

Jacob Aul, enl. Sept. 2, 1863; credited to town; no further record given.

Henry Catgrover, enl. Sept. 23, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

Alexander Seaver, enl. Sept. 13, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

Frank S. Tebbetts, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

James Wardell, enl. Aug. 11, 1863; credited to town; no further record given.

Barnard Marble, enl. Sept. 2, 1863; credited to town; no further record given.

Theodore Gressner, enl. Sept. 1, 1863; credited to town; no further record given.

True W. McCoy, enl. Sept. 3, 1863; credited to town; no further record given.

Timothy G. Davis, enl. Aug. 19, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

Isaiah W. Purinton, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

Elijah L. Purinton, enl. Oct. 4, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

John Valley, enl. Sept. 6, 1863; credited to town; no further record given.

James Seaver, enl. Oct. 26, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

Thomas Moran, enl. Sept. 9, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

Michael McGuire, enl. Sept. 9, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

Elbridge G. Bean, marine; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

John F. Gear, marine; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

James A. Johnson, marine; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

John Connors, marine; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

George Coy, U. S. C. T.; enl. Aug. 11, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

John Thomas, U. S. C. T.; enl. Oct. 17, 1864; credited to town; no further record given.

CHAPTER XXXI.

EPPING.—(*Continued.*)

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Congregational Church—The Methodist Episcopal Church—The Hedding Camp-Meeting Association.

Congregational Church.[1]—When Epping, originally a part of Exeter, was incorporated, Feb. 12, 1741, the parish and the town were virtually the same, and all legal business respecting the institutions of religion was transacted in regular town-meetings. According to the town records, vol. i., among the votes passed at the first town-meeting was one whereby Jonathan Norris and others "were chosen to be a committee to agree with a minister or ministers for the ensuing year." Votes are also on record "respecting the erection of a meeting-house."

On the 3d of September, 1744, it was voted that "Ensign Jonathan Rundlett" and others "be a committee to agree with a minister to preach with us." Said Rundlett was great-grandfather of our present church treasurer, Alfred T. Rundlett. Others are with us to-day whose ancestors were foremost in establishing and maintaining the institutions of the gospel in the early history of the town.

The town voted, March 11, 1745, that David Lawrence and others "should be a committee to agree with a minister."

Mr. Lawrence was grandfather of Hon. David L. Morrill, a native of this town, who was once pastor of the Congregational Church in Goffstown, afterwards U. S. senator, and in the years 1824–26 Governor of the State of New Hampshire.

Similar votes were passed in succeeding years, showing that the early inhabitants of this town viewed the preaching of the word as indispensable.

The following "Copy of an Epping paper," sent the writer by the "Depy Secy State, as requested by ex-Gov. B. F. Prescott," is equally expressive of the same interesting point:

"To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesties Province of New Hampshire and the Honble His Majesties Council and House of Representatives for s^{d} Province the Humble Petition of the Free Holders and inhabitants of the parish of Epping in said Province Humbly Sheweth

That your Petitioners Having with Great Labour and Expense Surmounted many Difficulties that Have Attended our first Settlement in this Place, are yet very Likely to be much Burdened by Charges Necessarily Coming on the Parish in order to the Settlement and Support of a Minister of the Gospel Buying Land for a Parsonage Building a Parsonage House and a House for the Publick Worship of God all which we apprehend very Necessary to be Done but our own Inability together with some other Difficulties have Caused these things (Necessary and Desirable as they are) to be yet unaccomplished. That there is Scarce one Fifth Part of the Land in the Parish Improved the owners of many Large tracts Living out of the Parish who are not Obliged by any Law in Force to bear any part of the Public Charges So that the Improvers and Settlers alone have Hitherto been obliged to bear not only the Burden of Taxes but to Clear and Repair the Highways and to Maintain Several very Chargable Bridges and all this under the Troubles and Hardships of the War. That the value of the Non-Residents Lands is much Increased by the Settlements which we are making amongst them in almost all Parts of the Parish. And that the Building a Meeting House and Settlement of a Minister being Designed for the Good of the Whole Parish it is Likely that many of those owners of Lands Here who are not at Present Inhabitants may be Equal Sharers with us in the Benefits accruing therefrom.

"We do therefore Humbly Petition your Excellency and Honors to take the Premises into your Consideration and if it shall appear Just and Reasonable by a Law to Impower the Select Men of the Parish Afores^{d} to Rate all the Owners of Lands in Said Parish who are not Inhabitants in it or to Charge their Said Lands in Such Proportion and for So Long a time as to your Excellency and Honours Shall Seem Proper for the Ends aforesaid and your Petitioners Shall as in Duty bound Ever Pray ac:

"Epping March ye 30th 1747"

Signed by "Jacob Freeze Joseph Edgerly Jonathan folsom Daniel Ladd Israel Blake Jonathan Rundlett Jeremiah Prescut Thomas Burley" and thirty-five others.

"In H. of Rep. May 21st 1747 Voted—That in answer to the preceding petition all ye Lands in said Epping be subjected by an act to a Tax of two pennys a acre ℔ annum for four years next ensuing for & towards ye Building a Meeting House & Settling a minister & that ye Inhabitants of s^{d} Epping make it appear by an account to be rendered annually to ye Genl Assembly that ye money has been apply^{d} for ye uses aforesaid on pain of refunding ye same.

D. Pierce Clk"

Our regular church records commence as follows:

"Decm^{r} ye 9th 1747

"The Rev. Robert Cutler was ordained to be pastor of the chh of Christ in Epping

—and the first pastor—"

The church is supposed to have been organized about this time. The next record is:

"The first Church meeting—

"May ye 6th 1748. The Chh met according to desire to choose a deacon or Deacons and to consult other affairs that might be thot: necessary."

[1] By Rev. J. H. Stearns.

"After serious and earnest prayer to God for direction, Jacob Freese was chosen sole Deacon."[1]

Agreeably with the advice of a council, Dec. 9, 1755, Mr. Cutler asked for "a dismission from his people," which was granted Dec. 23, 1755, after a pastorate of eight years.

Rev. Mr. Cutler was a native of Cambridge, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1741. He was settled over the church in Greenwich, Mass., Feb. 16, 1760, where he died Feb. 24, 1786, aged about sixty-eight years.[2]

After the dismissal of Mr. Cutler the ordinances of the gospel were administered by several ministers for more than two years. Thirty-six were baptized.

Pastorate of Rev. Josiah Stearns, thirty years and four months. A paper was drawn up, May 18, 1757, addressed to Mr. Josiah Stearns, of Billerica, Mass., and signed by "freeholders and inhabitants of the parish of Epping, with the members of the church," in all one hundred and sixty-six men, urging the importance of his becoming their minister, and assuring him that they would vote him an "honorable support," and "do anything" for his "comfort and support during his ministry." As the result, Mr. Stearns "was ordained pastor of the church March 8, 1758."

The people were true to their engagement, and after his death, which occurred when he was in the fifty-seventh year of his age, after a pastorate of thirty years and four months, July 25, 1788, "the parish of Epping generously assumed all funeral charges, and voted to continue his salary to his widow for the eight remaining months of the year." (See town records.) During his ministry ten hundred and sixty were baptized, two hundred and fifty-nine owned the covenant, and eighty-six joined in full.

During the four and a half years between the death of the last pastor and the settlement of another the pulpit was supplied by thirteen candidates. Pastorate of Rev. Peter Holt, twenty-eight years and two months, Rev. Peter Holt, born in Andover, Mass., June 12, 1763, and graduated at Harvard College, 1790, was ordained and installed pastor of this church Feb. 27, 1793. In 1803 the parish of Epping erected the most commodious and finely-finished meeting-house which has ever adorned this town.

Col. Seth Fogg, who died Nov. 20, 1806, left a bequest of one hundred dollars to the selectmen of this town, the interest of which he evidently intended to to be used annually towards the support of the ministry of this church.

During Mr. Holt's ministry the laws of New Hampshire were so altered as to leave it optional with each citizen to contribute towards the support of public worship or not. The old "parish of Epping" ceased and the "Congregational Society" took its place. Other denominations offered ministerial services for less pay, while on the part of very many there was a growing disregard of all religious observances. As a natural consequence the attendants and supporters of public worship here decreased. Under these discouragements Mr. Holt resolved to leave this field of labor. At his urgent request his remaining people, though ardently attached to him, united with him in calling a council, which resulted in his dismission April 25, 1821. By him eighty-nine were baptized and sixty-four received into the church. After leaving Epping, Mr. Holt preached in several places acceptably and beneficially. He died in Greenfield, March 25, 1851, aged eighty-seven years and nine months.

Mr. Holt was of noble appearance. He was a good and honorable man and an able evangelical preacher, highly esteemed at home and abroad.

Not long ago an old letter came to light addressed to Deacon William Stearns by Hon. William Plumer, Sr., when in Washington as a member of Congress, in which he had occasion to speak of Mr. Holt as a man, and he did it in terms of high regard. It was interesting in showing how Mr. Holt was viewed by that class of minds.

After Mr. Holt left, the people were much disheartened. No move being made to employ a preacher, Deacon Stearns gave notice that he would go to the meeting-house and read a sermon. He pursued the usual order of worship. At his request neighboring pastors came and administered the Lord's Supper. Journeying ministers occasionally spent the Sabbath with said deacon and preached. At length he wrote to the New Hampshire Missionary Society, and they sent a minister for several weeks. Then the people raised some money and employed one minister after another. Seven were baptized and eleven received into the church.

To Joseph I. Foot, a recent graduate of Andover Seminary, the church and society extended a call to become their pastor, Nov. 25, 1825; but he "did not think the support sufficient, and declined." Nine years after he was elected to the presidency of Washington College, East Tennessee. After his sudden death, by being thrown from a horse, the trustees of that institution wrote of "Rev. Joseph I. Foot, D.D., as a man of superior talents and extensive and various learning, a most able divine, accomplished writer, and lovely companion."

The selection of such a man for a minister shows the capability of this people to appreciate great worth, while it also exposes a very common evil, a disposition in congregations to seek more in a minister than they ought to expect to realize.

[1] Other business was transacted, among which was the adoption of a covenant, and, according to the custom of those days, a half-way covenant, being for the accommodation of persons who wished to be baptized and have their children baptized, though they were not ready to be received into full fellowship.

[2] At the organization of the church and during Mr. Cutler's pastorate of eight years two hundred and forty were baptized, thirty-four owned the covenant, and sixty-seven became members of the church in full fellowship.

Rev. Forest Jefferds' pastorate, five years. Mr. Jefferds was born in Wells, Me., Aug. 4, 1794, educated at Bangor Theological Seminary, and ordained and installed pastor of this church Oct. 25, 1826. When settled, the contract between him and the society "ran for five years," at the close of which time he was regularly dismissed. He is spoken of as having "enjoyed the affection of his associated brethren and the confidence of our churches and congregations as a good and acceptable minister of Jesus Christ." He left a good record here, had a successful pastorate of some years in Middleton, Mass., and at length went to Boston as a city missionary, where he died June 20, 1873, aged seventy-eight years, ten months, respected and beloved by his numerous friends. During Mr. Jefferds' ministry here thirteen were baptized and thirteen received into the church.

Some time after Mr. Jefferds left, Rev. Samuel Utley was employed as stated supply; after him Rev. John Le Bosquet in like manner. Three were baptized and eight received into the church.

In the summer of 1842 the former meeting-house was abandoned and a new one was built in the most compact part of the town.

Rev. Calvin Chapman, born in Bethel, Me., Nov. 8, 1814, graduated at Bowdoin College 1839, Andover Theological Seminary 1842, was ordained and installed pastor of this church Dec. 8, 1842. He was regularly dismissed April 10, 1845. He was said to be "able and faithful." During Mr. Chapman's ministry five were baptized and nineteen were received into the church.

After the dismission of Mr. Chapman the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Enoch Corser, a sound and able preacher. During his ministry, in 1846, Capt. Joseph Blake, not a member of the church, but of the society, died, leaving by will to the society about one and three-quarters acres of valuable mowing land, the income of which is to be annually appropriated towards the support of preaching in this church. The pulpit was also supplied a short time by a grandson of the second pastor, now Eben S. Stearns, S.T.D., chancellor of the University of Nashville and president of the State Normal College. Two were received into the church.

Rev. Lyman White's ministry, five years and six months. Mr. White was a native of Roxbury, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1846, of Andover Seminary, 1849. He was employed here as stated supply Sept. 9, 1849; was soon ordained as an evangelist, and Jan. 4, 1854, was installed pastor of this church. He was regularly dismissed May 2, 1855. By those who sat under his preaching here he is spoken of as able and interesting in his pulpit performances. Both the congregation and Sabbath-school increased in numbers under his ministrations. Seven were baptized and nineteen received into the church.

Though the last ministry was prosperous, at its close the people were not ready for immediate, united, efficient action. They had some preaching, however, and one child was baptized.

The ministry of Rev. Josiah H. Stearns, from June 16, 1857. The present minister, born in Epping, Oct. 1, 1812, a son of a former deacon of this church and grandson of a former pastor, became a member of said church Sept. 3, 1830. He graduated at Dartmouth College 1840, Andover Theological Seminary 1843. Being under engagement with the Congregational Church in Dennysville, Me., he went immediately to labor with them, and was ordained and installed pastor Nov. 6, 1844. He was regularly dismissed, by advice of council, that he might labor with this church, and arrived here June 16, 1857. Having preached to his former people on the previous Sabbath, he preached to this people on the next following.

Brother Dudley Norris died March 1, 1860, leaving to this church five hundred and twenty-five dollars, the income of which is to be appropriated to the support of preaching.

One thousand dollars, raised by subscription, was paid for a pipe-organ, which was built here for the church, and ready for use Aug. 21, 1866.

Aug. 21, 1865, this church received from Brother Isaac B. Morrill, deceased, a bequest of five shares in the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, the income of which is to be appropriated to the support of preaching. Sept. 1, 1867, a beautiful church service was received as a present from Deacon Jacob E. Prescott.

For forty-six years preceding 1871 this church had received aid from the New Hampshire Missionary Society in supporting the ministrations of the word. At said date we assumed the responsibility of self-support, and have maintained it ever since.

The church edifice was thought to be unfavorably located, and during the summer and fall of 1875 an eligible site was purchased by the society, the house was moved upon it, enlarged, and greatly improved at a cost of $6717.63. This sum covers improvements on the surroundings of the house, and some finished work done soon after.

By the efforts of our own people, in which our ladies have acted a noble part, aided by the generosity of a few family friends, among whom stand prominently Mr. D. B. Fitts and family, of Newport, R. I., the premises are held free of debt.

Brother Rufus Smith died Jan. 8, 1882, leaving to the society a bequest of three hundred dollars.

For the spiritual improvement of Christians, and to win others to Christ, we depend mostly on the usual means of grace. Our Sabbath services, preaching, Sabbath-school, superintended by the minister, and social meetings are very regularly held; so are week-day meetings, both monthly and weekly. But help from abroad has at times been beneficial. The Young Men's Christian Association have repeatedly visited us and left a blessing. So have other Chris-

tian workers. It was specially so in the union effort and revival of 1873. During this period sixty-three have been baptized, and one hundred and two received into the church.

The good accomplished by this church has not been confined to operations at home. Important positions as preachers, professors in colleges, and educators in other institutions of learning have been occupied by children of members of this church, while some have gone forth to engage in other callings, we trust to exert an influence for good morals and religion. We have a record of what we have publicly contributed during the last fifteen years and seven months for missionary and other religious operations to give the gospel to needy parts of the world. The amount is $2559.27. From this we can judge what had been sent out during previous years. The mites of small churches, if regularly contributed, aggregate more than many would anticipate.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.[1]—The Congregational Church was the only ecclesiastical organization in the town (if we may except a Society of Friends) till the introduction of Methodism, which event came to pass near the beginning of the present century.

As nearly as can now be learned, the first sermon preached here by a Methodist minister was by Rev. Epaphras Kibby in 1799. He was sent by Rev. George Pickering, presiding elder, to preach to a vacant Congregational Church in Kingston, as was sometimes done in those days, and making frequent evangelizing tours into the neighboring towns, he came to Epping and was invited by Rev. Mr. Holt, the Congregational pastor, to preach in his church, which he did, greatly to the satisfaction of the people. Mr. Holt was not aware at the time that Mr. Kibby was a Methodist, and when he learned that he was of the sect "everywhere spoken against" he very naturally refused him admission to his pulpit on his subsequent occasional visits to the town.

We should not be too severe on these old Puritan pastors for their frequent refusals to countenance these early itinerants. They felt that they were constitutional guardians of the flocks, and they were honest in their suspicions and prejudices towards these strangers, who came, as they thought, in a disorderly and irregular way, and brought doctrines they had been trained to regard as dangerous heresies, and proclaimed them with a zeal which seemed to them the fruit of ignorance and fanaticism. Nothing but the good sense and true piety of these early pioneers could have enabled them to finally win their way among the people, and even to the respect and fellowship of these honest but mistaken pastors, as they did after no very long time.

When Mr. Kibby was denied the use of the regular pulpit, he was invited by the late Capt. Jonathan Fogg to hold his services in his hospitable home, near the centre of the town. This Mr. Fogg was a prominent citizen, and a brother of the late venerable Rev. Caleb Fogg, of the Maine Conference, who is well remembered by the writer of this sketch, who in his boyhood often saw him and heard much of him as a strong but somewhat eccentric man.

Mr. Kibby appears to have been a young man, and is represented as a "traveling preacher on trial." He was a man of marked abilities as a preacher, and was afterwards distinguished as a leading minister in New England Methodism.

During the years 1800, 1801, 1802 there was no regular Methodist preaching in this town, but occasional services by Mr. Kibby, Daniel Webb, and probably some others. In 1803, William Gookins' name is mentioned in connection with Epping, and he probably also preached in Hawke, now Danville, and Poplin, now Fremont, and some other towns. Of this man we have no further information.

Rev. George Pickering preached, mostly in the house of Capt. Fogg, in 1804.

The interest in the Methodist meetings continued and increased, and it was felt that some permanent place of worship was needed, but the friends of the cause were few and not rich in this world's goods. Capt. Fogg was moved to build a house of worship for the Methodists, and proceeded to construct a small chapel, the same building which has been enlarged, but now stands in a dilapidated condition, and will soon become a complete ruin. This property was so encumbered by conditions as to its continued occupancy as a place of worship that it ceased to be at the disposal of the society, when it was given up for our present house of worship. Hence the church is not responsible for its present unsightly aspect. It was about this time, 1804 or 1805, according to the best light we can get as to the date, that the first "class" was formed, consisting of some four or five persons, whose names unfortunately are not known to the present generation. These few brave men and women and honored pioneers of our church in this town "builded better than they knew," for though this has never been a strong or popular organization, yet it has during the last eighty years maintained its position as a centre of Christian influence in this community, and has been the means of incalculable good to many souls and to the general interests of the town. We wish we could commemorate them by perpetuating their names, but, though not recorded here, are they not written in heaven?

At this time there were but 113,134 members in our whole church, and the number of preachers was but 400. In 1797, seven years before the class was formed, the statistics of members were given by States, as the connection was not then divided into Annual Conference.[2] The province of Maine had 616,

[1] By Rev. James Thurston.

[2] Definite boundaries of Annual Conference were fixed in 1800.

Massachusetts had 905, and New Hampshire had but 92 members. Francis Asbury and Richard Whatcoat were the only bishops. Epping at this time contained a population of 1121, only about 400 less than at the present time. There were but five larger towns in Rockingham County.

The records of our society, which no doubt were meagre enough in those earlier days, have unfortunately been lost, and we have no written evidence of what transpired up to 1846. We can, therefore, give in this sketch only such items relating to this period as we have been able to glean from Stevens' "Memorials of Methodism," and such minutes of the Conference as we have had access to, and the uncertain recollections of some of the oldest of our people now living. Epping was no doubt connected with neighboring towns in those days, forming part of a circuit, as was the custom of the time. In 1805 and 1806, Nathan Fox was the preacher on a circuit embracing Epping, Poplin (now Fremont), and Sandown. Mr. Fox was followed in 1806 and 1807 by Rev. Henry Martin. In 1808, Rev. Wm. Stevens was the "preacher in charge," but Revs. Alfred Metcalf and Thomas Asbury were associated with him on the circuit. In 1809 and 1810, Revs. Asa Kent and Daniel (or Edward) Hyde and Daniel Wentworth were the associate preachers, and during their ministry a gracious revival was enjoyed and many were added to the church. No one of those then brought into the society are now living of whom we have any knowledge. The last survivor was the late Mrs. Betsey Norris, of Fremont, who has recently died at the age of ninety-three years.

The society had now acquired a permanent standing in the town, having a comfortable though humble place of worship, and the good will of some of the leading families in the place.

At this time the Methodist "societies" in this part of New Hampshire were embraced in the Boston District, New England Conference. The first note of the number of church-members we find in 1808, when there are reported in the Conference minutes one hundred and sixty-four on the whole circuit. How many of these belonged in Epping we do not know. Unfortunately the local records of the church in this town for this period are lost, and we have to depend on the meagre reports in the published Conference minutes of the time. The following limited account, taken from that source, is all we have relating to our church and its circuit connection from 1808 to 1837. In 1810, Salisbury, Mass., Poplin (Fremont), and Salem were connected with Epping in a circuit. Revs. Asa Kent, Benjamin Sabin, and John Jewett were the preachers. There were two hundred and eighty members. In 1811, Revs. John Williamson and Orlando Hinds were the preachers. They report two hundred and forty-three members. In 1812 the circuit embraced Epping, Poplin, and Salem, Revs. B. F. Lombard and Orlando Hinds preachers. In 1813 no change appears in the circuit bounds. Revs. Leonard Frost and John W. Hardy were the preachers. Number of church-members, two hundred and forty-four. In 1814, Revs. Ebenezer Blake and Elias Marble, preachers.

We have no more record till 1826, when Rev. O. Hinds and Rev. John Brodhead were the ministers. Members reported, 207 white and one "collored." In 1830, Rev. Warren Wilber preached in Epping, and reports sixty-nine members. In 1832, Rev. S. Green and Rev. J. Woorster were the preachers. In 1833, Rev. Jared Perkins preached in Epping, and Rev. Samuel Hoyt was his associate.

Rev. Mr. Perkins was one of the most prominent ministers of the church in New Hampshire. He was for many years a presiding elder. He represented the Third New Hampshire District in Congress. In 1835 Rev. Silas Green was pastor in Epping, which appears disconnected with any other towns. Sixty-seven church-members were reported. In 1836, Rev. C. Fales was the pastor, and Rev. S. A. Cushing in 1837. Members, 66.

In 1838, Rev. Samuel Hoyt was the preacher on the Epping charge. He was very much beloved, and had a season of revival. I find some old members yet who were converted under his labors and were baptized by him. He stayed two years. He reports at the close of his years in Epping and Poplin, 180 members; his salary at Epping, I suppose (for A. M. Osgood was associated with him, and probably preached at Poplin), was $300, which was all paid except $8. Received for missions, $6.

Rev. Samuel Prescott came in 1840 as Mr. Hoyt's successor. He served two years. He was a devoted and faithful pastor. He reports at the end of his second year for Epping and Poplin 206 members. I suppose there must have been a revival which brought an addition to the church. His claim was $335, and he reports a deficiency of $60 at the end of one of his years.

Rev. John Smith was appointed in 1842, and continued two years. The first of his years Poplin, as usual, was connected with Epping, but he had Epping alone his second year. His salary was $365, and he received $241.67. Members, 165. In the report of the second year it reads "Epping and Candia," though the latter place does not appear in his appointment. How many of these members were in Candia we do not know.

In 1844, Rev. Matthew Newhall was stationed at Epping. He remained only one year, reporting at its close: members, 70; salary, $300.

Rev. Caleb Dustin came as the next pastor, and served one year. He was followed in 1846 by Rev. H. N. Taplin. He remained two years. He was greatly beloved by the people for his amiability and faithfulness. He reports in 1848 claims all paid for the first time, viz., three hundred dollars; eighty-two church-members, a gain during his labors.

His successor in 1848 was Rev. A. C. Manson. He served one year, was very popular, and had a successful year. Here we find the first current records, which give the following as the official members in 1847: Class-leaders, Gardner Tilton, Jonathan Cram; stewards, D. Clifford, B. M. Smith, J. G. Webb, J. P. Sanborn, J. F. Lane, Jeremiah Sanborn; Ezra F. Barber, licensed exhorter.

In 1849, Rev. C. H. Chase came as the successor of Mr. Manson. He remained two years and had prosperity in his work. The meeting-house was repaired inside. He reports at the end of the second year fifty-seven members. His claim was three hundred and twenty-five dollars. He gives but fifty Sunday-school scholars.

Rev. John Gould came after Mr. Chase in 1851. It reads in the minutes "Epping Mission" for the first time. This we suppose was about the beginning of that period during which missionary money was appropriated to feeble charges in the regular work. Mr. Gould remained but one year. He reports but forty-six members. His claim of three hundred dollars was all paid. Number of Sunday-school scholars, fifty-six.

It will be seen that the charge was not gaining but rather losing in strength and membership. Rev. J. M. Hartwell came after Mr. Gould in 1852. The appointment reads "Epping Mission and Poplin." He remained but one year. The local records are deficient for these years, and so we can give no account of the official members, or what was especially done in the society, except by the Conference minutes.

In 1853, Rev. Elihu Scott was the pastor, and served one year. He is remembered with interest by the people to this day, as he was greatly respected when he was among them. He had previously lived in the place when presiding elder of Dover District, owning a pleasant home near the church, the same property subsequently owned and occupied by Rev. M. Newhall. Mr. Scott returned for Epping and Poplin one hundred and four members and eleven probationers, which indicated some addition by revival. Twenty dollars were raised for missions, a larger amount than ever before.

In 1854, Rev. Lorenzo Draper was appointed to Epping and Poplin, but preached in Epping, as did the preachers generally who had both places in charge. He stayed but one year, and was succeeded in 1855 by Rev. Kimbal Hadley. Mr. Draper reports at the end of his year: members, one hundred and seven; claim, three hundred and eighty dollars. Mr. Hadley remained but one year. He reported, members, one hundred and eleven. He was succeeded in 1856 by Rev. Ebenezer Smith, who was in a supernumerary relation. His labors were very acceptable and profitable, and though he was not a sound man in health, and still held his residence in Concord, where he had served for several years as chaplain to the State prison, few pastors performed more work than Mr. Smith did. Rev. Matthew Newhall lived in town as a superannuated minister, and was a friend and helper to the pastor and the church. Mr. Smith reports in 1857 for Epping fifty members; probationers, seventeen; showing that there had been spiritual prosperity.

From 1857 to 1863 the church was "supplied" by young men who were licentiates and students in the "Biblical Institute" at Concord. Their names are as follows in the order of their services: —— Glover, F. T. George, Joseph Wilde, James V. Saunders, and N. A. Fisher.

A student supplied in 1858–59, but we do not learn his name. The reports in the minutes of 1859 from Epping are very meagre. The society was in a feeble and languishing condition in these years. I find in the Quarterly Conference record for July 17, 1859, this minute: "Voted, that Brother George be made preacher in charge."

Rev. A. Folsom came to the church in 1863, and served two years with great acceptance and success. He lived at his home in Raymond, and walked back and forth, and all over his field of labor, holding numerous meetings and visiting the people. A good revival was enjoyed, and several persons were added to the church. It was during Mr. Folsom's ministry that the proposition to purchase the Universalist meeting-house began to be agitated. Mrs. Gardner Tilton offered to give two hundred dollars towards the fund for that purpose. It was principally through the friendly agency of Dr. Nathaniel Batchelder that the proprietors of the house were induced to sell out their rights to our church.[1] Mr. Folsom aided this enterprise by his best efforts, and it became a certainty before his term expired, but was not taken possession of till May, 1866. When Mr. Folsom came to the charge D. Clifford, Gardner Tilton, E. K. Jenness, J. P. Sanborn constituted the board of stewards; who the other officials were does not appear on the record.

Rev. C. E. Hall, then a student at Concord, came to the charge in 1866, having just been received on probation in the Conference. The old church was abandoned in May, and the new one, having been put in order and fitted up with an altar, etc., was occupied by the congregation. No doubt the old house, which though a humble structure and altogether unsuited to the wants of the society, was abandoned with some feeling of regret; it had been used for so many years, had been the birthplace of precious souls, gracious seasons of refreshing had for years been witnessed within its walls, and many dear ones had been carried forth from its portals to the house appointed for all

[1] The Universalists were at one time quite numerous and influential in this town. They built this church in 1838, and kept up regular services for many years. They had languished and became very weak at this time, and as there was no prospect of their house being occupied again, they were disposed to transfer it to our people. Some two or three pews, however, are reserved by their old proprietors, and they occasionally claim the use of the house for some of their ministers.

living. It had been a *home* for the little band through all its varying fortunes of trials and triumphs. No doubt many a heart was sad and some tears were shed as the last echoes of the voice of worship sounded from the venerable walls of the poor, decrepit, but still dear old structure.

The new (new to this people and new in its improvements), was found a much more convenient and comfortable place, and this, together with the interest attendant upon the change and improvement, and the popularity of the young and eloquent pastor, tended to the increase of attendance upon public worship.[1]

Mr. Hall returned in 1867 the statistics of the charge as follows: members, 50; probationers, 16; value of church, $1500; Sunday-school scholars, 85; salary, $500, all paid; missions, $21.55; Preachers' Aid Society, $5; centenary funds, $58.35.

In 1867, Rev. James Noyes was appointed as Mr. Hall's successor, and served one year. He was much beloved by the people, and had a prosperous year. He was particularly active in promoting the cause of temperance. The Sunday-school also was promoted by the efforts of Mr. Noyes and his excellent wife, whose labors were abundant in every good work. He reports in 1868: members, 53; probationers, 15; claim, $500.

Rev. J. Steele came in 1868, and served one year. He reports at the close of his year: members, 47; probationers, 5; Sunday-school scholars, 127; salary, $600. Mr. Steele was the first resident pastor since 1855. The Ladies' Circle expended of its earnings during his year some $50 for stoves and furniture for the parsonage, and procured carpets for the church at a cost of $75.

In 1869 the appointment reads quite oddly: "Sandown, Fremont, and Epping supplied by A. R. Lunt." Mr. Lunt came from the East Maine Conference. He lived at Epping, and preached here a part of the time. Mr. Lunt was very acceptable to the people, and labored with good success. He reports in 1871 63 members and 26 probationers, showing some gain, as there was some revival; his salary, $600. He was reappointed to Epping, as a member of our Conference, in 1871, and had another pleasant and prosperous year; 64 members and 21 probationers are reported in 1872; $35 were raised for missions.

Rev. D. W. Downs *supplied* as pastor, appointed by the presiding elder in 1872–73. His pastorate was very successful, a blessed revival was enjoyed, and many valuable additions were made to the church. Meetings were held under the direction of the Rev. C. L. Fowler, who was assisted by the Rev. T. Carter. The old parsonage was considerably improved through Mr. Downs' efforts. He reports in 1874, however, only thirty-one members, showing a considerable decrease from the year before, probably by a needed revision of the register, but there were no probationers reported as the fruits of their revival. He received a larger salary than any one before him, eight hundred dollars; Sunday-school scholars, one hundred and ten; raised for missions, eighteen dollars. The society house on Hedding Camp-Ground was built through Mr. Downs' efforts. It cost two hundred dollars. He was followed by Rev. C. H. Smith in 1874. Mr. Smith served but one year, when, on account of impaired health, he ceased his active ministry and took a supernumerary relation. Mr. Smith received eight hundred dollars as salary. During Mr. Smith's year the parsonage, now owned by the society, was purchased and occupied by the pastor. A fund, donated by the late Gardner Tilton, one of our old and faithful members, amounting to some eleven hundred dollars, and held in trust by two of our brethren as executors of his last will and testament, subject to claim by a long-absent son, was applied to this purchase, being loaned to the trustees, who gave security by mortgage. The parsonage cost some eighteen hundred dollars. To avoid double taxation, viz., on the Tilton fund and the house bought in part with the money also, the mortgage has since been surrendered, notes taken up, and a bond of indemnification given to the executors in case the son ever returns. This was done by advice of legal counsel. On his removal in 1875, Rev. W. H. Jones was appointed to the charge and remained three years,—the first instance of a "third term" on this charge. Mr. Jones' labors were acceptable and useful, and he carried with him when he left the good will of the people. Evidently a good number of the probationers who remained on trial through Mr. Smith's term were brought into the church in full under Mr. Jones' labors, as he reports in 1876 ninety-seven members and sixteen probationers. He received his full salary of eight hundred dollars.

During Mr. Jones' first year the Congregational Church held their services in connection with those of our own church, while their own house of worship was being reconstructed. This was done by invitation on the part of the Methodist pastor and people, Mr. Jones and Rev. Mr. Stearns preaching alternately, and the social and sacramental services united, the most perfect and pleasant state of harmony continuing throughout. Some additions were made to the parsonage furniture during these years.

In 1876–77 the work of improving the interior of the church was undertaken and carried on by the "Ladies' Aid Society." The wood-work was painted, the walls tinted, new matting for the aisles, and carpet for the pulpit-platform and altar. A new pulpit and furniture to correspond were procured, together with new stoves and pipe, and a clock placed on the wall. The old blinds outside were removed, and new ones placed on the inside, and various other needed improvements made, which added much to the beauty

[1] The bell now on the church was procured during Mr. Hall's term. J. P. Sanborn was the agent for its procurement, and the funds were raised in part by a levee (in which Dr. Batchelder was an efficient helper), and in part by subscription secured by L. E. Fogg. Its cost was three hundred dollars.

and convenience of the house. An elegant Bible and hymn-book were presented for the pulpit by Mr. Bennett, of Lowell. The custom of one sermon on Sunday was adopted during Mr. Jones' administration.

Rev. J. R. Bartlett came as Mr. Jones' successor in 1878, and remained one year. The old parsonage, which had been rented since the purchase of the new one, was sold for five hundred dollars, and the amount applied as a payment on the debt for the new one, thus reducing the indebtedness to two hundred dollars. Mr. Bartlett was very efficient in promoting the cause of temperance, and took an active part in legal prosecutions against violators of the law against the selling liquor. He reported in 1879: members, eighty-seven; probationers, twelve; Sunday-school scholars, eighty; raised for missions, fifteen dollars. His salary was eight hundred dollars, which was all paid. During Mr. Bartlett's year the parsonage was much improved by rebuilding the chimney in the L, so as to enlarge the kitchen and add to its conveniences very materially. A new carpet was procured for the parlor.

Mr. Bartlett was succeeded in 1879 by Rev. J. Thurston, the present pastor (and the compiler of this sketch). During his first year the effort, commenced the year previous, to paint the outside of the church, rebuild the front steps, erect new chimneys, etc., was carried to completion. Mr. Thurston served as pastor three years. A new communion service of plated ware was obtained in 1880. The church register was thoroughly revised, resulting in a decrease in the list of church-members.

An historical sketch of the church was compiled by the pastor, and recorded in permanent form for local presentation and reference. Mr. Thurston reported, in 1882, sixty-nine church-members.

Several ministers have been raised up in this church who have gone forth to the gospel field as itinerants, and have all, I believe, a good record. Rev. J. Stevens was a native of this town, and here he was converted and licensed to preach, and recommended to the Annual Conference. He did efficient service while his health held out. He returned to this town and worshiped with this church till his death.

Rev. D. W. Barber was also a son of this church. He joined the Conference in 1844, and is yet living, though in superannuation, after years of faithful service.[1]

Rev. George Barber, of Maine, and Rev. John W. Sanborn, of Western New York, were raised up in this church.

Hedding Camp-Meeting Association.—Camp-meetings were held in Fowler's Grove, in South Newmarket, annually from 1857 to 1862, inclusive. At the meeting in 1862 arrangements were made for a permanent camp-meeting establishment, and a committee of ministers and laymen was appointed to secure a suitable location, purchase land, and make preparations for a meeting in the autumn of the next year.

The ground now occupied at East Epping was bought of Daniel and Ezra F. Barker, and cleared and otherwise prepared, and the first meeting was held in 1863, under the direction of Rev. A. C. Manson, presiding elder of the Dover District. Rev. Calvin had acted as agent of the committee in the purchase and preparation of the ground. An act of incorporation was secured from the Legislature of 1863, the organization taking the name of the "Hedding Camp-Meeting Association," in honor of the late Bishop Hedding. The following-named gentlemen were the original corporators: Rev. Calvin Holman, Rev. D. P. Leavitt, Rev. A. C. Munson, Rev. Sullivan Holman, Rev. Eleazar Smith, Rev. J. Thurston, H. C. Matthews, C. W. Wentworth, T. D. Wentworth, S. Y. Brook, and N. Herrick, Esqs.

The charter declares that the above-named persons, "their associates and successors to be made a body politic and corporate for such religious, moral, and charitable, and benevolent purposes as said corporation may from time to time designate." A meeting of these corporators was held on the camp-ground on the 25th day of August, 1863, when the organization was completed by formally accepting the charter, adopting a constitution, and the choice of officers.

The association consists of all the pastors within the bounds of the New Hampshire Conference who may be in attendance, all "tent-masters," and owners of cottages on the grounds. The Executive Committee, consisting of the president of the association (who is chairman), secretary and treasurer, and eight committee-men, all chosen annually by the association except the president, who holds his office by virtue of his presidingship for the time being.

The duty of the Executive Committee is to take charge of all the property and business, and to carry out the instructions of the association. They are required to make an annual report of their doings and a statement of the financial condition of the association. The charter allows the association to hold property to the value of ten thousand dollars, free of taxation. The constitution provides that whenever any profit shall arise from the business above what is needed for the annual expenses and improvements it shall be devoted to the "Preachers' Aid Society" of the New Hampshire Conference, and if the ground and fixtures at any time shall cease to be used for camp-meeting purposes, they shall be transferred to the same society, and the income annually appropriated to the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased ministers and such aged and disabled ministers as may need assistance. The Executive Committee conduct the establishments for boarding and refreshments and stabling, etc. No other person is allowed to carry on any temporary selling on the grounds without the consent of the committee. The income

[1] Mr. Barber has died since the above was written.

from the business, together with an allowance of ten cents for each passenger coming by the railroads, have been sufficient to meet the expenses and make necessary improvements. Additional land has been purchased from time to time, and the association now (1882) holds about two hundred acres.

Rev. A. C. Munson was the president of the association from 1863 to 1867, four years. Rev. J. Thurston was chosen secretary, and J. M. Sanborn, of East Kingston, treasurer, in 1864. In 1868 the grounds were enlarged by the purchase of adjoining land. Avenues were laid out and lots offered for sale, and private parties began to erect cottages, and families to make the grounds a place of summer resort. In 1869 the building devoted to the boarding department was erected. Rev. J. Pike, D.D., was the president from 1867 to 1871. The land on the north, known as the "Scammon land," extending to the Pawtucaway River and the county road, about sixty acres, was purchased, and the Barber farm subsequently. Rev. Dr. O. H. Jasper was president from 1871 to 1875, and Rev. Dr. L. D. Barrows succeeded him in 1875, and served two years. Rev. Dr. J. Pike again became president in 1877, and served four years. Rev. George J. Judkin became president in 1871. J. M. Sanborn, of East Kingston, served as treasurer for a number of years, and was one of the most efficient promoters of the enterprise to the time of his death, in 1875. He was followed by Rev. Dr. E. Adams, of Concord, who served as treasurer from 1872 to 1877. Prof. Stephen W. Clark, of Portsmouth, was treasurer in 1877–78. Rev. G. W. Norris was chosen to that office in 1878, and still holds the position. Rev. James Thurston, of Dover, served as secretary from 1864 to 1871, with the exception of one year, 1877. Rev. Otis Cole, the present secretary, was chosen in 1881.

Camp-meetings have been held annually on these grounds. The time of beginning is fixed by a standing order on the last Monday in August. Meetings have been held on the Sabbath twice, but the association has adopted the policy of not holding Sabbath meetings, and of excluding from the grounds all gatherings and exercises not strictly religious. This last rule has been observed, if we except in a few instances temperance and Sunday-school meetings.

The financial affairs of the association have been faithfully and judiciously administered, and its obligations have been promptly met. Its present indebtedness is about two thousand dollars.

Arrangements were entered into with the Concord and Boston and Maine Railroads, when the association was formed, by which the conveyance of passengers at reduced rates was secured, and the sum of ten cents on each ticket sold is paid to the treasury for the expenses of the meeting. Similar arrangements are annually made with other railroads in the State. In 1881 the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad Company built a track from East Epping station to the grounds, the association paying the land damages.

Society of Friends.—Friends, commonly called Quakers, first settled and formed church organization in Hampton and Dover, N. H., prior to 1680, and about the same time set up Monthly Meetings, each of which were composed of several particular meetings lying contiguous. These Monthly Meetings were held monthly for religious worship and for the transaction of the varied concerns which interested them as a church and society, and kept record thereof.

The first Friends' meeting-house built in Rockingham County was at Hampton (now Seabrook) in 1702, at or near the spot where the meeting-house now stands. The earliest record which has been preserved by Hampton Monthly Meeting bears date 6th mo. 15, 1701. An unbroken record has been preserved to the present time, to wit, 12th of 9th mo., 1882.

Hampton Monthly Meeting was changed to that of Seabrook in 1793, because Seabrook was taken from Hampton and incorporated a separate town some time before. Since its organization the Monthly Meeting has been held a portion of the time at various other places within its limits, namely, at Amesbury, West Newbury, Epping, Pittsfield, and Weare.

Weare was separated from Seabrook Monthly Meeting in 1795, and was constituted a separate Monthly Meeting, called Weare Monthly Meeting of Friends.

The next Friends' meeting-house built in said county and within the limits of Hampton Monthly Meeting was at Newtown (now Newton), where a Friends' meeting-house was built prior to 1810 by some Friends living there. A meeting was set up by the Monthly Meeting, and continued for about eighty years; many of its members bore the name of Peasley. Their history dates back to the earliest settlements in Massachusetts, as Joseph Peasley died in Haverhill in 1662, the father from whom descended the Peasley family.

The descendants of the Newton Peasleys are scattered from Maine to California, some of whom are yet connected and in fellowship with the society of Friends.

The Friends' Meeting at Newton was discontinued in 1804.

A few Friends resided in Brentwood as early as 1738, held religious meetings around at their houses at first, and built a house for worship in 1740. James Bean was a preacher among them. Samuel Dudley and Jonathan Beede were prominent members for a time. Hampton Monthly Meeting approved of this organization in 1746, but some of the individuals composing this meeting, including James Bean, did not conduct the meeting or otherwise behave to the satisfaction of the Monthly Meeting, and it was discontinued in 1748. James Bean still continued his disorganizing course, and in a few years the meeting was entirely broken up, and those constituting it moved to other localities or ceased to be members of the Society of Friends.

A few Friends resided in Epping prior to 1746,

and attended meeting with their friends in Brentwood until the disorganizing course pursued by some of its members. The Friends at Epping withdrew from them, and held meetings for religious worship at their houses until 1788, when Friends at Epping built their first meeting-house on the ground near the present post-office at West Epping.

A new house was built by Friends of West Epping for religious worship, near the old one, in 1851.

Seabrook Monthly Meeting of Friends is held three times each year at West Epping, and has been for many years. Joshua Folsom, Jonathan Beede, and Joseph Peasley were prominent members, the two former ministers.

Joshua Folsom was much from home the last twenty years of his life in missionary labor, with the approval of his Monthly Meeting. He visited most or all the localities of Friends in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. He died in 1793. Benjamin Folsom, his son, was a speaker among the Friends at Epping, and died in 1850, in his ninety-fourth year.

Mehitable Folsom, now in her ninety-third year, was for many years a public speaker. The meeting is at present favored with the religious services of Daniel Beede and Abigail M. Hanson.

Universalist Society.—Between 1835 and 1840 a movement was made to organize a Universalist Society. A liberal religious sentiment had strongly developed itself here as elsewhere. It finally resulted in the associating together of several gentlemen of wealth and social influence, who purchased a site and erected the edifice now occupied by the Methodist Society. This structure was built in about 1837. The first pastor was James H. Shrigley, who preached here one-half of the time and the other half in Exeter. He was a gentleman of pleasing address, and a forcible speaker. He was followed by a Mr. Moore, who remained only about one year. The Revs. Hosea and Moses Ballou, Henry Jewell, Thomas Whittmore, and other eminent ministers of this denomination preached occasionally, and the Rev. Nathaniel Goldsmith, now a resident of the town, occupied the pulpit for several years. The interest which first brought the society into existence soon began to abate. Men died or moved to other places, so that it was found impracticable to sustain preaching and keep the church in repair. The result was the Methodist Society abandoned their old house of worship and purchased this, and refitted it to meet the wants of this society. The Universalist Society occupied this church, and kept up their organization for about twenty-five years.

CHAPTER XXXII.

EPPING.—(*Continued.*)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Native Ministers — Physicians — Public Officials — Attorneys-at-Law — Graduates from Colleges—Railroads—Banking Institutions—Population—Origin of the Name of the Town.

Native Ministers.—Many gentlemen from this town have chosen the profession of ministers of the gospel, and among them may be mentioned Rev. Nicholas Dudley, David L. Morrill, Samuel Stearns, and Josiah H. Stearns, who were members of the Congregational Church; Revs. Caleb Fogg, Jacob Stevens, Daniel W. Barker, Nathaniel Ladd, George Barker, and John W. Sanborn were members of the Methodist Church; Benjamin F. Shepard was an Episcopalian, and Norris Hodgdon was a Universalist. These gentlemen made honorable record in their profession.

Physicians.—Of the physicians who were natives of the town, mention may be made of Theodore and George W. Kittridge, both of whom became eminent; the former recently died in Massachusetts, and the latter in Newmarket, N. H., where he earned a wide reputation for his skill as a physician and surgeon. He was also a prominent citizen, and his public record is elsewhere given. Prescott Lawrence graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1823. Dr. Albert L. Norris, of Cambridge, Mass., is a native of the town, and he ranks high in his profession, and Dr. John W. Chase, of Dedham, Mass., has a large, successful, and varied practice.

Nathaniel Bachelder practiced medicine for a long period, following his father, Dr. Nathan Bachelder, who practiced long before him. They were both eminent and had a large practice. Among those physicians who were not natives of the town may be mentioned Ebenezer Fisk, Eliphalet How, O. Williams, George Kittredge, John Ladd, Ebenezer Moore, William Gilman, L. H. Angell, Locero J. Gibbs, Dr. Eastman, J. Chesley, and others. The physicians now present in town are Hosea B. Burnham, Albert C. Boswell, and Frank W. Spaulding.

Public Officials.—This town has occupied a prominent position in the State for one of its size, and many of its citizens who have remained within its limits, as well as those who have gone elsewhere, have occupied conspicuous positions in the county, State, and national governments. The following, though an incomplete list, will give the positions some have held, and all to the satisfaction of those who appointed or elected them to their places of trust:

Governors of the State.—William Plumer, from 1812 to 1813, and from 1816 to 1819; David Lawrence Morrill, from 1824 to 1827; Benjamin F. Prescott, from 1877 to 1879. Governor Morrill resided in Goffstown at the time he occupied the chair, but he was born in Epping, June 10, 1772, and died Feb. 4,

1849. He was a student at Phillips' Academy in Exeter in 1790. He studied medicine, and commenced the practice of his profession in Epsom, N. H., in 1793. He then studied theology, and was ordained a pastor, but relinquished that profession to resume the practice of medicine. He was a representative to the General Court of the State in 1811, 1812, and in 1816. He was United States senator for six years. He was chosen State senator, and served as its president in 1823. He was a gentleman of varied learning, and wrote much on religious and secular topics. He was one of the prominent men of the State. During his administration as Governor, Gen. Lafayette visited this country and was given a public reception at Concord.

Col. Joseph Towle, of Epping, was then in command of a portion of the militia of the State, and was present on this memorable occasion. Col. Towle subsequently became major-general of the forces of the State.

United States Senators.—William Plumer, from 1802 to 1807; David L. Morrill, from 1817 to 1823; John Chandler, from 1820 to 1829. Mr. Chandler was a native of this town, and was born of humble parentage on what is known as "Red Oak Hill." He removed when young to the province of Maine, and there by industry became prominent in the affairs of that State, and when the province was a part of Massachusetts he represented it in the State Senate from 1803 to 1805, and in the Congress of the United States in the Lower House from 1805 to 1808, and for three years was sheriff of Kennebec County. In 1812 he was appointed a brigadier-general, and took a conspicuous part in the Canadian campaign. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Stony Creek, and in that engagement had his horse shot from under him. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1820, being one of the first two senators from the State of Maine after its separation from Massachusetts. He served in this position two terms, until 1829. In 1829 he was appointed collector of the port of Portland, serving till 1837. He died at Augusta in September, 1811.

Representatives in Congress.—William Plumer, Jr., from 1819 to 1825; George W. Kittredge from 1853 to 1855. Dr. Kittredge resided in Newmarket at the time he was chosen. John Chandler, of Maine, an account of whom is given under the head of United States senators.

Presidents of the New Hampshire Senate.—William Plumer, 1810; David L. Morrill, 1823.

Speakers of the New Hampshire House of Representatives.—William Plumer, 1791, 1799; David L. Morrill, 1816; George W. Kittredge, 1852.

Secretary of State.—Benjamin F. Prescott, 1872, 1873, 1875, 1876.

Electors of President and Vice-President.—William Plumer was one of the electors in 1820. He cast his vote for John Quincy Adams, while the others voted for James Monroe. But for this vote Mr. Monroe would have had a unanimous election. The favorite of Mr. Plumer was the next President.

State Councilor.—Samuel P. Dow in 1872, 1873.

State Senators.—William Plumer, 1810–11 and 1811–12; Joseph Shepard, 1816–17; Samuel P. Dow, 1858–59. Mr. Dow was a citizen of Newmarket when he was elected senator.

Postmasters.—William Stearns, 1809–10; William Plumer, 1810–11; William Plumer, 1811–17; George W. Plumer, 1817–28; Samuel Plumer, Jr., 1828–30; Nathaniel Batchelder, 1830–34; Nathaniel Morrill, Jr., 1834–41; George W. Lawrence, 1841–45; John W. Morrill, 1845–49; James M. Godfrey, 1849–50; Charles L. Godfrey, 1850–52; James L. Rundlett, 1853–61; George E. Lawrence, 1861–72; David Stickney, 1872–82; Walter H. Stickney, 1882.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Daniel French, a native of Epping, was attorney-general of the State from 1812 to 1815. He was a resident of Chester at the time he held this high position.

County Treasurers.—Joseph C. Plumer, 1833 and 1834; Charles M. Norris, 1857–59; George E. Lawrence, 1866–68; Winthrop N. Dow, 1872–74, and appointed by Supreme Court April, 1882, to fill vacancy.

County Sheriff.—Joseph Towle was sheriff of the county from 1835 to 1840, the appointment being for five years.

County Commissioner.—Joseph C. Burley, 1880–82.

Attorneys-at-Law.—There have been many prominent and successful lawyers in town, especially in its early history, before it became the practice for members of the bar to locate in places more densely populated. Among this number can be mentioned Jotham Lawrence, William Plumer, Sr. and Jr., Samuel Butterfield, Amos A. Parker, Hiram Osgood, Silas Betton, Daniel Clark, James McMurphy, John S. H. Frink, Horace C. Bacon, Enoch Bartlett, Joseph F. Wiggin, J. Warren Towle, George Stickney, George W. Stevens, H. F. Hopkins, Elijah B. Hazen, W. H. Drury, and others, who remained for a short period. Epping for many years was a business centre, and the practice of the law was quite prominent in town.

Graduates from College.—Nicholas Dudley, Harvard, 1767; Samuel Stearns, Harvard, 1794; William Plumer, Jr., Harvard, 1809; Benjamin F. Shepard, Dartmouth, 1833; John S. Ladd, Dartmouth, 1835; Josiah H. Stearns, Dartmouth, 1840; William Plumer (3d), Harvard, 1845; Samuel G. Stevens, Dartmouth, 1850; Joseph Warren Towle, Harvard, 1851; Benjamin F. Prescott, Dartmouth, 1856; Charles Edward Lane, Dartmouth, 1866; Theodore Moses Barber, Dartmouth, 1870.

The above became prominent members of society. Nicholas Dudley, Samuel Stearns, Josiah H. Stearns, and Benjamin F. Shepard became ministers of the gospel. William Plumer, Jr., was a lawyer, a gentleman of fine literary taste, and a member of the House

of Representatives in the Congress of the United States. John S. Ladd became a lawyer, and is at present an able judge of the municipal court of Cambridge, Mass., and Benjamin F. Prescott became Governor of his native State. William Plumer (3d) read law, and has practiced his profession. Samuel G. Stearns adopted the profession of teacher. J. Warren Towle, a lawyer. Benjamin F. Prescott read law, and afterwards became secretary and Governor of the State. Charles Edward Lane is agent in Chicago for a large publishing house, while Theodore M. Barber is Professor of Latin in the Western University of Pennsylvania.

There have been many other eminent graduates from the academies and schools who have taken prominent position in the various professions.

Railroads.—There are two railroads in the town, viz., the Concord and Portsmouth and the Nashua and Rochester. They form a junction a little south of the village. The Concord and Portsmouth Road was constructed in 1850–52. The Nashua and Rochester was opened Nov. 24, 1874. The Concord and Portsmouth Road is now operated by the Concord Railroad under a long lease. The Nashua and Rochester road is operated by the Worcester and Nashua Railroad. These roads are of great advantage to the town, and they afford superior facilities to the people to ship wood, lumber, brick, bark, and manufactured articles of all kinds, as well as the products of the soil, which are quite abundant in the town, such as hay, potatoes, apples, straw, etc.

Banking Institutions.—There has never been in town but one bank of discount, and that was incorporated under the State law, and closed before the present national banking system went into operation. The name of this bank was "Pawtuckaway." It was chartered in 1854, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. John H. Pearson, of Concord, was its president, and Charles W. Sargent, of Epping, cashier. It was a successful and well-managed institution. The larger portion of the stock was owned in Concord. This bank surrendered its charter in 1864, after ten years of successful business. The directors were John H. Pearson, George Clough, James W. Sargent, George A. Pillsbury, Peltiah Brown, of Concord, Nathaniel Bachelder, of Epping, and James H. Butler, of Nottingham.

In 1873 the Epping Savings-Bank was incorporated. Its charter expires in 1893. The president of this institution is Joseph C. Borley, of Epping, and George S. Rundlett is treasurer. The following gentlemen are the board of trustees: James L. Rundlett, William R. Bunker, David Stickney, Dudley L. Harvey, Hosea B. Burnham, John H. Pike, James H. Bartlett, Alfred T. Rundlett, Benjamin W. Hoyt, John Leddy, of Epping, Joseph N. Cilley, of Nottingham, and Winthrop N. Dow, of Exeter. This bank has been carefully and economically managed since its organization, and has proved a safe place for people to deposit their surplus earnings. The amount of deposits now are nearly sixty thousand dollars.

Population of the town at different periods: 1767, 1410; 1773, 1648; 1775, 1569; 1786, 1347; 1790, 1233; 1800, 1131; 1820, 1558; 1830, 1268; 1840, 1232; 1850, 1663; 1860, 1414; 1870, 1270; 1880, 1536.

The population of the town has varied from period to period since the Revolution. At that time it was the sixth or seventh town in number of its population in the State. Soon after the Revolution many of the young men with their families moved into neighboring towns where they could get farms cheap, and many went to the province of Maine. There was no very distant outlet for the population, as happened later when so many of the Eastern people went West and settled. In 1850 the population by the census showed the largest number the town ever had, but that is due to the fact that a large number of men, and some with their families, were employed in the building of the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad. This was a temporary population of the town, and soon the number fell back to its legitimate limit. In 1880 the number of inhabitants rose again up to 1536. This was owing in large degree to the extensive shoe manufactories which have been established, and also the increase in the manufacture of brick, which requires many men. In both departments of business the employés became permanent citizens, and the number is liable to increase rather than diminish in the future. There are other branches of business springing up, which will no doubt increase the number of inhabitants, such as the box-factory in the west part of the town, on the Lamprey River, now operated by Cyrus F. Low, where he uses upwards of twelve hundred thousand feet of lumber annually in the manufacture of boxes for shoes. There is also another box manufactory of a similar character at the village, operated by Charles A. and Henry W. Miles, but at present less in extent.

Origin of the Name of the Town.—Col. Joseph L. Chester, LL.D., of London, England, a native of Connecticut, but now lately deceased, the leading antiquarian of England, in reply to an inquiry of Hon. Benjamin F. Prescott, in January, 1876, in reference to the origin of the name of Epping, in the United States (and there is no other town of that name except Epping in Rockingham County), says, in a letter dated Feb. 12, 1876, "Epping is a nice little town in Essex, about seventeen miles from London. The parish is called Epping-Upland, and Epping is a market town in the parish. The town is in about the middle of the forest called 'Epping Forest,' but the town gives the name to the forest and not *vice versa*. Epping was originally a royal manor, and the forest a royal chase. It now belongs to the nation, and the forest is free to the public. We are very proud of having so large a bit of woods so near London, and the forest has always been a great resort for holiday-makers. No

B. F. Prescott.

doubt some of the early settlers of your place came from Epping or its vicinity. Epping, according to writers on such subjects, is derived from Gippan, the possession of Gippa, a man's name in the old Anglo-Saxon times,—*i.e.*, Gippa's Forest, Epping Forest. The forest was probably the possession of one Gippa at the period when there were no surnames."

Epping was formerly a part of Exeter, and was incorporated into its present limits Feb. 23, 1741. It contains nearly thirteen thousand acres. The surface of the town is uneven, but none of the hills are high. It is well supplied with streams of water. The largest of these is the Lamprey River, on which there have been several mills for grinding grain, sawing boards, shingles, and other varieties of lumber, as well as woolen-mills for the manufacture of cloth, knitting of stockings, and other fabrics. At the present time the power at the centre village is used for grist-mill, saw-mill, planing of lumber, the manufacture of boxes from boards, and woolen manufactures and the carding of wools. The power on the same river in the westerly section of the town is now used in running a saw-mill, grist-mill, box-factory, and the manufacture of stockings and other woolen goods. The privilege on this stream just below the last named has been abandoned, although it is superior to either of the others, owing to its situation and the height of the fall. For more than a hundred years a grist- and a saw-mill stood here, and were patronized from far and near. There was also a shingle-mill and wheelwright-shop. At one time there was a manufactory of rubber goods when that business first commenced in this country. For some cause it was soon abandoned.

The town has no wild scenery, but the surface is undulating and pleasing to the eye, and with its numerous streams and wooded hills and valleys it is considered one of the finest towns in Rockingham County. The soil generally is good and well suited to the products raised in the State. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is that of farming, and as much skill is displayed by them as is seen anywhere else in the State in the cultivation of their lands.

The products are hay, oats, wheat, rye, barley, corn, potatoes, beans, apples, pears, etc. For the last twenty-five years large quantities of excellent apples, principally of winter varieties, have been raised, which have found a ready market in Boston and other places, owing to their superior flavor and fine texture. Much lumber has been cut in this town within the past few years, and wood, which have been sold in towns and cities in our own and other States. Almost all varieties of growth grow rapidly and luxuriantly here, and many more acres are covered with forest than there were fifty years ago, though the size is by no means so large or valuable. The tendency among all farmers now is to allow the poorer places to come into growth, wherever it may be, and thus in every thirty or forty years get a larger income than they possibly could in any other way from such tracts of land.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BENJAMIN F. PRESCOTT.

Hon. Benjamin F. Prescott, whose portrait is herewith given, was born in Epping, Feb. 26, 1833. His parents were Nathan Gove Prescott and Betsey Hills Richards. His father was the fourth generation upon the homestead now owned and occupied by ex-Governor Prescott, while his mother was a native and resident of Nottingham. His father died in 1866, but his mother still resides with her son upon the homestead, which has been in the family for about one hundred and thirty years. The subject of this sketch inherited a vigorous constitution, and passed his boyhood upon the farm, doing every variety of work which a New Hampshire farmer's son is called upon to do. He attended the district school until his age would admit of his leaving home to pursue his studies in the higher seminaries of learning. In 1847 he was sent to Pembroke Academy (N. H.), and remained there portions of the time till 1850, when he entered Phillips' Academy, in Exeter. Here he pursued a classical course of study until the autumn of 1853, when he entered the sophomore class in Dartmouth College. He graduated from this college in 1856. He taught winters while in college, and some months after graduation. He then read law, and was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State. He opened an office in Concord, N. H., and entered upon his profession, but relinquished it in 1861 to become associate editor of the *Independent Democrat*, the leading anti-slavery paper of the State. He remained thus associated till 1865, when his connection with the paper closed.

For a short period he was a special agent of the United States Treasury Department for New England, but was removed because he opposed the policy of Andrew Johnson and fearlessly proclaimed his opposition. In the years 1872, 1873, 1875, and 1876 he was elected Secretary of State, and in March, 1877, was elected Governor, and was re-elected in March, 1878. He was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1880, and was selected chairman of the New Hampshire delegation. For fifteen years previous to 1877 he was secretary of the Republican State Committee, and was largely instrumental in perfecting the organization of the State which secured the most important triumphs of the party. His administration was conceded to be one of the most successful the State has ever had. He took a lively interest in all matters pertaining to its welfare and advancement, and allowed no opportunity to escape when he was able to render assistance to the people.

He is deeply interested in agriculture and all matters which build up the influence and power of his State. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary Little Noyes, of Concord, N. H., a lady of fine accomplishments and cultivated manners. They have one son, who takes the name of his father, and was born June 16, 1879. While occupying the executive chair Governor Prescott responded to the great variety of calls made upon him, and on all occasions acquitted himself in a manner acceptable to the people. He has historical taste, and is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and was for many years vice-president of the same. He is also a fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain. He has also given great attention to art, and the one hundred and seventy-five portraits and marble busts in the State-House in Concord, Dartmouth College, Phillips' Exeter Academy, Pembroke Academy, the State Normal School, and the New Hampshire Historical Society attest the interest he feels in preserving the faces of those who occupy a prominent place in the history of the State and the institutions connected with it. He has also done much to advance the educational interests of the State, and is at the present time a trustee of Dartmouth College, and also trustee of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

REV. JOSIAH HOWE STEARNS.

In the "Genealogies and History of Watertown, Mass.," by Henry Bond, M.D., the Stearns family occupies more than one-eighth of the entire volume of 1094 pages.

In said book is a picture of the family coat of arms, thus described: "Arms, or a chevron between three crosses, flory sable; *crest*, a cock starling proper."

"A coat of arms similar to this formerly belonged to the occupants of the old Stearns homestead, in Watertown. It is the same as that borne by families of the name of Sterne in the counties of Bucks, Cambridge, Hertford, and Norfolk, England; the same also as that borne by Richard Sterne, Archbishop of York, who was descended from the Sternes of Nottinghamshire."

"The name in Europe is spelt variously by families bearing the same coat of arms, and probably of the same family line."

"It is probable that all the families of the name of Stearns in the United States are descended from three early immigrants,—Isaac and Charles, who settled in Watertown, or Nathaniel, who settled in Dedham."

Isaac Stearns came to America in 1630, in the same ship, as is supposed, with Governor Winthrop and Sir Richard Saltonstall, and settled in Watertown. He was admitted freeman, May 18, 1631, the earliest date of any such admission, after which he was much in public office.

The births of only three of his children are found in the town records, and some were born before he left England, as the parish register of Nayland records those of two daughters at least.

His son, John Stearns, was one of the first settlers of Billerica. He married Sarah, only daughter of Isaac and Sarah Mixer, of Watertown.

Their son, Lieut. John Stearns, whose birth was the first on the Billerica records, was a man much respected and having a large influence. He married Elizabeth Bigelow, daughter of John and Mary Warren Bigelow, of Watertown.

Their son, John Stearns, of Billerica, married Esther Johnson, descendant of Edward Johnson, of Woburn, author of the history of New England entitled "Wonder-working Providence of Sion's Saviour in New England."

One of their sons, Hon. Isaac Stearns, of Billerica, was a soldier in the French war, a representative and senator in the State Legislature, and highly respected as a soldier, a civil magistrate, a legislator, and a Christian. He was grandfather of Hon. Onslow Stearns, who was Governor of New Hampshire, 1869 and 1870.

Another son of the said John Stearns, Rev. Josiah Stearns, of Epping, was born in Billerica, Mass., Jan. 20, 1732. At the usual age he was sent to school, where he soon discovered such powers of mind, diligence in application, and sobriety of conduct as attracted the especial notice of his instructor, and induced him to urge upon his parents the expediency of giving him a liberal education. At the age of fifteen he entered Harvard College, and was graduated at nineteen. He at once felt specially desirous to preach the gospel, and having been solemnly dedicated to this work by his pious parents, he commenced his theological studies immediately after leaving the university. At the age of twenty-one years he began to preach with great acceptance, and the eyes of many in different places were soon fixed upon him as their intended pastor. But not feeling prepared to take the charge of a parish at that early age, he declined preaching as a candidate for a time and followed teaching, while he engaged in occasional ministerial labors and in the further prosecution of his theological studies. At length he decided to enter on the momentous duties of a parochial charge whenever God pointed the way to him, and after receiving several calls he decided to accept that from the Congregational Church in Epping, where he was ordained and installed at the age of twenty-six years.

He was a close and thorough student. He studied the Scriptures in their original languages with unremitting diligence. So intimate was his knowledge of them that he could readily cite the chapter and verse where almost any text was to be found. The late Dr. Thayer, of Kingston, mentioning this fact, added, "The Bible especially was his library." Still he had a small library of choice works, and his thirst for knowledge led him "to borrow of friends one volume

J. H. Stearns

at a time, and when he had read it through its contents were his own." He was eminently a man of prayer. "The place of his retirement witnessed the fervent outpourings of his soul, frequently for two hours at a time." He was an ardent friend of liberty, and he sacrificed most of his worldly interest in support of the American cause (Alden's Epitaph). He was a member of the first "Provincial Congress," in which he regarded himself as fully committed to the risk of his personal safety. Returning therefrom he called his children around him, told them of the stand he had taken, and added, "If the cause shall prevail it will be a great benefit to the country, but if it shall fail, your poor old father's head will soon be a button for a halter."

Some of his sons were in the field during a great part of the Revolutionary contest. He had held a negro as property; but, though he had given the boy advantages for mental and moral improvement with his own children, he felt the inconsistency of holding a fellow-being in legal bondage while thus struggling for national independence, and pronounced him henceforth free, whereupon Peter, in company with his master's sons, shouldered his musket and did good service in the common cause as a freeman. Mr. Stearns was tall in person and interesting in his pulpit performances. He held the untiring attention of his audience, which not unfrequently filled the seats and aisles of his meeting-house, while in pleasant weather a number stood around the doors and windows.

The following anecdote illustrates the dignity and influence of his character. He happened to pass through a room where a party of military officers were engaged in very free and profane conversation. The individual who was speaking at the time suddenly stopped and seemed abashed. His comrades rallied him on his timidity as soon as Mr. Stearns disappeared; and the officer's immediate reply was, "Parson Stearns would awe the devil."

Of his published discourses, one was preached at an ordination, two on the occasion of a national fast, being especially designed to move the people aright during the Revolutionary war, one on "Early Piety," with a brief memoir of Samuel Lawrence; two were on 1 John iv. 8: "God is love," preached in Exeter, and published after his death at the request made to him in his last sickness by Hon. John Phillips, for the use of the members of the Academy. In a letter referred to in the *Congregational Quarterly*, January, 1868, page 3, Dr. Abbott, a former preceptor of Phillips' Exeter Academy, calls "Rev. Mr. Stearns, of Epping, the friend and favorite preacher of Dr. Phillips."

Mr. Stearns was also intimately acquainted with Hon. Samuel Phillips, the founder of Phillips' Academy at Andover, Mass., and he was one of the first trustees of that corporation, which now includes the theological seminary. He was deeply interested in the early training of the children of his parish, and he regularly met them on Saturday afternoon in his meeting-house, whither they flocked from all parts of the town to be religiously instructed by their pastor, according to the order of the Assembly's Catechism.

In the *Essex Journal and New Hampshire Packet* of Aug. 27, 1788, is the following biographical notice, written, it is said, by Dr. Tappan, of Newbury, Mass., afterwards Professor of Divinity in Harvard University: "Mr. Hoyt,—The Rev. Mr. Stearns, whose death was announced in your last, sustained a character too great and too good to be passed over in silence. The God of nature had imbued him with singular abilities, which by the aid of erudition fitted him for extensive usefulness. His assiduous application to the work of the ministry was truly worthy of imitation."

In him shone an assemblage of virtues and graces which rarely meet in the same person. He had a lively fancy, a penetrating judgment, a correct taste, and a mind as expanded as the heavens. His conversation was ever seasonable, grave, pathetic, and instructive. His public discourses were replete with good sense, with important truths in a clear and instructive light, and received the approbation of the best judges. He despised pageantry without the appearance of affectation. He trusted to nothing mortal, pitied but envied not such as had their portion in this life. His advice in council was often sought and ever approved. He had a constitutional firmness, and was capable of the most dispassionate reasoning. He repudiated errors, ancient and modern, and rejoiced to the last in his faithful adherence to the doctrines of grace. Elevated by the purer sentiments, he ever possessed a mind calm and serene. God, who is all-wise in counsel, was pleased to try his faith and patience in the furnace of affliction. He died in the fifty-seventh year of his age, after a lingering and painful sickness.

He had two wives: the first, Sarah Abbot, being the mother of six children; the second, Sarah Ruggles, also the mother of six children, among whom was Rev. Samuel Stearns, pastor of the Congregational Church in Bedford, Mass., who was graduated from Harvard, and whose five sons—four of them graduates of the same university—have been eminent as preachers and educators.

William, the youngest son of Rev. Josiah Stearns, was born Nov. 23, 1773. According to the custom in those days of binding apprentices from the ages of fourteen to twenty-one years, he was legally bound to Henry Ranlet, a printer of Exeter. Hon. John Phillips soon became so much interested in the boy that he offered to fit him for college. William was anxious to accept the offer, but Mr. Ranlet utterly refused to relinquish his legal claim to his services. The boy saw no way but to accept the situation, and apply himself diligently to the duties of his apprenticeship.

Soon after he became twenty-one, with a partner he published *The American Herald of Liberty*, a paper

that was commenced by Mr. Ranlet in 1785.[1] Mr. Stearns also brought out some other publications, and "in 1795 or 1796 he was engaged in printing, and also binding, the first edition of the New Testament ever issued in this State."[2] Probably but few copies of this edition were distributed, as the office was burned shortly after, and many parts of the Testaments were found in the street the morning following the fire.

A few years later Mr. Stearns removed to Epping, where he purchased a small farm, opened a store, and was appointed the first postmaster of the town. He held the offices of selectman and town clerk for many years, and represented the town in the Legislature several times. He was also justice of the peace, and his writings were noted for accuracy.

He was twice married, his second wife being Abigail Richards, daughter of Lemuel Howe, of Templeton, Mass. Her genealogy may be found in the family memorial, beginning with John Alden, of "Mayflower" fame. Their children were: 1, William Ruggles, who died unmarried; 2, Josiah Howe; 3, Mary Elizabeth; 4, Samuel Richards, who died in childhood.

The second, Rev. Josiah Howe Stearns, born Oct. 1, 1812, was graduated from Dartmouth College and Andover Theological Seminary. He married Eliza Kilby, daughter of John Kilby, Esq., of Dennysville, Me., where he was ordained and installed as pastor of the Congregational Church Nov. 6, 1844. Their children were: 1, Abby Thayer, married Frank W. Spaulding, M.D., a graduate of Bowdoin College and the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, now a practicing physician in Epping. 2. William Charnock, who died in childhood. After the death of Mrs. Stearns, notwithstanding the mutual attachment between him and his people, the Congregational Church in Epping, his native town, having been without regular preaching for two years, Mr. Stearns became its acting pastor, June 16, 1857, in which capacity he has served until the present time.

It is a singular coincidence that while his grandfather, during his ministry to the same people, preached the sermons referred to above in the interests of the nation during the Revolutionary struggle from the text, "Then all the children of Israel, and all the people, went up, and came unto the house of God, and wept, and sat there before the Lord, and fasted that day until even, and offered burnt offerings and peace offerings before the Lord, saying, Shall I yet again go out to battle against the children of Benjamin, my brother, or shall I cease? And the Lord said, Go up; for to-morrow I will deliver them into thine hand" (Judges xxi. 26, 27, 28), that the present minister during the war of the Rebellion was requested by Company A of the Eleventh Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers to preach to them on the Sabbath before they left home, Aug. 24, 1862, and he complied, taking for his text, "And he said, My presence shall go with thee." (Exodus xxxiii. 14.)

Another connecting link between the ministry of the two exists in the fact that one of the last infants whom the grandfather baptized was received to full fellowship in the church eighty-six years later, in her old age, by the grandson.

Including the New Testament with what Paul says of the Old (2 Tim. iii. 16), Mr. Stearns believes that "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness," and that the best rule for public discourse is to take different classes of texts, containing the great variety of Scripture teachings, in the proportion in which they stand in the Bible, because God must know better than man in what proportion they are needed. Then he sees that following this rule is conductive to long pastorates, that thereby the minister may be duly active in the cause of temperance and every other genuine reform, and not be chargeable with dwarfing attention to any one subject. That his ministrations of the Word will be most productive of true converts, making stable Bible Christians, with broad views and generous aspirations, building up themselves on their most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost (Jude 20), to be established in every good word and work (2 Thess. ii. 17).

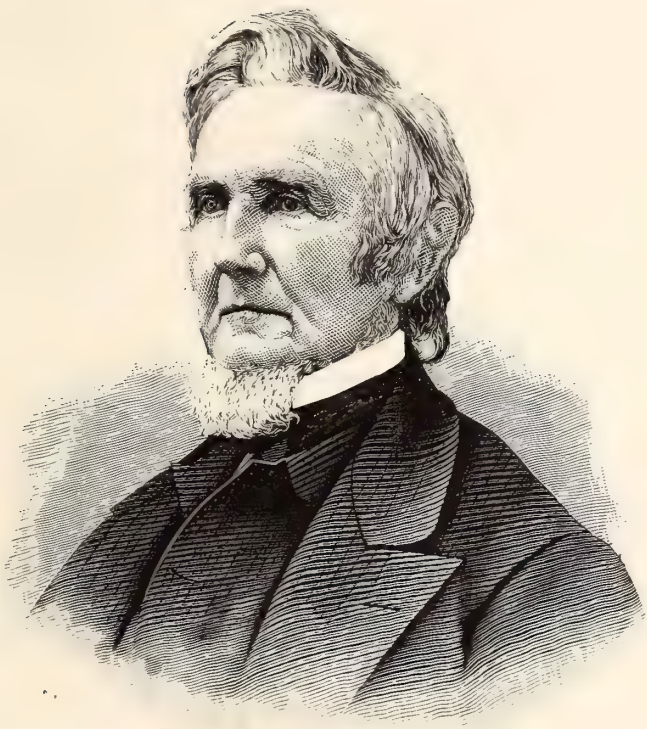
Mr. Stearns' genial manner and scholarly attainments have given him a conspicuous place in the Congregational ministry, while he is beloved as a pastor, and highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen.

(The photograph from which the accompanying portrait of Mr. Stearns was engraved was taken some years ago.)

[1] Quarterly Register, vol. xiii. p. 175.
[2] Exeter *News-Letter*, April 21, 1871.

GEORGE W. PLUMER.

George Washington Plumer, third son of Governor William Plumer and Sally Fowler, his wife, was born on the old Plumer homestead, Epping, N. H., Feb. 4, 1796. He received a good common-school education, supplemented by a three years' course at Atkinson Academy, New Hampshire, from which he was graduated at fifteen. Here he had the association of two sons of John Q. Adams, James Wilson, and she who afterwards was the celebrated Mrs. Harriet Livermore, with others of some abilities, among whom he was equal in standing, in studies, and in social position. After his school life he engaged one year as clerk for Gen. Upham, in Portsmouth, from 1811 to 1812 or 1813. He then returned to Epping, and went into general merchandising in company with his brother Samuel. In this pursuit they continued until 1837, and were the leading business men of this section,



Geo. W. Plummer

having in connection with their Epping store a store at Gilmanton, another at Brentwood, and a manufactory of shoes at Epping. The country stores of those days were the exchange bureaus of the farmers. There the commodities of the farm or the forest were exchanged for the necessary articles of clothing and household supplies, and the enterprise of the merchant was the factor tending most to increase the wealth and prosperity of the section, even while seeking chiefly personal advantage. The *principles* of the men of that day were their *convictions*, the convictions of deliberate judgments and pure and unselfish patriotism. In these they were persistent and conscientious. Their glowing love of country, their lofty independence, their devoted courage, all were the results of close observation and close, connected habits of thought, the New England intellect following its habitual "ideas" to completeness in concrete matters. To deal with such men year after year from an extended section, to keep their patronage and their good will while working for profit, requires not only a high degree of business ability, but a straightforward honesty of purpose and integrity, and also a facility in reading men and motives, a shrewdness and practical common sense that would insure success in many more aspiring stations in life. These characteristics were shown by these our merchants in a marked degree, and the "Plumer Store" was well patronized and enjoyed the reputation of the utmost fair dealing, and the merchants were high in the esteem of their associates.

Mr. Plumer married Betsey, daughter of Samuel and Betsey (Cilley) Plumer, Sept. 19, 1824. The next spring he moved to his farm of sixty acres, which by various purchases and additions at last was enlarged to over two hundred broad acres. In the quiet domestic scenes of agricultural life he was engaged until December, 1837, when he removed to Epping, built the house now for so many years his home, on a part of the "old homestead," and retired with an ample competency from active business. He has been quite a dealer in real estate, owning lands in Illinois, Iowa, etc. Like his father, he has been a close and keen observant of the political horizon, and although keeping out of the active current he has been largely interested in the many and great reforms he has lived to see accomplished. In early manhood he was a Republican. This finally became the Democratic party. Later on for many years he was a Whig, and since then Republican. His first vote for President was cast for James Monroe, and he has voted at every Presidential election held since then, and at nearly every town-meeting. The only offices he would accept have been accorded him by a very complimentary vote of his townsmen. He has represented Epping in the Legislature, has been selectman, and nearly all his life, from an eligible age, a justice of the peace.

Mr. Plumer is a large man physically and mentally. Of close, logical powers of thought, he is tenacious of his opinions, but has ever taken care that his opinions have a substratum of reason. He has always enjoyed the esteem of the better element of community, and although stern and unswerving in his opposition to wrong, believes that the reformation of the criminal and not the pain inflicted upon him is the object for which justice seeks. Consequently he would naturally be found advanced and liberal in matters of religious thought, and we find him, and his intelligent wife as well, in full accord with the doctrines of Universalism, and an able and chivalric supporter of them. His hospitable roof has covered many of its leading speakers, notably the celebrated Hosea Ballou and Abel C. Thomas. His home circle has been cheered by an amiable, loving, and devoted wife and his children,—George W., died July 11, 1881, aged fifty-four years; Sarah E. (Mrs. F. V. Noyes, of Billerica, Mass.); Catherine J. (Mrs. James B. Pierson, of Epping).

With his magnificent proportions, his erect figure, his locks covered with the frosts of age, George W. Plumer, in his eighty-seventh year, looks like a noble specimen of the hale, honest, and upright New Englander of a century ago, and we can but wish that the coming of the night of life may be in his case very far away. Confucius, in his five classes of men, describes one as "philosophers." "They are they who, in their words, their actions, and in the general conduct of their lives, never depart from the line of strict rectitude; who do right because it is right; whose passions are subdued; who are always the same in adversity and prosperity; who speak when they ought to speak, and are silent when they ought to be silent, having firmness enough not to conceal their sentiments when it is proper to utter them, although they should lose thereby their fortunes or their lives; who despise no one, nor prefer themselves to others; who are not content to derive their knowledge from ordinary sources, but push their investigations to the fountain-head, so as to free their knowledge from all mixture of error; not discouraged when they fail, nor proud when they succeed." In placing Mr. Plumer in this class we will receive the approbation of those who have known him long and well.

DANIEL W. LADD.

Daniel Ladd was the first of the name who settled in America, and probably the ancestor of all the families bearing this patronymic in New England, and was descended from an ancient family of the county of Kent, in England, who were landed proprietors as early as the fifteenth century.[1]

He sailed from London, accompanied by his wife Ann, March 24, 1633, in the ship "Mary and John," Robert Sayers, master. He first settled at Ipswich,

[1] Burke's Landed Gentry. Eng. Baronetage, vol. iv. General Armory.

Mass., where he was admitted a townsman, an important privilege in those days, and had an allotment of land. His name is the fifth on the list of sixty-eight who founded the town of Salisbury in 1638.[1]

In 1640 he, in company with eleven others, removed to Pawtucket, on the Merrimac River, and organized the town of Haverhill, in which he held a prominent position, and lived respected and honored to an advanced age. He died July 27, 1693.[2]

Nathaniel Ladd, the fourth in lineal descent from Daniel, the English ancestor, and the first native permanent resident of the name in Epping, was born in the easterly part of the town, near Lamprey River, in 1745. He married Mary Ames, of Canterbury, and built on the North River road a handsome house upon an attractive estate, which was occupied by himself and his descendants for nearly a century. He died July, 1798. His widow died in 1829. Their graves are a short distance westerly from the campground of the Methodist Association. He was a man of cultivated tastes, and published some essays on moral and economical subjects. He had James, Nathaniel, Daniel, Mary, and John.

James Ladd, of Hereford, Lower Canada, married Elizabeth Gould, of Hamlin, and had Mary A., James G., Betsey G., Nathaniel Gould, Zoroaster, Seneca, Eudocia, Ira W., Sophronia, William, and Susan Laurett.

Nathaniel Gould Ladd, M.D., of Malden, married Abigail V. Mead, and had William S., Helen, Smith M., Wesley, Mary F., Marshall, and Abie Josephine.

William S. Ladd, banker, of Portland, Oregon, married Caroline Elliot, and has William M. and Charles E., who are graduates of Amherst College.

Nathaniel Ladd, the second son, married Dorothy Smith, of Epping, in 1793. He died in the Island of Trinidad, 1818. He had Nathaniel, Dorothy, and Daniel Watson. Nathaniel, the grandson of the common ancestor, became a clergyman. He married Mary Folsom, *née* Gordon, and had Louisa, Mary J. A., Daniel W., and Olivia E. V.

Daniel W., son of Rev. Nathaniel, married Lucy Ann Dustin, and had Eliza Ann, who has received the degree of M.D. from Boston University; Nathaniel W., Joseph F. G., and John S., all of whom are graduates of Dartmouth College.

Dorothy Ladd married Winthrop Hilton, of New Market.

Daniel Ladd, of Stewartstown, the third son of the first Nathaniel, married Elizabeth Goodwin, and had two children.

Mary Ladd, daughter of the said Nathaniel, married Elisha Sanborn, of Loudon, and died at the age of forty-five.

John Ladd, M.D., of Epping, the youngest son of Nathaniel, the common ancestor, was born Jan. 28, 1782. He was a student of Phillips' Exeter Academy, when the death of his father occurred and interrupted the course of classical studies which he had intended to pursue in preparation for entering the medical profession. By teaching school he obtained the means of accomplishing his purpose, and commenced the study of medicine with the eminent Dr. Lyman Spaulding, president of the College of Surgeons, New York University, Western District, from which school he received his degree.

He was commissioned upon the medical staff of the Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry in the war of 1812. From 1806 to 1829 he was a resident of Lee, in the county of Strafford, where he was elected to various responsible offices. He was an active member of the Jeffersonian Republican party, and was invited to deliver occasional public addresses. He wrote with facility in prose and verse, and was a frequent contributor to the newspapers of the day.

His range of information was extensive, especially in history, philosophy, and theology. His opinions were broad, liberal, and hospitable to all forms of faith. At his house clergymen of all classes always found a cordial welcome, and it is worthy of note that there for nearly thirty years, with only incidental interruptions, a religious Conference meeting was held every week, which friends of various denominations in the neighborhood were accustomed to attend.

He married Profinda Robinson, of New Market, in 1806. Both died in August, 1845. Their children were Caroline P., who died in 1843, at the age of thirty-six years; John S., born July 2, 1809; and Mary A., born in 1816.

John S. Ladd, of Cambridge, Mass., a graduate of Dartmouth College of the class of 1835, and member of the Massachusetts bar, was president of the Common Council of the city of Cambridge in 1851, and member of the General Court in 1845, '46, '47, and in 1852, and of the Constitutional Convention of 1853. He was appointed judge of the Police Court for the District of Cambridge in 1854. His first wife, Adelia Babson, of Rockport, died June 6, 1842. He married Mary A. Butler, of Bedford, Sept. 5, 1847. Their children were Babson S., born Sept. 6, 1848; Mary Adelia, who died in infancy; Mary Butler, born Dec. 27, 1851; Allston Channing, born June 20, 1854; and John Franklin, Nov. 30, 1856. Babson S. Ladd, of Boston, a graduate of Harvard University of the class of 1870, and member of the Suffolk bar, married Ella Cora Brooks, daughter of Hon. John W. Brooks, of Milton, Mass., and has Paul Dean, born Feb. 16, 1880.

Story Butler Ladd, a graduate of Harvard University Science Department, 1873, and member of the bar of the District of Columbia, married Eliza Brigham Paine, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Holbert E. Paine, of Washington, D. C.

Daniel Watson Ladd, son of Nathaniel and Dorothy (Smith) Ladd, was born at Concord, N. H., May 21, 1798. His immediate ancestors were natives of

[1] N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., vols. iii. viii. Rec. Ips., Feb. 5, 1637.

[2] Hist. Haverhill.—Chase.

Daniel W. Lovell

Epping, as given above. When only six weeks old he was adopted by his aunt Lydia Watson and uncle Daniel Watson (his parents having passed away at that time), by whom he was treated with the utmost tenderness. His advantages for education were limited to the public schools and private instruction by Rev. Mr. Holt, pastor Congregational Church at Epping. He was a fine scholar, and diligently improved his opportunities. His rapid progress, literary tastes, considerate and affable deportment made him a favorite with his fellow-students and teachers. During all his active life, amid the many duties arising from various departments of business, he ever found time to gratify his taste for reading. He never made any pretensions to scholarship, nor boasted his intellectual acquisitions, yet he was, in the true sense of the term, an educated man and of rare culture. He loved the old English authors, and was conversant with ancient and modern writers, and held daily converse with the rich treasures of the Bible, which he studied for light and knowledge, and that book was emphatically a lamp to his feet. He commenced business with Daniel Watson, then a merchant at Epping Corners, and assisted him in keeping public hotel at the Watson mansion, supervising his large landed estate in Epping and elsewhere, and at his death succeeded to his property.

He was particularly fortunate in his domestic relations. He married Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Plumer and Betsy Cilley, his wife, in 1820. She was born Feb. 16, 1799; was granddaughter of Gen. Joseph Cilley, of Revolutionary fame, and is now living, her mental faculties unimpaired, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Their children were Daniel W., born Aug. 29, 1821; Sarah P., born Dec. 27, 1822, died Feb. 24, 1854. She was a person of rare excellence of character, and her memory is precious indeed. Samuel P., died in infancy; Lydia Watson, born Jan. 28, 1827; and S. Plumer, born Feb. 19, 1829. Mr. Ladd was pre-eminently a business man; in connection with the management of his large landed estate he was for many years director of Rockingham Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. In legal matters many preferred his counsel to that of professional lawyers, and such was the confidence reposed in the soundness of his judgment and his ability that his services were always in demand, and much of his time given to probate business,—referee trials, justice cases, and as pension agent, in which latter business he was very successful, seldom losing a case.

He was an able and effective defender of any cause he espoused. He never under any circumstances yielded his convictions of right to the dictates of expediency, nor trimmed his sails for the uncertain breeze of popular favor. In sympathy, however, with every good enterprise, he was willing to go with the tide of apparent progress when its movements were to him in the right direction. In all public matters in which he was interested, his judicious counsel, energy, and perseverance assigned him a foremost position, while his keen logic made him a formidable opponent. His resolute courage, quiet nervous force, and indomitable will surmounted all obstacles without seeming effort. He was punctual to every duty presenting itself in all the varied departments of activity of his useful, instructive, and exemplary life. The crowning glory of his noble character was that deep, earnest reverence for and submission to the will and guidance of his Heavenly Father. No man was ever more truly a Christian. He looked through every act and circumstance back to the guiding hand of a Heavenly Father, and reverently said, "It is well." In all those intimate and tender relations of the family,—son, husband, father,—he was all that each of those names implies in its most noble sense. He ever gratefully referred to the providential hand which led him into the pure and healthful home atmosphere of his foster-parents, to the tender care of the beloved sister of his amiable and accomplished mother, who was every way fitted for the charge. These parents lived to see their fondest hopes and brightest anticipations realized, while he grew up to reciprocate, as only noble natures can, the wealth of affection bestowed on him by loving deeds and an unwearied care and tender devotion to their happiness and comfort in all the years of their lives. As a husband and father, he was kind, loving, indulgent, and the warm affection of his wife and children demonstrates its power and intensity.

He was a Democrat. This, in a man like him, means a close and logical analysis of the systems underlying political creeds, and acceptance of that tending most to benefit the world, and his warmest sympathies and earnest labors were for the perpetuity of the Constitution, which, like Thomas Jefferson and other exponents of Democracy, he deemed the bulwark of our liberties, and every departure from its teachings a wandering from the truth and a peril to national existence. Amid all the political storms of his period he kept the Constitution as his chart, and was firm and unshaken by the blasts of passion and prejudice. Never ambitious for official preferment, he declined inflexibly highest honors. At the Democratic Congressional Convention at Epping, where he was chairman, he was unanimously selected by the leaders of the party and urged to take the nomination for member of Congress, but he could not be persuaded, and giving his influence to his esteemed friend Tristram Shaw, he was nominated and elected. He once reluctantly consented to represent his town in the Legislature, serving them with ability and fidelity, but never again would allow his name to be used for any office. For his friends he would labor with untiring zeal, and here a prominent and marked feature of his character was shown. He was never envious, rejoicing always in the success and welfare of all.

From early years he was a prayerful student of the Bible. He read it as if God through it was holding

personal converse with him. With all the strength and firmness of the early martyrs he believed in "the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost," and lived a life of faith on the Son of God. His religion was in the heart, elevating and ennobling his entire nature. For years he belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Society, and was in full sympathy with it; but when political strife disturbed the holy air, and in place of the harmony and peace resulting from the faithful preaching of "Jesus Christ and him crucified" political faction and hatred took its place in the pulpits, he could no longer feel it his home. The policy of false expediency never held empire in his mind. He deeply deplored the severance of his church relations, but, strong in his conscious sense of right, he gave his example as an argument and a protest against such profanation. He ever sought the health and prosperity of his soul from him alone "who hath the words of eternal life;" and always from a child attributed his success in material things to his Heavenly Father's blessing, and was always submissive to his will. His Christian benevolence was as quiet and unobtrusive as the giver. None knew of his charity save the recipient. His love for education caused this benevolence to be manifest in a munificent manner, as will be seen by this extract from his will:

"I give and bequeath unto Josiah H. Stearns, James L. Rundlett, and John L. Folsom, all of Epping, George W. Kitteridge, of New Market, and Perley Robinson, of Fremont, three thousand dollars, in trust, to establish and maintain an Academy for the instruction of Youth in Epping, to be located North Westerly of the public Cemetery, and to be called the Watson Academy, and desire them to manage and direct said school as a board of Trustees, and in case of a vacancy in their number the same is to be filled by the remaining Trustees."

Two prominent traits of Mr. Ladd are here brought out,—filial affection and gratitude to his dear foster-parents and a high appreciation of education. This last trait often caused him to give advice to young men, which brought rich fruit and was gratefully cherished. His only other public bequest was to the Epping Central Cemetery, for improving and beautifying the grounds, which was the last resting-place of the kind benefactors of his youth.

A single glance at the lifelike likeness accompanying this memoir will show the honest and earnest purpose actuating its possessor, and a strength of will and decision making a positive and rare individuality. He was a man of no weak convictions, but of high sense of honor, uncompromising integrity, love of right and hatred of wrong, tempered by the utmost affability, and a uniform courtesy and kindness to all, and a sincere desire to see others happy. His habits of life were simple and abstemious, free from ostentation. In personal appearance he was dignified, somewhat clerical, slightly above medium height, of fine elastic step, clear and full voice, and an entertaining and instructive fund of conversation. His health was always delicate, yet he accomplished more than many robust men.

During the last year of his life Mr. Ladd seemed reaching after every possible excellence, confidently leaning on his Father's arm, trusting implicitly in His mercy as a staff and a stay in his old age, as if conscious of his rapid approach to the regions of blessedness. Through the gathering twilight and along the shadowy way his faith and trust grew stronger; his spiritualized vision seemed to discern the mansion prepared for him in his Father's house in His kingdom above. Thus he fell asleep in Jesus, Easter Sunday, April 5, 1874.

S. Plumer Ladd, son of Daniel Watson Ladd, named in honor of his grandfather, Samuel Plumer, a brother of Governor Plumer, a man of wealth and influence, and of great intellectual powers, was born on the 19th of February, 1829. He was educated at Phillips' Exeter and Hampton Falls Academies. He sustained the character of a good scholar; gifted with rare endowments of mind, he was generous, sympathetic, and persevering; true to his convictions, an able defender of those principles he deemed to be right; a Democrat, and an earnest worker in the political field. He is a farmer, and resides at "Red Oak Hill;" married Sarah P. Dodge in 1853; has children,—Sarah P., Peter, Paul, Rebecca, Silas B. (died young), Lydia W., Evelyn L. (died in infancy), Ellen L., Clara M., Louis P., Laura J., Dexter, Harry, Samuel Y., and Cora B. Peter and Paul early evinced a creditable ambition to rely upon their own resources. Self-reliant, faithful to every trust, kind and courteous to all, they have secured an honorable record for integrity and truth in all their business relations.

Daniel Watson Ladd (2) was born at the Watson mansion in Epping, N. H., Aug. 29, 1821. He was educated at South New Market, Hampton Falls, and Hampton Academies, where he is said to have maintained the character of a fine scholar and a lover of books. He married Dorothy E., daughter of Jonathan Thyng, Esq., of Epping. She was born March 1, 1828, and died June 9, 1881. Their children were Silvina W. (died young), Bina W., Charles W. (died young), Lizzie W. (died in infancy), Jenny W., Sylvia W. (Mrs. F. R. Hazelton, of Concord, N. H.), Daniel W. (3), and Alva W. Mr. Ladd is an earnest advocate of the education of the masses and elevation of the grade of instruction by the town, State, and nation. A total abstainer himself from spirituous liquors, he endeavors to raise all others to the safety plane of total abstinence. He was always a prohibitionist, ever a "woman's rights" man, and a friend to the progress, advancement, and improvements of the nineteenth century.

ALVA W. LADD.

Alva W. Ladd was born in Epping, March 27, 1862. He was son of Daniel W. Ladd (2d) and his wife Dorothy. He became a member of the Congregational Church when but eleven years old, and until his premature death maintained the high character

Alva W. Ladd.

Thomas Folsom

of that sacred relation. At the age of thirteen he, with his brother, Daniel Ladd (3d), entered Phillips' Exeter Academy. At his entrance he was the youngest student of the school, but he soon displayed evidence of an unusual degree of talent and intellect, and in spite of his youth rose rapidly above his matured companions. He stood at the head of his class in moral, religious, and intellectual character, and was graduated in the class of 1880. He then entered Harvard University, and proved himself as capable there as at Exeter, entering with no conditions and three honors, a remarkable accomplishment. With the brilliant promise of a magnificent future his friends were forced to be content, for his devotion to study with a rapid succession of diseases sapped his constitution, and May 8, 1881, he died of hemorrhage of the lungs at nineteen years of age. He was active and enterprising, never being willing to submit to anything but the Divine Will, but always reconciled to that, even saying as his last hours passed away, "I am willing to go." The following extract from a letter written by Professor Perkins to Rev. J. H. Stearns tells more fully the esteem in which he was held by the faculty of Phillips' Exeter Academy:

"My dear Sir,—I am surprised and deeply pained to hear of the death of A. W. Ladd. I did not know that he had been ill, and your note was the first intimation I had of this sad event. He went through our entire course of study, and was graduated from our school, ranking in scholarship among the first in his class. He was a faithful, industrious, conscientious scholar, and made a diligent use of his opportunities. I believe he was a true Christian. He early identified himself with the work in the academy for cultivating and strengthening the influence of Christian character, and in all his course here was consistent with his profession in his daily walk and conversation. I can recall no word or act of his which was likely to exert an influence hostile to the purest and best Christian sentiment."

THOMAS FOLSOM.

The Epping Folsoms come from that branch of the family so long resident in Exeter. Joshua Folsom, born in Exeter, 1719, in early life a shipwright, married Abigail Mead; had two children born in Exeter, —Abigail, born 1744, and Thomas, born 1746. In 1746 he removed to Epping, became a large landowner, built the first grist-mill at West Epping, and constructed many other mills all along the country to Sandwich, where he also built one. He was an active and very stirring man. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and from 1772 until his death a prominent preacher. He as such visited nearly all the Yearly Meetings in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and it is said did more to establish his faith in Sandwich and form a society there than all others. He died in Epping, Dec. 20, 1793. His children born in Epping were Bettie, born 1748; Joshua, born 1750; John, 1753; Mary, 1755, married a Fry, of Kittery, Me.; Benjamin; Samuel; and Abigail, 1763, married Daniel B. Alley, and settled in Henniker, N. H.

Benjamin Folsom, born Jan. 6, 1757, had but three months' "schooling" in his life, but through reading and native ability became well read; remained on the old home of his father all his days; was a farmer and mill-owner, but never labored hard, as he was a lifetime sufferer from asthma. He was once elected representative from Epping, but refused to serve. He never meddled with politics, was a quiet, peaceful citizen, and notwithstanding his asthma attained the old age of ninety-three years, dying Aug. 26, 1850.

He married, Sept. 14, 1782, Abigail, daughter of John Peaslee, of Newton, N. H., a lineal descendant of the distinguished Joseph Peaslee, the emigrant, who died in Haverhill, Mass., March, 1762 or '63. Their children were John, born Oct. 3, 1784; Mead, born July 10, 1785; Sarah, born July 2, 1787, married Israel Norris, of Epping; Abigail M., born Jan. 27, 1797, married first, a Jones, of Gilmanton, second, Timothy Hanson, of Farmington (see biography); Hannah F., born Sept. 4, 1799, married David Sawyer, of Newbury, Mass.; Thomas, born Feb. 13, 1802.

Thomas Folsom had the education given by the common schools of the first of the century, supplemented by six months attendance at the Friends' school in Providence, R. I. His uncle Thomas, from whom he was named, gave him a farm of two hundred and twenty acres of land, and he at once began practical life. He married, May 1, 1823, Sophia, daughter of Ephraim and Mary (Page) Morrill, of Berwick, Me. (For early history of Morrill family see biography of Charles E. Morrill, East Kingston.) After a number of years passed in farming and trading, about 1842, Mr. Folsom purchased the mill privilege at West Epping, then much out of repair, and constructed both grist- and saw-mills, still, however, attending to his farming. He was compelled afterwards to enlarge his facilities in both directions, and for many years of active life he attended to both. He still owns the grist-mill, but the business in both mills has been for some time in the hands of his sons.

The children born to him and his worthy wife are Maria, born April 22, 1824, married Eben Merrill, of Amesbury, and died childless. George, born May 27, 1825, resides in California; has four children,—Mary A., George F., Edwin, and Charles A. Alvira M., born April 30, 1827, died young. Charles N., born July 1, 1829, died young. Abby P., born Feb. 11, 1831, died unmarried when about twenty. Mary E., born May 23, 1833, married Levi W. Hoag, and has six children—George E., Clement H., David F., Albert B., Mahlon, and Walter. Thomas Charles, born March 26, 1836, married Mary Bickford, and has five children,—Mable A., George F., Edwin S., Charles A., Mary E. He is a farmer and lumber manufacturer.

David E., born May 15, 1838, now owns a large sheep ranch in Montana, where he resides; is a civil engineer, employed much of the time in surveying lands by United States government. He married Lucy T., daughter of Benjamin H. Jones, in January, 1878. Their children, George B. (died young) and David M.

Thomas Folsom has been much in public affairs. He has been an unswerving Democrat, has held all the important town offices, has been selectman thirteen years, auditor of accounts fifteen years, and was member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867. Plain and unostentatious, with a direct honesty of speech characteristic of the society of which he is a birthright member, probably no man in his native town stand higher than he in the regards of its best citizens.

JOHN LEWIS FOLSOM.

John Lewis Folsom was born on the old Folsom homestead, which he now owns, and where he has always resided, June 25, 1817. He is descended from Joshua Folsom, who came from Exeter and settled in West Epping in an early day. For a more complete history of Joshua Folsom, see biography of Thomas Folsom, Epping. Joshua had children, one of whom was Benjamin, born on the 6th day of the First month, 1757; married Abigail Peaslee. She was born Twelfth month 3, 1760. They had children, of whom John Folsom was one, born Tenth month 3, 1783; married Mehitable Morrill, who was born Fifth month 18, 1790. Of this union the following children were born, viz.: Ann E., Mary P., John L., the subject of our sketch, Benjamin M., all born in Epping, N. H., and all married. John Folsom was a farmer and miller by occupation, and a Democrat in politics. He was a member of the Society of Friends, as his ancestors were, and as his descendants have been. He died First month 26, 1846. His wife still survives him, and is now (1882) in her ninety-second year. She has been a recorded speaker in the Society of Friends for a great many years. She still retains her faculties to a wonderful degree, is hale and hearty, and her name is cherished by her many friends.

John Lewis Folsom received a common-school education, supplemented with about six months at the Friends' Academy at Providence, R. I. He has always been a farmer, and to-day owns some six hundred and fifty acres besides having given his only son one hundred. All of this large tract lies within three miles of West Epping. His buildings are among the best in the county. He has not confined himself to farming alone, but has owned and run a saw- and grist-mill. At the present time and for a few years past, he has been engaged in the lumber and coal business. In politics he is a Democrat. He has been chairman of the selectmen of his town for several years, town treasurer many years, and Representative to the State Legislature in 1857 and 1858. He has also been magistrate of his town. On the 29th day of the Ninth month, 1842, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Moses Beede, of Fremont, N. H. She was born Second month 28, 1816. Their children are,—(1) Charles E., born First month 24, 1845. (2) Abby B., born First month 20, 1848; she died Twelfth month 28, 1851. (3) Evelyn A., born Eighth month 23, 1852.

Mr. Folsom is an enterprising and intelligent farmer, and one of the best citizens in Epping. Like his fathers, he is a member of the Society of Friends. His son was educated at the Manchester Business College at Manchester, N. H. He is a Democrat in politics, and as such, though young, has been selectman four years and town treasurer several years.

D. L. HARVEY.

Jonathan Harvey, a resident of Newburyport, Mass., about 1734, married Susanna George, of South Hampton, N. H., and removed to Nottingham, N. H. He was a soldier in the French war, and was in engagement at Ticonderoga, N. Y. His fourth son, Jonathan, married Susan Hedlock, of South Hampton, settled in Nottingham, was a farmer in moderate circumstances, reared a family of seventeen children, and died in 1845. His oldest son, James, born in 1780, married Lois Folsom Ladd, of Epping, in 1809, and became a resident of that town, dying there Jan. 26, 1855. He had three children who attained maturity, of whom Dudley Ladd Harvey was oldest. He was born Aug. 25, 1811, in Epping, N. H. He passed his early life with his father, a cooper and small farmer. He had limited common-school advantages for education. Has from early childhood led a life of hard and incessant labor, the first money earned by him being earned by coopering. This trade he followed for some time, but abandoned it for lumbering, farming, nursery-growing, etc. He began the world poor, but the results of a life of honest toil, with industry, economy, and business ability have given him a solid and worthy financial standing, showing him the owner in fee simple of more than three hundred broad acres of good farming land. He was engaged in lumbering from the age of twenty to that of forty. Was commissioned captain in New Hampshire State Militia in 1836, and served as such for four years. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1846, and has served four years as selectman of Epping, being chairman three years. He was for six years a director of the Rockingham Fire Insurance Company of Epping, and trustee of Epping Savings-Bank.

Mr. Harvey married April 8, 1835, Mary Swain, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Dearborn) Swain, of Epping. Their children were Mary A. and Jonathan Swain. The latter died Oct. 8, 1876, aged twenty-five years.

Mr. Harvey has all the requisites of a model farmer, and ranks with the leading successful agriculturists of this section. He has kept his eyes and ears

John Lewis Folsom

D. L. Harvey

open to all sources of information in his favorite field, and has become well and favorably known to a very large circle by his thirty years' contributions to the *Boston Cultivator*, *Germantown Telegraph*, and other agricultural journals. He is an unassuming, useful, and respected citizen.

J. C. BURLEY.

The Burley family is of old-time Saxon origin, and the name has more than twenty-five different spellings, "Burley" and "Burleigh" being most general. Gyles Bredley was living in Ipswich, Mass., in 1648, and was a commoner there in 1664. He was a planter and a man of means for those days. Felt's History of Ipswich says he left a widow (Elizabeth) and children,—Andrew, James, Giles, and John,—who, however, probably died before his father. His will, made July 18, 1668, disposes of real estate and personal property, giving legacies of fifteen pounds each to his children, "to be paid in corne and cattle equally alike." James, above mentioned, born in Ipswich, Feb. 10, 1659, married (1) Rebecca Stacy, (2) Elizabeth ——; removed to Exeter, N. H., where he became a resident, dying there in 1721, aged sixty-two years. Thomas,[1] third son of James, born April 5, 1697, had a son Thomas,[2] born July 2, 1723; died June 1, 1805. He married Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Gordon) Haley, purchased lands and settled in Epping, N. H., where his great-grandson, J. C. Burley, now resides. [The father of this Mrs. Burley was born in 1692, and attained the remarkable age of ninety-six, dying in 1790. In 1695, when he was but three years old, his father, Sergt. Haley, was killed by Indians near Saco Fort.] This worthy couple had eight children, the youngest of whom was Thomas.[3] He was born Aug. 14, 1766, became a wealthy and influential farmer, married (1) July 21, 1798, Nancy, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Hoit; (2) May 18, 1818, Mary, widow of Ezekiel Brown, and daughter of Gordon and Mary (Prescott) Lawrence. He was a very strong man, of vigorous health and great powers of endurance, and was well esteemed by the community. Capt. Benjamin Burley, son of Thomas[3] and Nancy (Hoit) Burley, was born April 10, 1803, married Nov. 7, 1826, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Greenleaf and Jane (Nealey) Cilley, of Nottingham, N. H. She was a woman possessed of uncommon force of character, brilliant, energetic, kind-hearted, and greatly beloved sister of Hon. Joseph Cilley, of Nottingham, and Hon. Jonathan Cilley, member of Congress from Maine, and was born July 11, 1804, and died Oct. 3, 1876.

Capt. Burley was a leading farmer of Epping, was of medium size, light complexion, fine and curly brown hair, with a mild blue eye which looked squarely at you. He was a man of more than ordinary executive ability, conducted his business matters successfully, was intrusted with many offices and positions, both in town and State, and discharging them conscientiously, always had the approval of his constituents. He did not have a long life, dying June 26, 1861. Universalist in religious belief, the same broad charity which underlies that faith was the corner-stone of his life. "He believed in your goodness until you proved your own unworthiness, and even then his great heart threw out love to welcome back the erring. A friend once, a friend forever. A man intuitively given the guardianship of orphans, and ever the poor widow's friend. He could not see grief without extending sympathy and consolation to the afflicted." He was a diligent, noble, pure-hearted man, and when he passed away the whole community felt the loss. He had two children,—Joseph C. and Nannie Jane (born Nov. 21, 1832; died Oct. 3, 1855).

J. C. Burley was born on the homestead so long in the family, in Epping, N. H., Jan. 13, 1830. He received a thorough common-school education in his native town, inherited the landed estates of his ancestors, but was not content with the quiet monotony of a farmer's life, and in 1854 commenced his active business career as station agent of the Boston and Maine Railroad, at Newmarket, N. H. Dec. 17, 1855, he married Sarah E., daughter of Samuel Haley, of Epping.

From 1855 to the present Mr. Burley has been an exceedingly active and successful business man. Probably no man of his years in the town has ever done more than he, or been connected with more diversified fields of enterprise. On the death of his father he returned to North Epping to superintend the management of the home-farm and care for his mother through her declining years, and here, in a typical New England home, he has since resided. He has been chosen to fill the prominent and responsible town offices, and in 1878 was elected county commissioner, which position he still occupies. He has been chairman of the board since 1881. He was chosen a director of Newmarket Bank, under the State law, and with that and its successor, the Newmarket National Bank, he has been connected for a quarter of a century. He has been president of the latter since 1879. He has also been president of Epping Savings-Bank since its organization. In 1871 he engaged in partnership with Hon. Samuel Plumer Dow in lumbering operations, which were continued, and successfully, until Mr. Dow's death, in 1874. Mr. Burley was also an active promoter of the Rochester and Nashua Railroad, and assisted in its organization, and was chosen and is still a director.

Mr. Burley is probably the largest farmer of Epping; is largely engaged in lumbering, his present partner being Col. Winthrop W. Dow, of Exeter. Republican in politics, is a stanch supporter of the Union. Universalist in religious belief, believes in showing his faith by his works; and in all the various departments of his extended business he has shown

rare executive abilities, and far-reaching sagacity. This is amply proven by the results; and his great success has been the natural result of his quick comprehension of a subject, his careful deliberation and conservative examination, and the steady tenacity with which he adheres to his course when he has marked it out. He has health to enjoy life, and a winning magnetism that, in a quiet way, makes him many friends. In private life he is characterized by modest and unassuming ways, great attachment to home and the home circle. His sister, Nannie, before mentioned, was a lovely character of refined tastes, and the same strong affectionate nature. She was educated at New Hampton, and between her and her brother existed one of the strongest attachments. Sociable and amiable, she was pleasing in her ways, had a large circle of friends. Mrs. Burley has been a congenial companion to her husband. Her willing hands, wise counsels, and ready and warm sympathy have largely aided in erecting the structure of prosperity. Their children are in the eighth generation of the American family, and are Nannie, born Oct. 5, 1857, married Harry W. Burleigh, of Franklin; Harry Benjamin, born May 26, 1867; Alice, Sept. 23, 1870; Jennie Cilley, Sept. 10, 1872; and Benjamin Thomas, Nov. 26, 1874. To sum up, Mr. Burley is a broad and liberal gentleman, faithful to every trust, generous and active in encouraging everything to benefit humanity or improve the condition of his town or county, and enjoys the friendship of a large circle of the better element of society.

JOHN HENRY PIKE.

John Henry Pike, son of William and Elizabeth Folsom (Hilton) Pike, was born in New Market, N. H., July 7, 1829. (For Pike family, see history of South Newmarket.) Quick and ready to learn, he took front rank in the district and private schools, which were his only educational advantages. When very young his father died, leaving his wife and four children in limited circumstances. Mrs. Pike kept her children with her and moved to Newmarket village to reside, but the illness of her sister, Mrs. Eliphalet Dearborn, of Epping, called her for a season to attend to the management of Mr. Dearborn's household. This temporary visit became a stay of years, which was only concluded by the decease of Mrs. Dearborn. Mrs. Pike was descended from Edward Hilton, grantee of Dover (see history of Dover), and was a woman of strong intellect, good judgment, and practical common sense. She was a successful teacher, and is now (March, 1882) living in good health and clear intellect at the advanced age of eighty-four, honored, loved, and respected by all who know her. Mr. Pike, then a young lad, accompanied her, and worked on the farm under Mr. Dearborn's supervision. He was a man of good judgment and ideas, liberal, kind-hearted, frank and outspoken, and the impress of his teaching and example in many ways was not lost upon the young lad earnestly longing to battle with the active world of business. When sixteen Mr. Pike worked one season as a farm hand for Nathan G. Prescott, father of ex-Governor Prescott; then returning to Mr. Dearborn's, he was ill for two years. He then engaged as clerk for his brother-in-law, J. H. Prescott, a merchant trading in what was known as "the Plumer store." Here his need was met, and he soon manifested the qualities which have made him so successful a business man, and finding it so congenial to him soon purchased an interest, and entered into copartnership with Mr. Prescott, under firm-name of "J. H. Prescott & Co." They continued in trade at the Plumer store for two or three years, and then erected a store and dwelling at "Boar's Head," whither they transferred their business, and, in connection with Robert Pike, started the little village existing at that point.

Mr. Pike, after a partnership of five years at that place, bought Mr. Prescott's interest, and continued alone until about 1853, when he sold out and removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and engaged in trade as a merchant of hardware, paints, oils, etc. His business was lucrative, but his health failed, and after only nine months' residence there, by medical advice, he returned to the pure air of Epping, and purchased the Prescott place, where D. L. Harvey now resides. Here he worked as a farmer for two years, building up largely his health and strength. He then removed to "Boar's Head," and again began merchandising, which he continued "off and on" till 1860. He also commenced to operate in wood and lumber, buying wood lots, getting off the timber, and then selling the land, and was one of the first, if not the very first, to follow this as a business in the town. This business he still continues, and extensively, and he has amassed property rapidly in this as in all other branches of trade in which he has engaged. He was for fifteen years intimately connected with and in partnership with the late Hon. Samuel Plumer Dow, and in all their multifarious and complicated affairs there was never an unpleasant word or an inharmonious interview. He has also been connected in business with J. C. Burley, W. N. Dow, and others, and their business relations have but strengthened the ties of friendship. In 1862, Mr. Pike entered into trade at Epping Corners, but that business was given to his son, John Q. Pike, who is now in trade.

Mr. Pike has also dealt largely in real estate, bought and sold stocks, mortgages, etc., and has been and is the most successful business man in Epping. Yet in all his extensive and varied interests he has never been sued nor has he ever sued any one. Quiet and unostentatious, he has shrank from political honors and preferment, neither caring for nor seeking office, but has been town clerk three terms, chairman board of selectmen three terms, and town treasurer. Although often solicited to accept higher positions, he has

John M. Rike

Hosea B. Burnham M.D.

steadily refused to leave his private business. In politics he has ever been an unswerving Democrat.

Mr. Pike married Oct. 9, 1850, Eliza J., daughter of William and Deborah (Davis) Thompson. She was born in Middleton, N. H. Their children are William H., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Q., a merchant of Epping; Charles Edward, a druggist in Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Albert Hilton, a student in his third year at Phillips' Exeter Academy.

In connection with others, Mr. Pike started the Epping Savings-Bank. He has been chairman of its investing committee, and by his personal attention and business foresight he has made it a financial success, causing it to pay a dividend of five per cent. when other banks were paying but four.

The qualities which enabled Mr. Pike to rise from the poor circumstances of his boyhood to the position of wealth and standing as a business man which he now occupies (the largest tax-payer of his town) have been a keen, quick perception, an intuitive knowledge of cause and effect, a steady determination to do exactly as he agreed, keeping his word in business matters involving pecuniary loss, even though not legally obliged to do so. A case in point: In one of his early timber operations he verbally agreed to sell one hundred cords of bark at seven dollars per cord to certain parties. Within a few months the price advanced to fourteen dollars per cord. Notwithstanding this rise Mr. Pike delivered the bark at the price first named, thus voluntarily assuming the loss of seven hundred dollars. He is essentially a self-made man, and his life, although his health has always been delicate, has been one of steady and active devotion to business. His great success has been the natural result of his ability to readily examine and comprehend any subject presented to him, power to decide promptly, and courage to act with vigor and persistence in accordance with his convictions. In carrying out his designs for personal advancement he has been public-spirited, as is shown by his disposition of the George Lawrence place, where he now resides, where he has sold off building-lots, built houses, improved and beautified it, so that the appropriate name of Pleasant Street has been given to it.

H. B. BURNHAM, M.D.

Hosea Ballou Burnham, son of Miles and Salome (Hall), daughter of David Hall, was born in Chester, now Auburn, N. H., Oct. 15, 1829. Miles Burnham was born in Northwood in 1793. (His father's name was Jacob. He was son of Paul Burnham, of Durham, N. H., who was born in Essex, Mass.) He passed his early life in Boston, was a carpenter by trade, and became a merchant and hotel-keeper in Chester. He had six children, of whom Dr. Burnham was third. He was a steadfast adherent to the principles of political economy enunciated by Thomas Jefferson and others of that school. His death occurred Sept. 30, 1850; that of his wife Sept. 29, 1881. Jacob, the earliest of the name we can now trace, was a farmer in Northwood and Nottingham, one of the sturdy yeomanry of those early days, and with his vigorous constitution lived to the advanced age of ninety-two years, dying in 1836.

The Burnham family is of English ancestry, and the American starting-point is Essex, Mass. Dr. Burnham received his education at the common schools of Chester until he was thirteen, then attended Gilmanton Academy, New Hampshire Conference Seminary, at Sanborntown Bridge (now Tilton), N. H., and Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn. He began the study of medicine with the late William D. Buck, M.D., a physician of high repute in Manchester, N. H. He attended medical lectures at Berkshire Medical Institution, Pittsfield, Mass., Harvard Medical College, Boston, and Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, Vt., from which latter school he was graduated in 1853. During his student life he taught in the public schools of the city of Manchester.

Immediately upon graduation he opened an office at Lawrence, Mass., and entered into the general practice of medicine. His stay here was short, and in the fall of 1854 he removed to Epping, where he has ever since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. His whole time has been given to the demands of this practice, and he has been very successful, acquiring a high standing among the medical men of this section of the State, and is quite noted as a surgeon, having performed successfully many of the difficult operations in surgery. He has always been a diligent student, and has kept in the front rank of the progressive physicians of the day. He has been county physician since 1871, and has had entire medical charge of the Rockingham County Institution, and the insane asylum connected therewith. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, American Medical Association, and of the Rockingham Medical Society, of which he is president. He was appointed examining surgeon in the United States Pension Department, Nov. 15, 1872, and still retains the office.

Dr. Burnham has not remained an idle spectator of events, but has largely interested himself in matters appertaining to the improvement, development, and education of the community, and has been superintendent of school committee thirteen years. He has never swerved from the Democratic principles of his ancestors, but has held aloof from politics, having no desire or craving for political preferment; but has his fifth commission as justice of the peace, his first one being dated in 1855. He is a member and Past Master of Sullivan Lodge, No. 19, F. & A. M., of Epping, and is a member of St. Alban Chapter, No. 15, of Exeter. Dr. Burnham is a man of fine physique, of culture and refinement, and is possessed of more than ordinary social qualities that endear him

to a large circle. As a business man he takes high rank, and has been financially very successful. He was first treasurer of Epping Savings-Bank, and is now one of its trustees. Broad and liberal in all things, he freely concedes to all the right to differ from him in opinion, but holds with firmness to his own, which is only adopted after a careful examination of the subject. He is Unitarian in religious belief.

SHERBURNE FOGG.

The Fogg family is closely identified with the early history of Epping. The first of the name moved here from Hampton, and settled near the centre of the town, upon the place now owned by Daniel W. Ladd, and a field opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church is still called the "Fogg field." This was Col. Seth Fogg, a tanner, shoemaker, and farmer. His first wife was a Philbrick. This family numbered seven children,—Sally, born March 7, 1758; David, born Aug. 16, 1759; Caleb, born March 17, 1761; Jonathan, born Oct. 4, 1764; Sherburne, born Oct. 17, 1768; Polly, born June 23, 1770; Seth, born Nov. 30, 1771.

The second marriage of Col. Seth Fogg was with a Mrs. Smith, and this union was blessed with one daughter, Eleanor, born Oct. 29, 1777. Eleanor married Dr. George Kittredge, of Newmarket, and was the mother of Dr. George Kittredge, 2d, who recently died at Newmarket. Of the birth of Col. Seth Fogg we find no record, but we learn from the family Bible of Sherburne Fogg that he died Nov. 20, 1806, and his first wife's death occurred June 1, 1774. He was a colonel in the militia; in religion a Congregationalist, but not a church-member. He was constant in his attendance upon church services, and remarkably strict in his observance of the Sabbath. He remembered the church in his will and left one hundred dollars, the interest to be paid annually to "a learned minister of the gospel." Also a like sum, the interest to be paid annually to a "grammar-school master." The ministry and schools still have the benefit of this gift, known as "Fogg's donation."

We find the name of both wives of Col. Fogg upon the records of the Congregational Church in Epping, showing that they were fully identified with that body. Their children were baptized by Rev. Josiah Stearns, pastor of the church at that time, grandfather of the present pastor. At the baptism of each it is recorded, "on the mother's account."

Sherburne Fogg was the fifth child of Col. Seth Fogg. He was twice married,—first to Mehitable Maloon, of Epping, July 15, 1792, when about twenty-four years of age. Her family came from Meredith to this place. She was born May 10, 1769, and died Oct. 3, 1835. Their children numbered seven, viz.: their first was a son, born Jan. 18, 1793, and died without a name, Feb. 27, 1793. Seth was born Dec. 18, 1793; Maria, born June 27, 1796; Jonathan, born Oct. 18, 1798; Franklin, born July 4, 1801; Jesse, born Feb. 21, 1805; Ruth, born Nov. 7, 1808. Ruth married David Fogg, and was the mother of Martin V. B. Fogg.

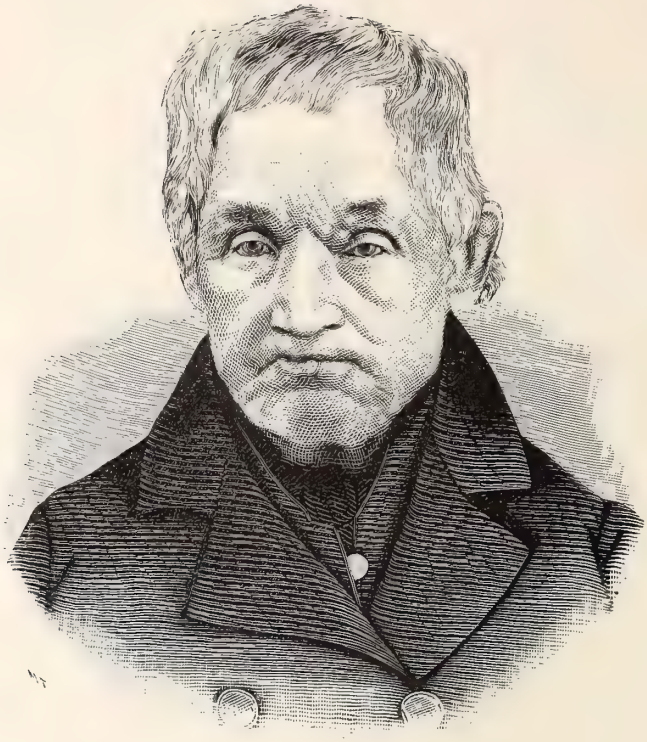
His second wife was Mrs. Hannah Sargent, of Brentwood, to whom he was married Nov. 14, 1839. Her maiden name was Hannah Hubbard. She died March 19, 1855, aged seventy years.

The farm and home of Sherburne Fogg was on "Red Oak Hill," three-fourths of a mile north from the centre of the town. It contains about one hundred acres, and was originally two farms, owned respectively by Benjamin Sanborn and Capt. John Chandler, father of Gen. John Chandler, of Maine. There was a garrison on this farm, the cellar of which can now be pointed out. Here all his children were born. He was a farmer of average intelligence, industrious habits, and accumulated a good property. In politics he was a Democrat. He subscribed to no particular religious belief, but the family attended the Methodist Church after its organization, and here he contributed for the support of preaching. It was his custom to give the early preachers stationed at Epping a tree standing in the forest, which, after being converted into cord-wood by them, he would draw to the parsonage. His last days were quietly passed in the family of his grandson, Martin V. B., whom he made his heir, and here, upon the farm where he had lived and labored so many years, he passed away, Oct. 10, 1857, at the ripe old age of eighty-nine years. The engraving accompanying this sketch is from a picture taken two years before his death.

M. V. B. FOGG.

Martin Van Buren Fogg was born in Epping, April 6, 1834. His father was David Fogg, born in Enfield, July 29, 1809, and died in Epping, April 18, 1862. His mother was Ruth Fogg, daughter of Sherburne Fogg (whose engraving and biographical sketch appear in this work). She died July 31, 1835. Their children numbered three, viz.: Lucy Maria, born Jan. 11, 1830. She married Davenport Morrison, of Fairlee, Vt., where she died June 16, 1868, leaving nine children. Andrew Jackson, born Dec. 19, 1831. He married Mary Emma Willis, of Exeter, and resides there. They have one son. David Fogg's second marriage was with Irene Burnham, daughter of Jacob Burnham, of Nottingham. She was born June 23, 1809, and died in Epping, Aug. 4, 1874. They had two children,—Lewis Everett, born Oct. 6, 1843. He married Ellen Pitkin Newhall, daughter of Rev. Matthew Newhall, of Greenland, June 23, 1872. They reside in Epping, and have one son. Mary Adelaide, born Oct. 14, 1852. April 16, 1874, she united in marriage with Harold W. Windram, of Lynn, Mass., where she died Feb. 20, 1876. David

M. V. Fogg



SHERBURNE FOGG.

Fogg's father was Jesse J. Fogg, born in Enfield in 1785. He died there Sept. 5, 1820. His mother was Lucy Pierce. She died in Kensington, Dec. 31, 1827. His grandfather was David, son of Col. Seth Fogg (see sketch of Sherburne Fogg). He was twice married. His first wife was Catharine Barber; his second, Ruth Dustin. David Fogg was for some years a landlord at Epping Corner, so was his grandson David in years after. The old hotel is still standing, and is known as the "Fogg stand."

Martin from early boyhood was a favorite grandchild of Sherburne Fogg. When fifteen years of age he went to live with his grandfather. Here he labored upon the farm, attending school in the winter. His education was limited to the instruction received in the district schools of those days. When he became of age arrangements were made for his permanent stay with his grandparents. On the 26th of March, 1855, he was united in marriage with Ruth Jane, daughter of Sherburne Rollings, of Epping. She died April 30, 1874. Her mother was Nancy Sanborn, of Epping. Two children were born to them,—Edson, born July 30, 1856. He married Georgianna, daughter of Dr. Sanborn, of Kingston. He died April 16, 1874. Emma Jane was born Sept. 7, 1860. The second wife of Mr. Fogg was Annie Martha Swain, daughter of Richard and Sarah Sherburne Swain, of Barrington. She was born Oct. 1, 1839. Mr. Fogg partook largely of his grandfather's characteristics. He was a practical, capable farmer, a man of excellent judgment. For over twenty years he was more or less engaged in dealing in cattle and wood and lumber. In politics he was a Democrat; has served the town as selectman, collector of taxes, etc. He died of apoplexy, March 14, 1882. His funeral was largely attended at the Methodist Church, the pastor, Rev. James Thurston, officiating. We quote from his address: "He was a descendant of an ancient and honorable family, among the early settlers of the town. It is something to say that Martin Fogg brought no reproach on the name. He was a man of fair intelligence, of industrious and thrifty habits, of honesty in all his dealings, of decided convictions, self-respectful, affectionately attached to his own, a true husband, a loving father, a faithful brother, a good neighbor, a respectable and useful citizen. And now he is gathered to his fathers, having fallen in the prime of middle life."

E. B. MOORE, M.D.

Edward Bucknam Moore, M.D., was born in Lancaster, N. H., June 12, 1801; died suddenly of angina pectoris, in Chelsea, Mass., Sept. 16, 1874. His ancestors on the paternal side trace their descent from Col. Jonathan Moore, a British officer, who is believed to be of Scotch origin. His sword is preserved as an heirloom in the family of C. K. Moore, of Parsonfield, Me. The colonel had two sons, Jonathan and William (1st). William had four sons,—William (2d), Coffin, Harvey, and Peter. These four came to America long before the Revolution (at what precise date is not known), and settled in New England. Their descendants are now scattered throughout the United States. William (2d) married a sister of Col. Peter Gilman, of Stratham, N. H., by whom he had five sons, among whom was William (3d), who was taken by the Indians in one of their incursions, and he resided or was detained among them for many years; Coffin (2d), Peter, Henry, and John. Coffin (2d) was grandfather of Dr. Moore, and was born at Stratham, Feb. 25, 1739. He studied medicine, and practiced with success to a good old age. He married Comfort Weeks, of Greenland, March 3, 1760. They had four sons and three daughters. Their third child was Coffin (3d), father of Edward B., born at Georgetown, Mass., April 30, 1768, and died at Lancaster, N. H., Aug. 22, 1842. He was at Lancaster about 1787, with Gen. Edward Bucknam, who was for many years the principal surveyor in Coos County, and whose daughter Mary he married in 1789. They had eight sons and three daughters.

Dr. Moore was the fourth child. His father was a respectable farmer, who spent the inclement days of winter in making and mending shoes for his family and for his neighbors. His labor and industry supported his family and gave them the best common-school advantages that his means and the facilities of the town afforded. The mother of the doctor was second daughter of Gen. Bucknam, and was born in Lancaster, N. H., July 22, 1769, dying there May 4, 1837. The general was born at Athol, Mass., June 21, 1741, and died at Lancaster, N. H., March 9, 1813. He married Susannah, daughter of David Page, one of the first settlers of Lancaster. They had two sons, Edward and George, and five daughters.

As an indication of the strong will and unconquerable desire of Dr. Moore to obtain an education, it is worthy of mention that up to his nineteenth year he worked upon his father's farm except the three winter months, when he was permitted to attend school. The two last winters he taught school. In the spring of 1821 he left Lancaster with twenty dollars as an outfit, and this sum saved from his labor as teacher. He went to Pembroke, N. H., where he fitted for college. Having resolved to study medicine, and meeting encouragement, he became a pupil (without a complete college course, which he never ceased to regret) in the office of Dr. Thomas Brown, of Deerfield (formerly of Manchester, with whom he passed four years), except the three winter months of each year, which he gave to teaching, to obtain the requisite means to pursue his professional studies and attend lectures. He attended one session at Dartmouth and another at Bowdoin, and was graduated as M.D. in 1828. He then went to Concord, N. H., where he opened an office and procured such books for his library as he could afford with his slender means; but

after six months he removed to Epping, where he engaged in practice with good success.

He married, April 10, 1830, Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Samuel Lawrence, of Epping. (See biography.) His business became large and remunerative, and he prosecuted it assiduously until the spring of 1847, when he removed to Boston, Mass. He took the office that had been occupied by Dr. Lane, a prominent physician, who had just died of cholera. His reputation had preceded him, and he soon found himself fully engaged in practice. He promptly identified himself with the interests of the profession and the city, and was chosen to fill various public offices. He was a member of the Boston school committee in 1849–50, of the Boston primary school committee from 1851 to 1854, of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the American Medical Association from 1855, of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society from 1858, and an honorary member of California State Medical Society. He was appointed coroner for Suffolk County in 1858, a position which he held at his death. He was also one of the distributors of the Howard Benevolent Society for the last twenty years of his life. From an early period of his professional career he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. He was also a devoted Freemason, and had received the thirty-third degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite. He gave but few contributions to medical literature, but he was by no means an idle man, nor wanting in literary ability. Dec. 10, 1873, he published his thirteenth annual report of the proceedings and workings of the Great Council of Masons of the several States.

Dr. Moore was a man of great probity of character, strong and stable in his friendships, devoted and untiring in doing good. As a physician he was successful and popular, because he sought to deserve honor by the noblest means, that of rendering zealous and intelligent service to those who sought his professional aid. He was a constant reader of the best books. He attended the meetings of the medical societies, and thus kept himself abreast of the latest and best means of relieving human suffering. He was not only well informed, but self-reliant and assuring in the sick-room, and was conscientious and faithful in the discharge of all professional duties. For twenty-four years prior to 1868, he was hardly ever without one, and had often several students in his office, and was recognized by all who knew him as the friend and patron of the young physician. He had three children, two sons and a daughter, the only one now living being Samuel Lawrence Moore, M.D., a graduate of Harvard, and a practicing physician of ability in Boston, who successfully continues the fame of an honored ancestry.

JAMES L. RUNDLET.

James L. Rundlet, son of Abraham and Hannah (Lawrence) Rundlet, was born Aug. 8, 1805, on the Rundlet homestead, in Epping, where his father and grandfather were also born. His grandfather, James Rundlet, was born Jan. 23, 1735; was one of the thrifty yeomen of his period; married Sarah Rowell, born Jan. 31, 1742. Their children were James, John, Mercy, Sarah, Abraham (born April 19, 1769), Anna, Molly, Rhoda, Dorothy, Jemima, Honor. Abraham was a farmer, always was resident in Epping, was diligent in his business, successful and much esteemed. He was noted for his skill in framing buildings, for which his services were much sought. He married, Nov. 20, 1793, Hannah, daughter of Edward Lawrence. She was born Nov. 30, 1770. Their children were two,—John, born June 11, 1795, died June 18, 1857, and James L.

James L. worked on the farm with his father, and acquired all the knowledge obtainable at the common schools of his youth; married, before reaching his majority, Elsie, daughter of Samuel Plumer (brother of Governor William Plumer). She was born Sept. 26, 1804, and died Sept. 8, 1839. Their only child, Elizabeth P., married Rufus Sanborn, and now resides in South Newmarket. Mr. Rundlet began farming on a part of the old homestead (two hundred acres), which his father divided between his two sons, and continued successfully in that until 1838, when he moved to Epping Corners and engaged in general merchandising, which he conducted with ability and manifested the needed requisites of a successful merchant,—integrity, fair dealing, and shrewd caution. He followed this and dealing in real estate until 1861, and was extensively engaged in the latter branch, owning at one time twelve houses and lots in Epping, and two hundred and fifty acres of land.

He married Olive B., daughter of John S. Rundlet, March 6, 1840. She died Sept. 18, 1860. By this marriage he had one son, Albert S., who died at the age of three years, and one daughter, Clara H., who married Alvin R. Thompson, a grocer in Epping. Mr. Rundlet also kept a hotel at Epping for several years, was always a farmer, and probably few have been identified with a greater range of business endeavor than he. He has a wide range of acquaintance and a strong circle of attached friends. He married Mrs. Harriet Winslow, widow of George Winslow, and daughter of Zebulon Sanborn, March 20, 1861. They have no children. About 1862, Mr. Rundlet went out of active business, and removed to the pleasant home now occupied by him, and which he built, and is now, at the age of seventy-seven years, blessed with a handsome competency; largely the result of his foresight, industry, and prudence; and in his declining years can look back on a very active life, with the consolation of having borne a man's part in the battle of existence, and winning success therein.

James L Rundlet

Samuel Laurence

He has been ever true to the grand principles of Democracy, never yielding to any pressure, but believing in the truth of the teaching of Thomas Jefferson and the other fathers of the party. His allegiance has been unswerving. He has been honored with the trusts of several responsible positions, was selectman several years, and represented Epping one year in the State Legislature. His careful and prudent management has been evinced in many ways, and he was always a wise counselor to those who asked his advice. He has settled numerous estates; is trustee of Epping Savings-Bank; was selected as one of the trustees by Daniel Watson Ladd in the management of the munificent bequest left by him to found an academy in Epping. He was appointed postmaster of Epping by Franklin Pierce, and held that office nearly nine years. His religious belief is Universalism.

All in all, Mr. Rundlet is a good type of the best class of our citizens, of worth and merit, but slow to place himself forward, but one of the strongest defenders of what he knows to be right, and may safely be classed as one of the representative conservative men of Epping.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE.

The first of the name of Lawrence who settled in Epping was David, who came from Stratham, then Exeter, and settled on the Exeter road, near "Boston Bridge." He was a farmer, married Annie Gordon, reared a large family, among them David (2d), Edward, Gordon, perhaps a Samuel, and Annie, who married a Morrill, and whose son, David Lawrence Morrill, was Governor of New Hampshire in 1825–26. Her other child, Samuel Morrill, became a physician and apothecary in Exeter. She afterwards married a Johnson, passed all her days in Epping, and died there not far advanced in life. David (2d), born in Stratham, or Epping, purchased the place now occupied by his grandchildren, of about forty acres at first, for a horse, saddle, and bridle; was a successful farmer, quite a large land-owner for those days, adding to his estate steadily year by year, owning at last one hundred and forty acres. He was positive in character, yet uniformly courteous and polite. Of strict honesty and integrity, his word was always to be depended upon. His townsmen held him in great esteem, and he filled various important offices, among them town clerk and justice of the peace. During the Revolution there was so much travel on the road passing his place that he was induced to make his house a hotel, which he did, entertaining many persons now nationally noted, Gen. Sullivan often making it his headquarters. He had a vigorous constitution, and lived to see several years past fourscore. He married, in 1765, Lydia, daughter of Joseph and Ruth (Mathes) Sias, born in Durham, Sept. 4, 1745. They had six children,—Sarah, married Joseph Clough, of Canterbury; Joseph Sias Ruth, married, first, a Clough; second, Enoch Gerrish, of Boscawen; David (3d); Jotham (his son, Alex. H., became a prominent lawyer in Washington, D. C.); Samuel.

Samuel Lawrence, born Dec. 26, 1779, in Epping, in the house built by his father, and used as an inn, as before mentioned, and now occupied by his children, had common-school education, became a farmer and a successful and representative one. He represented Epping in the Legislatures of 1825–26. He was of erect carriage, quick in his movements, like his father, courteous and agreeable in his intercourse with others, social, quite humorous, enjoying company. He always attended church, although not a member, and was anxious for every one else to do so, and had a very large circle of friends. He was a careful and methodical man of business, and of rare good judgment, and was often appealed to for counsel in knotty cases requiring a wise and cool head to properly solve. He married Betsey, daughter of Dudley and Aphia Thyng. Their two children are *Elizabeth*, born May 15, 1810, married Dr. Edward B. Moore (see biography), and *Rufus King*, born April 28, 1815. Mrs. Moore was educated at Pembrook Academy, and married, April 29, 1830, Dr. Edward B. Moore, and now, a widow, resides with her brother on the home of her childhood. Rufus King received his education at Hopkinton, Hampton, and Greenland Academies, in younger years taught district school, became a farmer on the farm he inherited. About 1840 engaged in trade as general merchant at Epping Corners, continued here four years, then returned to his farm, where he has since been engaged in agriculture. He married, April 19, 1864, Laura P., daughter of Jacob and Anna Davis, of Nottingham. She died April 19, 1869, leaving two children,—Samuel L., born Jan. 16, 1865, died Sept. 2, 1881, and Annie E., born Sept. 27, 1868.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

EXETER.[1]

Geographical—Topographical—The First Settlement—John Wheelwright and Others—Names of Pioneers—The Exeter "Combination" of 1634—Wheelwright's Residence—Exposure of Exeter to Indian Hostilities—Edward Cranfield's Despotism—Exeter's Resistance to Government Taxation—The "Mast-Head" Troubles.

THE town of Exeter lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by South Newmarket, on the east by Stratham, on the south by Hampton, Hampton Falls, Kensington, East Kingston, and Kingston, and on the west by Brentwood. The surface of the town is generally level and the soil fertile.

[1] We are indebted to Governor Charles H. Bell for the greater portion of the following "History of Exeter." Governor Bell has ever manifested a praiseworthy interest in historical matters, and has contributed many valuable additions to the historic literature of the State.

The earliest permanent settlement of New Hampshire by Europeans was made at Little Harbor, now within the limits of Rye, and at Dover Point, in 1623. How soon afterwards the more adventurous of the "fishermen and traders," who constituted the early population there, explored the river as far upward as the Falls of Squamscott we have no record. There is a distinct tradition, however, that there were residents in Exeter before the arrival of Wheelwright and his followers from Massachusetts in 1638. Whether they were occupying under the deed of the Indian sagamores of 1629 to Wheelwright, or whether the alleged deed of that date is spurious, are questions which need not be discussed here.

Rev. John Wheelwright, a friend and fellow-collegian of Oliver Cromwell, who had been vicar of Bilsby, in Lincolnshire, England, brought his family to this country in 1636, landing in Boston. The next year he was banished from the colony of Massachusetts on account of alleged "antinomian and familistic" religious opinions, and in the spring of 1638 established himself, with several persons who were driven from Massachusetts for the same cause, with a number of his former friends and parishioners from England, and with others of whom we have no definite previous knowledge, at the Falls of Squamscott, to which he gave the name of Exeter.

Mr. Wheelwright at once gathered a church here and became its minister. He also drew up a form of civil government, which was essential for the peace and good order of the infant settlement, as the laws of Massachusetts were not in force here, and New Hampshire had as yet no laws. The instrument drawn by Wheelwright was styled a "combination," and was signed by the heads of families and inhabitants.

The following is a copy of the combination:

COMBINATION AT EXETER, 1639.—Whereas it hath pleased the Lord to move the heart of our dread sovereign Charles, by the grace of God king, etc., to grant license and liberty to sundry of his subjects to plant themselves in the western parts America, we, his loyal subjects, brethren in the church in Exeter, situate and lying upon the river Pascataquacke, with other inhabitants there, considering with ourselves the holy will of God and our own necessity, that we should not live without wholesome laws and government among us, of which we are altogether destitute, do in the name of Christ and in the sight of God combine ourselves together to erect and set up amongst us such government as shall be to our best discerning agreeable to the will of God, professing ourselves subjects to our sovereign lord King Charles, according to the liberties of our English colony of the Massachusetts, and binding ourselves solemnly by the grace and help of Christ and in his name and fear to submit ourselves to such godly and Christian laws as are here established in the realm of England to our best knowledge, and to all other such laws which shall upon good grounds be made and enacted amongst us according to God, that we may live quietly and peaceably together in all godliness and honesty.

Mo. 5, 4, 1639.

John Wheelwright.	William Wardhall.
Augustine Storer.	Robert Smith.
Thomas Wright.	Robert Seward.
William Wentworth.	Richard Bulger.
Henry Elkins.	Christopher Lawson.
George Walton.	George Barlow.
Samuel Walker.	Richard Morris.
Thomas Petit.	Nicholas Needham.
Henry Roby.	Thomas Wilson.
William Winborne.	George Rawbone.
Thomas Crawley.	William Cole.
Christopher Helme.	Jenness Wall.
Darby Field.	Thomas Leavitt.
Robert Read.	Edmund Littlefield.
Edward Rishworth.	John Cramme.
Francis Matthews.	Philemon Purmot.
Godfrey Dearborne.	Thomas Wardhall.

It was modified after a time, and readopted in its primary form in 1640, as appears by the original instrument of that date, in the handwriting of Wheelwright, and signed by him and thirty-four others, now preserved in the town clerk's office.

Wheelwright's Church, which was of course a primitive structure and of small dimensions, was situated on the hill north of the house of Richard Bliss, Esq., and near the brick and tile manufactory of Wiggin & Dolloff. It was the fashion of that day to make a burial-ground of the yard which surrounded the church, and for many years it has been common to find the bones of the early settlers of Exeter in the clay excavated for the manufactory. Wheelwright's house is located by tradition a little southwest of the church, in the field in rear of the house occupied by the Misses Rowland. The first minister of Exeter remained here but about four years, when, upon the extension of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts over the settlements of New Hampshire, he removed, with some of his warmest supporters, to Wells, in Maine.

The people of New Hampshire remained under the government of Massachusetts until 1680. During that period Exeter was a place of little political importance, not being once represented in the "great and general court," as were Dover, Portsmouth, and Hampton nearly every year. Yet the material interests of the people were steadily on the increase here, and there were valuable accessions to the population. When John Cutt was appointed the first Governor of the province, Exeter furnished him one of his ablest councilors in the person of John Gilman.

Then came the eventful period of the Indian hostilities, in which Exeter, being on the frontier, was for a series of years greatly exposed to the incursions of the savages. Many of her citizens lost their lives

and others were carried into captivity during this trying period of her history.

Exeter partook largely of the popular indignation that was aroused in the province by the tyrannical conduct of Governor Cranfield, and at a later date was the scene of a rather serious outbreak against the crown officials for attempting with a high hand to enforce the laws against persons charged with trespassing upon the forest pines marked for masts for his majesty's navy.

In 1682, Edward Cranfield came to New Hampshire as Governor. He soon exhibited himself in his true colors as a grasping, unprincipled despot. The people of the province feared and hated him, and when his arbitrary conduct became intolerable, some of them were so enraged that they actually entered into a combination for the avowed purpose of overturning the government.

On the 21st of January, 1683, the little village of Exeter witnessed a striking spectacle. A dozen horsemen, armed with swords, pistols, and guns, with a trumpeter, and headed by Edward Gove, a member of the Provincial Assembly from Hampton, with a drawn sword, rode through the snowy street of Exeter towards Hampton. A son of Gove and the brothers Wadleigh, Joseph, John, and Robert, Thomas Rawlins, Mark Baker, and John Sleeper were undoubtedly of the party, and probably Nathaniel Ladd, Edward Smith, William Healy, and John Young also. All of them were well known in Exeter, and the greater part of them were residents, and they made no secret of their purpose to rise in arms against the tyrannical government of Cranfield.

But it was yet too early for a successful resistance to the arbitrary measures of a royal government, and when next the good people of Exeter saw their insurgent townsmen it was after they had been tried and convicted as accomplices in the crime of high treason and had been, by direction of the crown, respited and pardoned. Though this lesson failed to teach Cranfield moderation, it showed the people of Exeter that they must adopt a less hazardous mode of resistance to the unwarranted acts of the authorities. In the course of the year the Governor, being disappointed in his designs of making great gains from his office, resorted to the illegal expedient of taxing the people without the consent of the Assembly. To John Folsom, constable, was committed the tax against the inhabitants of Exeter for collection, but he reported to the Governor that the people refused to pay, on account of the illegality of the assessment.

Thereupon the warrant was delivered to the provost-marshal of the province, who was ordered to collect the taxes or imprison the delinquents. But he found the duty no sinecure. He first went to the house of Edward Gilman, where he was met by the wife of Councilor John Gilman, who informed him that "she had provided a kettle of scalding water for him if he came to her house to demand any rates." He received at the same time a like hospitable assurance from the wife of Moses Gilman, and other women took pains to let him know that they were preparing red-hot spits, so as to give him a warm reception. Some half a score of the sturdy yeomanry of Hampton, on horseback and armed with clubs, then made their appearance on the scene, in order to insure that the marshal and his deputy should receive all due attention; and, to cap the climax, the Rev. John Cotton, at that time probably officiating as the clergyman of Exeter, joined the company, "with a club in the hand," the emergency seeming to justify a resort to carnal weapons.

The assembled party then began good-humoredly but systematically to hustle the marshal and his deputy up and down the house, and laughingly inquired of them, "What did they wear at their sides?" alluding to their swords, which were indeed rather ridiculous appendages on such an occasion.

The unfortunate officers soon betook themselves to the Widow Sewell's hostelry, ostensibly for refreshment; but their tormenters followed them there, and pushed them about, called them rogues, took the bridles off their horses, and then turned them loose, and in short made the place in a thousand ways too hot to hold them.

The marshal at length found that he had brought his wares to a poor market, and in despair abandoned the attempt to collect illegal taxes in Exeter, which, it is believed, was never resumed.

A half-century again elapsed before Exeter witnessed another outbreak of popular feeling. The sovereigns of England depended much upon their American colonies for ship-timber for the royal navy, and very stringent laws were enacted against the felling of any pine-trees suitable for masts which stood upon common lands. The surveyor-general of the woods kept a sharp eye upon all such timber, and marked it with the broad arrow, which denoted that it pertained to the crown. It may naturally be supposed, however, that the lumbermen of the frontiers would pay but scanty heed to the regulations which forbade them to touch the finest growth of the forests. When the surveyor's back was turned, it is probable that the woodman's axe spared few of the monarch pines, whether they bore the king's mark or not. The surveyors could not help suspecting, if they did not know, that the laws were disregarded, and jealousy and bitter feeling necessarily sprung up on this account between the king's officers and the inland inhabitants of the province.

In 1734, David Dunbar was Lieutenant-Governor and surveyor-general of New Hampshire. He was arbitrary, having been a soldier, needy and jealous. He became convinced that the lumbermen of Exeter were cutting about the mill at Copyhold, now in Brentwood, trees which belonged by law to his royal master, and determined that he would put a stop to it.

Accordingly he paid a visit to the mill in person, but while he was looking about for evidence of the violation of the law, he was greatly terrified by shouts and shrieks from the surrounding woods, and the discharge of fire-arms nearer than was agreeable. Dunbar therefore determined that discretion was the better part of valor, and beat a retreat. But a few days after he dispatched ten men in a barge up the river from Portsmouth, with directions to seize and bring off the suspected timber. The men arrived at the village in the evening, and put up for the night at the public-house kept by Capt. Samuel Gilman, the same house now standing on Water Street next to the Town Hall. After a part of them were in bed, and while the others were carousing there at ten o'clock at night, they were suddenly set upon by a party of men in disguise, who threw some of them out of the windows, and drove the others out at the doors. The party assailed made for the river in all haste, but in the mean time the bottom of their barge had been bored through, the sails cut to pieces or carried away, and the mast hacked down. They undertook to make their escape in her, but were obliged to return to the shore and hide until the next day, when they found means to return ignominiously to Portsmouth ; but a part of them having lost their clothes, were in a particularly woful plight.

The party who were engaged in this act of defiance of the surveyor-general's authority were from the outskirts of Exeter, then a very large township, but included men of respectability and standing. Thomas and Nathaniel Webster, Jonathan, Samuel, and Philip Conner, Trueworthy Dudley, and Ezekiel Gilman are said to have been among the assailants. They assembled at the public-house kept by Zebulon Giddings, now known as the Rowland House, and there painted their faces and altered their dress so as to defy recognition before setting off on their expedition.

Dunbar believed that a part of them were Natick Indians ; so it is probable that they adopted a disguise calculated to give that idea.

We do not learn that any further attempt was made to enforce the mast-tree laws, nor that any punishment was inflicted upon the parties concerned in this breach of the peace ; but Dunbar was so mortified and enraged that he caused the courts to be taken away from Exeter, and bore a bitter grudge against the inhabitants so long as he remained in the province.

The earlier half of the eighteenth century was a severe test of the pluck and endurance of the inhabitants of New Hampshire. We learn that the winters were often of unusual length and severity. The labors of the husbandmen met with but scanty returns, and the domestic animals were terribly reduced in numbers by the extreme cold and the want of food. Exeter must have suffered greatly in these years, though, as the business of her people was not exclusively agricultural, she probably escaped with less injury than some of the neighboring towns.

After the extension of the settlements of New Hampshire which followed the close of the French war, there was a time of greater prosperity. Exeter, during the administration of the last royal Governor, was a thriving and important town. Governor Wentworth, who was fond of parade, encouraged the formation of a battalion of cadets here, officered by the leading citizens, and armed and uniformed in the handsomest style, according to the Governor's taste. Some of his Excellency's warmest and most trusted friends were residents here.

But when the first mutterings of the storm that led to revolution and independence were heard, the men of Exeter ranged themselves at once on the side of the colonists ; and throughout the times that tried men's souls this town was the headquarters of the State, in both civil and military matters.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

EXETER.—(*Continued.*)

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

Resolutions of 1774—Lords North and Bute burned in Effigy—Exeter in the first armed resistance to British Authority—Bursting of the War Cloud—Exeter in Arms—The First Company.

Revolutionary.—The feeling inspired in the breasts of the people of Exeter by the oppressive acts of the British Parliament, which led to the American Revolution, found utterance in a series of patriotic resolutions, adopted "almost unanimously" at a town-meeting in January, 1774. After specifying in indignant terms the grievances of the colonists, the town concentrated their views into the resolve, "That we are ready on all necessary occasions to risk our lives and fortunes in defence of our rights and liberties." These were bold words, but they were supported by acts of equal boldness, as we shall see.

The two most obnoxious of the British ministers, Lords North and Bute, were burnt in effigy in front of the old jail, which stood where the house of N. K. Leavitt, Esq., now is. We can imagine the exultation of the Liberty Boys at a demonstration so expressive and decisive. In September, 1774, when the inhabitants of Boston were reduced to sore straits by the operation of the Boston Port Bill, our town imposed a *tax*, assessed in regular form upon the citizens, and to be enforced by distraint, to raise money to relieve them.

But in December of the same year the men of Exeter were called upon to put to the proof their principles of resistance to tyranny, and were found equal to the occasion. A plan was devised among the bolder leading patriots of the province to seize the arms and ammunition of Fort William and Mary, at the entrance of the harbor of Portsmouth, which was then slenderly garrisoned, but which was soon to be fully

manned. It was arranged that the party which was to proceed down the river, under the leadership of John Sullivan, John Langdon, and others to make the seizure, should be supported by a stronger body of men from Exeter, who were to make their appearance in Portsmouth in season to secure the withdrawal of the warlike stores in spite of all opposition.

Accordingly, a detachment of about twenty-five armed horsemen, under Nathaniel Folsom, Nicholas Gilman, and Dr. Giddings, left Exeter in the night fixed for the undertaking, and rode into Portsmouth about daybreak in the morning. They ordered coffee at the inn of James Stoodley, who looked with no small astonishment on their martial array. But they made no allusion to the business which brought them there.

About eight o'clock in the morning, James Hackett, with fifty or sixty of the bold Exeter boys, on foot, marched into town and took their station at the hay-market in Portsmouth, where they waited for orders. This, of course, created great astonishment, but little information could be elicited by any inquiries. At nine o'clock Langdon made his appearance at Stoodley's, and acquainted the party there that the raid was completely successful, and that Sullivan was then passing up the river in the boats loaded with the munitions which had but lately been the dependence of one of His Majesty's forts, but were ere long to be used against his authority by the oppressed and indignant colonists. Thus, in this first overt armed resistance of America to the British authority, the men of Exeter took a leading part.

The principal citizens of the town were open and decided in their determination to oppose the parliamentary measures. John Phillips, the founder of the academy, a man of learning, wealth, and cultivation, though little fitted by habit or inclination for strife, was firm and outspoken for the liberties of America. Nathaniel Folsom, who had been distinguished as an officer in the French and Indian wars, and who was a member of the first Continental Congress, was ready to take up arms in his country's cause at a moment's notice, and did afterwards render valuable service as a provincial major-general until he was, by reason of the unworthy jealousies of others, allowed to be droppod.

Nicholas Gilman, the trusted friend of the royal Governor, was no less firmly devoted to the defense of popular rights, and with his active and efficient sons, then just come upon the stage, was a most important and indispensable aid to the cause. He was afterwards the successful manager of the finances of the infant State, and the stay and staff of President Weare; and his sons became in their turn favorite and important officers of New Hampshire.

Enoch Poor had been for some years engaged in ship-building in the town, and, accustomed in the management of men, was ready to tender his best services in aid of America's cause. His appointment in the army was peculiarly fortunate for the country. He became a general of light infantry; was greatly esteemed by Lafayette and by Washington, and his early death was deeply lamented.

James Hackett was also a ship-builder, and as such labored for his country faithfully and well. He was appointed a lieutenant-colonel of one of the regiments, but his services could not be spared from the coast defenses. He did, however, serve in Rhode Island on one occasion as an officer in John Langdon's company of light-horse. Such were a few of the leading spirits of the town as the alarm of war was about to be sounded.

The famous expedition of the British troops from Boston to Lexington and Concord took place on the 19th of April, 1775. Early in the evening of that day a flying report of the affair reached Exeter, which was soon after confirmed by news received from Haverhill that the enemy was at Lexington, that the country was in arms, and a severe action had commenced, which was raging when the messenger left to alarm the inland towns.

Our streets were filled with excited men until a late hour at night. About daybreak an express arrived in town with further and more authentic intelligence. The bells were immediately rung, and the drums beat to arms. It happened that three of the leading patriots of the town—N. Folsom, N. Gilman, and E. Poor—were absent at Dover, but there were enough others to determine what part Exeter should take in the emergency. The unanimous voice was for every man who could possibly be spared to march at once to the help of our suffering brethren. John T. Gilman, then twenty-one years of age, was peculiarly active in forwarding the preparations of the Exeter volunteers.

Bullets were cast and cartridges made with all speed, and every one lent a helping hand. The women encouraged their brothers and sons to offer their services, and contributed their aid to fit them out for their hurried campaign. About nine o'clock in the morning, no less than one hundred and eight of the brave boys of Exeter were paraded at the court-house (nearly opposite the lower church), armed and equipped, and ready to march.

"What road shall we take?"

"By Haverhill."

"Who shall lead us?"

"Capt. Hackett."

"Are you all ready?" asked Hackett.

"Yes," was the unanimous reponse.

"March!" was the laconic order.

One who was of that extemporized band of soldiers has left an account of their march. He says that the men wore sad countenances while taking leave of their wives and friends at home, but there was no flinching. Once fairly upon the way, however, their spirits rose, and they soon resumed their cheerfulness. They had a drum and fife, but no flag, for the Stars and Stripes

were yet in the future. But they were well armed, especially those who had the bright muskets which Governor Wentworth had taken pains to provide for his "cadets," little suspecting that they were so soon to be used in rebellion against his royal master.

The Exeter company marched through Haverhill to the ferry, but found that town in great distress. A destructive fire had raged there only forty-eight hours before, consuming the finest part of the village; this, in addition to the intelligence of the commencement of hostilities, was particularly depressing to the inhabitants. At nightfall they reached Bragg's tavern in Andover, and passed the night in that town. Resuming their march at an early hour the next morning, they reached Menotomy at noon, and halted upon the common at Cambridge about two o'clock. Here they were taken charge of by some officers; their alarm-post was assigned them, and two or three rooms in one of the college buildings were given them for quarters. There they passed the first night of their military service, without even knapsacks for pillows, and the college floors, as one of their number quaintly remarked, "as hard as any other floors!"

The next morning the company made choice of officers. James Hackett was elected captain; John W. Gilman and Nathaniel Gookin, lieutenants; and John T. Gilman, Gideon Lamson, and Noah Emery, sergeants. The company soon after went through their exercises on the common, and evidently attracted no little attention.

The next day a report came that the British were landing at Chelsea. Capt. Hackett had the honor of being the first to receive marching orders; the company from Londonderry followed. They marched as far as Medford, where they were met by the information that the British had re-embarked. At Medford they found N. Folsom and E. Poor, who were going to the headquarters of the army. Gen. Heath reviewed the New Hampshire troops, and on Sunday Dr. MacClintock, of Greenland, and Dr. Belknap, of Dover, preached to them.

The Exeter Company remained at Cambridge not far from a fortnight, and were highly complimented by Gen. Heath. Then, the emergency having passed, and arrangements being in progress for forming a permanent military establishment, they were permitted to return home.

Exeter had also its Committee of Correspondence, charged with looking after the interests of the patriotic cause. An example of the work which fell to their share may be found in a dingy letter, which is still preserved, dated at Portsmouth, April 21, 1775, and signed by H. Wentworth, chairman, by which the committee of Exeter are informed of "the attack upon the people of *Ipswich*," and of the expectation of the arrival of two ships of war in Portsmouth, and containing a request for "four or five barrels of powder." On the back of the letter is a receipt by the messenger for four barrels of powder, which were delivered by N. Gilman and Dr. Giddings, together with a memorandum of sixty-eight barrels more in the possession of the friends of liberty in Exeter and the neighboring towns. This powder was undoubtedly a part of that which was seized at Fort William and Mary in December, 1774.

CHAPTER XXXV.[1]

EXETER.—(*Continued.*)

EXETER IN 1776.

Topography of the Village—Industries—Shipping—General View of the Village—Exeter the Capital of the Province and State—Adoption there of the First Written Constitution of the Revolutionary Period—The Powder-House—The "Provincial" Jail—The Court-House—The Meeting-House—Prominent Residents—The Revolution—Early Merchants, etc.

It is extremely questionable if one who only knew Exeter as it was in 1776 would be able to recognize the Exeter of to-day as the same place. The conformation of the ground in the vicinity of the river and falls must have greatly changed. The slope from the higher lands down to the water was formerly much more abrupt than it now is. The ridges have since been cut down, and the low ground filled up. A century ago, in very high tides, the western part of Water Street used to be inundated, so that boats could be rowed through it for a considerable distance. The road to Newmarket, in the earlier times, did not run down by the water's edge, but back from it, over the high land. The fact that the bed of Water Street has been artificially raised was demonstrated by an excavation made not long since in front of Messrs. Porter & Thyng's store, which exposed a stratum of gravel several feet in thickness, evidently deposited there by successive generations of highway surveyors.

And if we can believe the accounts that have been handed down, there has been a still deeper fill in front of where Mr. John W. Getchell's store now is. The house of Col. John Phillips was built there, more than a century ago, and was destroyed by fire only a few years since. When the house was erected, the front is said to have been three stories in height; within the memory of those now on the stage only two stories have ever been visible, and the lower one of those was sunken at the last considerably below the level of the sidewalk. If the case was as represented, it is plain that Water Street at that point has been built up at least a dozen feet above its original level. But it is proper to say that the foundations of the house which were exposed when Mr. Getchell's building was erected do not appear to confirm the

[1] The following interesting chapter was contributed by Governor Chas. H. Bell, being an address delivered by him at Exeter, Feb. 22, 1876.

tradition. Still, there can be no doubt that the street has been a good deal raised there, if not so much as the height of a story of a house.

The change in the character of the public highways since 1776 is worthy of special notice. For many years before the Revolution the lumber trade was the chief business of the town. Vast quantities of the choicest spoils of the forest were brought each year from inland points to the Exeter landing, a part to be used for the construction of ships here, and the remainder to be rafted or otherwise transported down the river. The greater share of the money raised for the repair of the highways was expended on the roads towards Brentwood and Epping, over which the staple commodity in which our citizens were so deeply interested was hauled to tide-water and a market. The result of it was that the other ways were sadly neglected. Fortunately this was of less consequence from the fact that most of the travel at that period was upon horseback. The river, too, served admirably as a public highway in former times between the settlements upon its banks. So long as people could do their business by means of boats, they were not so particular about the condition of the roads.

The basin of the Salt River sixscore years ago presented a far busier scene than it does to-day. The channel was then capable of affording a passage to vessels of considerable size, and ships of from two hundred to five hundred tons burden were built here, six or eight of them each season, it is said. Several vessels were owned here, and made voyages along the coast, and to the West Indies and Europe. With ships unloading their cargoes at our wharves, with carpenters and calkers plying their busy trades in our ship-yards, and with long lines of teams dragging the mighty pines to the river-side, the spectacle must have been full of life and animation. Perhaps something of the same sort may again be realized when the obstructions to the navigation of the Squamscot shall be removed.

As the Revolution drew nigh the lumber trade declined, and the business activity of the place diminished. The breaking out of hostilities sent some of the most enterprising citizens into the army; commerce was suspended and ship-building was no longer lucrative. The mechanics became soldiers or sought employment elsewhere, and Exeter, its limited resources drawn upon to the utmost to sustain the war, looked forward with anxious hope to the issue that was to bring peace and restore prosperity.

Of course there were no sidewalks in 1776; those have come in mostly within the last half-century. A few shade-trees then flung their protecting arms over a part of the village, some of which are still standing, or have but recently disappeared. A giant elm here and there remains to tell the story of the past century, and some sturdy buttonwoods of equal, if not superior, age on both sides of the great bridge succumbed to disease, and were cut down within the recollection of many persons. But the great bulk of our present ornamental trees are of more recent date even than the sidewalks.

The size and extent of the village was of course much less a hundred years since than now. The entire population of the town at that period did not quite reach seventeen hundred and fifty souls, which is something less than one-half what it now is. And as a large proportion of the inhabitants lived in the less compact parts of the town, the village could not have greatly exceeded one-third its present dimensions. The character of the buildings, too, was generally inferior. To be sure the best of them were spacious, handsome, and constructed from the choicest materials, as a few surviving specimens still attest; but probably the major part of them must have been comparatively small and poor. Unpainted houses were the rule then; they are the exceptions now. On the southerly side of Front Street there used to be nothing but fields and woods; Bow, Court, Elm, Elliott, and Pine Streets, with all their branches, are the growth of little more than forty years last past.

In 1776 Exeter could boast but two churches, and those both Congregational; nor was there either academy or seminary then. But in the article of public-houses a hundred years have probably given us no increase. There were then two taverns on the east side of the river, and the whole number was no doubt greater than it is now. This is to be explained by the different habits of the earlier generation. Auction sales and many kinds of public business were formerly transacted at the inns, as they were usually called. They were places where the citizens of all classes used to meet, especially in the evenings, and the convivial habits of the past age contributed essentially to their being well patronized. Exeter during the period of the Revolution was a place of great resort, and as those were not days when men could whirl into town from their homes by the train in the morning, and whirl back again to their own firesides in the evening, nearly every visitor here had to pass a night or two under the roof of one or another of our hospitable landlords.

Exeter a century ago had but just assumed the position in the province to which its size and importance entitled it. Forty years before, the town had become an object of jealousy and dislike to some of the dignitaries under the crown at Portsmouth, and in consequence thereof had been tabooed and "left out in the cold," so far as it was in their power to accomplish it. The last royal Governor, John Wentworth, however, was too sensible and politic to allow his conduct to be influenced by an old grudge. He took particular pains to conciliate the inhabitants of Exeter, visited the town repeatedly in much state, formed and commissioned a company of cadets here, embracing many leading men, as a kind of body-guard to the occupant of the gubernatorial office, and

established relations of intimacy with several of the prominent citizens.

He labored zealously and conscientiously for the good of the province, and at the same time to uphold the power of Britain over it. He hoped no doubt that his special friends in Exeter might adhere to the cause of the crown, as so many of his connections and dependents in Portsmouth did. But he reckoned without his host. When the tocsin of war was sounded Exeter might be said to be a unit on the side of liberty, and the men whom Governor Wentworth had delighted to honor were the first to declare in favor of their oppressed country.

Exeter then became, and remained for many years, the capital of the province and State. The Legislature held its sessions here, and during its adjournments the Committee of Safety took its place, and exercised its functions. The courts were again established here, and the town became practically the headquarters of all military undertakings in which New Hampshire was concerned. And here on the 5th day of January, 1776, was adopted and put in operation the first written Constitution for popular government of the Revolutionary period. The honor of taking the lead of her sister colonies in this momentous "new departure" belongs to New Hampshire, and Exeter may well be proud to have been the scene of an occurrence so interesting and so memorable.

The structure in our town which has perhaps retained its old-time appearance most perfectly for the past century is the powder-house, situated on the point near the river on the east side. It was built about 1760, and has apparently undergone little repair since that time. It probably first held military stores destined for the French and Indian war, which, however, terminated before they could have been much needed. A few years later it was opened, no doubt, to receive a part of the powder captured by the provincials in the raid, under Sullivan, upon Fort William and Mary in Portsmouth Harbor in December, 1774. But as powder without ball hardly met the requirements of the times, the selectmen of Exeter purchased lead for the "town stock" from John Emery, and sent for a further supply to Portsmouth by Theodore Carlton; employed Thomas Gilman to "run it into bullets," and finally stored the leaden missiles in a chest, which Peter Folsom made for the purpose, at the cost of three and sixpence. The ammunition was dealt out from time to time to other places which stood in greater need, very sparingly though; for notwithstanding Exeter had a powder-mill in 1776, the explosive dust was too precious to be wasted through a large part of the Revolutionary war.

The old powder-house is now somewhat weather-beaten and dilapidated, and perhaps past its usefulness; but we hope it may be spared, on account of the good service it has done in former days. May no vandal hand be laid upon it, but may it remain a landmark for many years to come!

Another prominent object on the east side, which survived until a recent date, was the jail, on the spot now occupied by the house of Mr. N. K. Leavitt. It is supposed to have been built about the year 1770, when the province was divided into counties. It was a wooden structure, of limited capacity, and at first was surrounded by no exterior fence or wall. It could not have been a very secure place of confinement for a person of ingenuity and resources; and indeed more than one prisoner made his escape from it. The notorious Henry Tufts, who published his memoirs thirty years afterwards, tells us that he was incarcerated there before the Revolution, and made his way out without much difficulty. After 1775 the jail became crowded; not only were the persons in this province suspected of disaffection to the American cause committed there, but Tories from other jurisdictions, counterfeiters of the colonial paper money, and deserters and skulkers from the Continental army. So much apprehension was then felt that the building was not strong enough to contain its inmates that armed guards were constantly stationed at the door.

The court-house, known also as the town-house and State-house, stood at what is now the easterly corner of Front and Court Streets, on the site of the dwelling of the late Mr. Joseph Boardman. The building had formerly been the meeting-house of the first parish. When it was moved across the street and devoted to judicial purposes, it was flanked by the stocks and the whipping-post. Possibly the former instrument of discipline may have disappeared before 1776, but the latter undoubtedly lasted till then. The horse-thief Tufts was flogged there shortly before that date, unfortunately without eradicating his inborn propensity to appropriate unlawfully the property of other people to his own use.

One of the town schools (for the excellence of which Exeter was early noted) was long kept in this town-house. A "grammar school" was likewise maintained at the expense of the town in 1775–76, under the charge of Clement Weeks, a room being hired of Samuel Davis for the purpose.

The town- and court-house was the place of assembly for the Legislature of New Hampshire, whence it received the additional name of State-house. Its halls in the "times that tried men's souls" continually echoed to the tread of the wisest and bravest of the dwellers among our granite hills. Sullivan and Folsom, Stark and Poor, Cilley and Scammell, Dearborn and Reid, in their military attire of blue and buff, often trailed their swords along its corridors; while Weare and Langdon, Gilman and Bartlett, Thornton and Whipple, and a host of other patriots in civil life assembled periodically within its walls to devise the ways and means for keeping an army in the field, until the power of Britain was at length broken, and peace crowned the independence of America.

The meeting-house of the first parish occupied nearly the same spot which its successor, the present

church, does now. But the yard which surrounded it was then of greater extent, and was filled with substantial stone monuments, bearing inscriptions in memory of the dead who were interred beneath. A number of years ago those monuments were carefully leveled with the ground, placed above the bodies they were intended to commemorate, and thinly covered with earth. The rank grass soon sprang up and obliterated all traces of the burying-ground. Subsequently the street was widened in front, and it is understood that the present sidewalk passes over a portion of what was formerly the churchyard. The good taste and propriety of these alterations has been questioned by some of the present generation, we believe; but there is a consolation in the reflection that the memorial stones were neither destroyed nor removed from their proper locations, so that should occasion require, the information they contain can at any time hereafter be made available.

A portion of the main floor of the old meeting-house was left open to all worshipers indiscriminately, except that the men and women occupied different sides. Comparatively few persons had private seats. The privilege of erecting a pew was highly prized it would appear, for in 1775 the rights to build three of them in the meeting-house were sold at auction to the highest bidders, and realized handsome premiums.

The services in the religious meetings at that period were conducted in most respects as in our own day. We no longer have tithingmen, however, to look after the sleepers and the uneasy youngsters in sermon time. And we do have church-organs and an abundance of hymn-books, which our predecessors did not, by reason of which there has been an essential change in the style and manner of the sacred music. The "pitch pipe" alone was formerly employed to "set the tune," and in good old Deacon Brooks' day the hymn in the first church was "deaconed" out, a line at a time, before it was sung by the choir.

In 1776 the meeting-house was opened on two occasions of peculiar interest to the society. The first was on the 14th of March, when funeral services were performed over the remains of the Rev. Woodbridge Odlin, who had been the pastor of the church for many years. We learn from a contemporary record that a great congregation assembled to witness the solemn ceremony, for the deceased clergyman was highly esteemed.

The other occasion was on the 9th of October, when the Rev. Isaac Mansfield, of Marblehead, Mass., was ordained as the successor of Mr. Odlin. The Rev. Messrs. Thayer, of Hampton, Fogg, of Kensington, and Webster and Noyes, of Salisbury, were present and took part in the exercises. Ordinations were great events in the last century, and we read of one in a town in Massachusetts during the Revolution where the Council during their session disposed of no less than thirty-eight mugs of flip, twenty-four mugs of cider, eleven gills of rum bitters, and two mugs of sling! But we have no reason to suppose that the good clergymen and brethren who assisted on the occasion referred to in our town found it such thirsty work. On the contrary, it seems to have been accomplished with all due decorum.

It may be necessary to remind readers of the present day that houses of worship a hundred years ago contained neither fireplaces, stoves, nor other heating apparatus. The congregation, so far as temperature was concerned, were not much more comfortable in the winter season in-doors than out. But the generation of that day was brought up to bear hardships without complaint. The good mother, within the remembrance of people not aged, used to rely upon a few coals in a foot-stove to keep up the vital heat, and perhaps the youngest child was bundled up so as to be kept comfortable; but the big boys had to take the severity of the weather seated on the bare boards, with little protection in the way of extra clothing. It is a question how large the attendance in our churches would be if the old fashion of cold rooms were to be resumed. Luckily for the enjoyment as well as for the size of the congregations, in the matter of conveniences and comforts there is no retrogression. Improvements once introduced become necessities; and New England will never go back to cold churches.

The meeting-house of the first parish had long been provided with a bell, and the town books inform us that in 1776 it was daily rung by Pompey Peters at one and nine o'clock P.M., according to ancient custom, which has also been continued down to our own day.

The present church was not built till more than twenty years after that date. It has been much admired for its architectural proportions, and is undoubtedly a fine specimen of the ecclesiastical edifices of the last century. Having fortunately escaped destruction by fire, which recently threatened to consume it, it is to be hoped it may now safely survive its centennial in perfect strength and condition.

The other meeting-house in the Exeter of 1776 was that of the second parish, and stood on the lot now occupied by Mrs. Cobb's house. It was a building of ample size, and had resounded to the voice of the eloquent Whitefield in former years. It has now been gone for more than a generation, and the church in the academy yard is its lineal successor.

No other place of religious worship existed in the town a century ago, unless the few Quakers who lived here and in the vicinity may still have occasionally held meetings. Twenty years before, they are said to have used a building which stood upon Front Street, where now the residences of Mr. J. M. Lovering and Mrs. Kennard are, as the place for their dumb devotions. No doubt they here received occasional visits from itinerant brethren of their sect, who in "good old colony times" perambulated the whole

country, and kept up communication and interest between the families and communities of Friends in every section. In the Revolutionary times, however, the peaceful principles of the Quakers became unpopular, and their numbers here had probably dwindled, so that it may be doubtful if the small remainder did any acts to attract public attention.

The residence of the Rev. Woodbridge Odlin was in Front Street, on or near the spot where the house of Mr. B. L. Merrill now stands. Mr. Odlin's father, the Rev. John Odlin, lived there before him, and the Rev. John Clark occupied the same premises at a still earlier date, and as the Rev. Dr. Isaac Hurd subsequently passed some forty years of his life in the same place, it would be difficult, probably, to find another lot of land in New England which has been the home of successive clergymen for so long a period. The Rev. Woodbridge Odlin is described as portly in person, and a perfect gentleman in his conduct and deportment. He was outspoken in his patriotic sentiments.

The Rev. Mr. Mansfield, his successor, lived not far from the locality where Mr. Charles Conner's house now is.

The Rev. Daniel Rogers, the pastor of the second parish, was a very estimable man, and possessed much learning. During the long term of his residence here he kept a daily journal of occurrences, which our local antiquaries, a generation ago, greatly relied on as containing materials for the history of the town that somebody has been always going to write. What has now become of that journal we know not. It is to be hoped that it has been somewhere safely preserved, for the loss of it would be irreparable. Too many interesting facts respecting the olden times have already passed into oblivion.

Mr. Rogers lived in a house that formerly stood about where the entrance to Franklin Street now is. It faced towards Water Street, and was long ago removed to another situation.

The "great bridge," perhaps the grandfather of the present one, spanned the river in 1776, as at present. Of course it did not receive its designation from its abstract magnitude, but by way of distinction from its neighbor, the "string bridge," which, much less than a century ago, consisted of merely a single string-piece of timber flanked by a hand-rail, over which only pedestrians could pass.

The next house to the Rev. Mr. Rogers', probably on the west, was that of "Brigadier" Peter Gilman, as he was universally called. It is still standing, and is now the residence of Mr. Manly Darling. It was built by Councilor John Gilman, if we may credit tradition, near two centuries ago, and is undoubtedly the oldest structure in the town. The main body, which was the original edifice, has its walls composed of squared logs, making it what was called a garrison house, for protection against the attacks of the Indians. It was formerly much more quaint in its external appearance than now; but the interior is still worthy of inspection, as an example of the primitive domestic architecture of the country. The front wing, which has been for several years occupied as a store, is an addition of later date, made by the brigadier.

Peter Gilman's career extended back to an early period in the history of Exeter, he having been born in 1703, and as he lived to the good old age of eighty-five, he witnessed many changes, and in the end very great improvements, in his native town. He was for a long peried a leading citizen. He had the command of a regiment in the French war and served with much credit, receiving subsequently the honor of a brigadier-general's commission. For twelve successive years he was Speaker of the Assembly of the province, and in 1772 and 1773 he was a member of the Governor's Council. He was undoubtedly inclined to question the expediency of resisting the royal authority, and in 1775 was required by the Provincial Congress to confine himself to the town of Exeter, and not depart thence without the consent of the proper authorities. But he was evidently not looked upon as a dangerous foe to liberty, and his scruples appear to have been respected by those who took the opposite side. His fellow-citizens chose him moderator in 1775, which could hardly have been done if he had been a Tory in the worst sense of the term.

Brigadier Gilman was a great admirer of Whitefield, and an amusing story is told of the power of the great preacher's eloquence upon him and others, causing them to roll upon the floor in an agony of penitence. Another tradition represents him as sending off a press gang, which had come from Portsmouth to Exeter to seize men for the king's service, by admonishing them that every individual they took would be rescued from their hands before they reached Stratham. The brigadier appears to have stood up manfully for his townsmen, and hence they naturally stood by him.

He was about the only Exeter man of note whose fidelity to the American cause came early under suspicion. At a later period, however, another person who had previously held himself out as a zealous Whig was found guilty of the blackest defection. This was Robert Luist Fowle, the printer, whose office in 1776, as he advertised, was "on the grand country road, near the State House,"—probably on Water Street not far from the present Court Square. Fowle had been employed to print the paper money of New Hampshire, and was afterwards suspected, on very good grounds, of using his press for issuing counterfeits of the same to be put in circulation by disaffected persons; it being considered a legitimate way of opposing the popular government to discredit its circulating medium. Fowle was arrested and held in durance for a time, and apparently undertook to secure his own safety by betraying his accomplices. Perhaps he was thought to be playing false in this;

for we are informed that he owed his escape at last to the unfaithfulness of his jailor, whose carriage was believed one stormy night to have conveyed him away, and he sought refuge within the British lines.

As has already been stated, the inhabitants of Exeter were almost to a man in favor of resistance to the oppressive measures of the British Parliament. Conspicuous among the patriots was Col. Nicholas Gilman, the father of Governor Gilman. At the commencement of the Revolution he was forty-four years of age, in the very prime of his powers, a man of resolution, firmness, and sound judgment. He was largely engaged in business, and was commanding officer of a regiment of militia. He was a great favorite with Governor Wentworth, who undoubtedly used all his influence to keep him on the side of his royal master, and it is said never ceased to retain his attachment for him. But Col. Gilman occupied no doubtful ground. Early declaring himself on the side of his country, his counsel and services were eagerly sought for in her behalf and cheerfully rendered. Money, the sinews of war, was the thing most needful, and he was placed at the head of the fiscal department of the State, where he accomplished almost as much for New Hampshire as Robert Morris did for the country. But his efforts were not limited to any narrow sphere. No plan for the public security or advantage was adopted until it received the sanction of his approval. President Weare held the chief executive office, and Nicholas Gilman was his premier.

The two sons of Col. Gilman who were old enough for the military service took up arms at the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle. John Taylor, the elder, served in the company of volunteers who marched to Cambridge on the morning after the first effusion of blood at Lexington and Concord. Afterwards he became an assistant to his father at home, and rendered invaluable aid to the patriot cause throughout the war in various capacities. The second son, Nicholas, entered the army early, and served in it six years and three months. He was assistant adjutant-general during the latter part of his service, and as such returned an account of the prisoners captured on the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Nathaniel, the third son of Col. Nicholas Gilman, was but sixteen when the war began, and did not take part in the fighting, though very desirous to do so; but he was useful to his father in his manifold employments, and succeeded him at an early age in his official positions.

Detachments from Col. Gilman's regiment were from time to time called into the field for active duty, and there is no doubt that they received his supervision there. But it is not known that he served in person during any campaign, though it is likely that he was from time to time at the front. It is related that he visited Gates' headquarters in 1777 for the purpose of doing his devoir in aiding to arrest the invading march of Burgoyne, but that the decisive battle had been fought before his arrival. He probably enjoyed there the opportunity of witnessing the surrender of an entire British army to the power of united America, which must have yielded him heartfelt satisfaction. Col. Gilman resided, in 1776, in the house afterwards long occupied by Col. Peter Chadwick, and now by his son and daughter.

Gen. Nathaniel Folsom acted an important part in the Revolutionary drama. A native of Exeter, and descended from one of its most ancient families, he had been a soldier long before that time. In 1755, at the age of twenty, he was entrusted with the command of a company in a New Hampshire regiment, raised to serve under Sir William Johnson against Crown Point, and distinguished himself greatly by his gallantry and good conduct. He afterwards received promotion in the militia, and in 1774 was in the commission of the peace, which was then no small honor. He had also been for several years a member of the Assembly of the province, and was regarded as one of the leaders of the popular cause. In 1774 he was chosen one of the members to represent New Hampshire in the General Congress at Philadelphia. Apparently Governor Wentworth hoped to the last that Folsom might be brought to repent and renew his fealty to the king, for it was not till the 22d of February, 1776, that he cast him off. On that day Folsom had the honor of receiving a letter of the following tenor:

"Sir,—I am commanded by his Excellency to acquaint you that he has, with advice of his Majesty's Council, ordered your name to be erased from the commission of the peace for the County of Rockingham, —that it is done accordingly, and that you act no more as a justice of the peace for said county.

"By his Excellency's command,

"Is. Rindge,

"*Clerk of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Rockingham.*"

The ex-justice did not make himself unhappy over the loss of his commission, but was undoubtedly glad to be freed from the very semblance of holding office under the king, or rather, as the phrase then was, under the king's ministers, for the Americans commonly believed that his gracious majesty was at heart very friendly to them, and that his advisers were solely responsible for every tyrannical act visited upon the colonies. At a later period the publication of the letters of George III. to Lord North showed that this idea was totally erroneous, and that the American Revolution was due to the obstinacy, folly, and despotic notions of the king himself.

Col. Folsom (for that was his title in the beginning of 1775) was evidently held in the highest estimation as a military commander, for on the 24th day of May, in that year, a month after Lexington, and a month before Bunker Hill, he received the appointment of major-general of "all the forces raised (by New Hampshire) for this and the other American col-

onies." The province had then three regiments in the field,—Stark's, Poor's, and Reed's. Gen. Folsom at once repaired to Cambridge to take the command of the brigade. Stark complained (without reason) at Folsom being put over him, and was inclined to despise the authority of this colony, till his native good sense taught him to act more wisely. The misunderstanding and rivalry between Folsom and Stark, however, prevented the nomination of either as a general officer on the Continental establishment, and Sullivan was selected as brigadier from New Hampshire. Gen. Folsom remained in command of the New Hampshire troops at Cambridge until the adoption of the army, and the appointment of its commanders by Congress. He then returned home, but though not again called actively to the field, he was allowed no respite from military or civil employment. He was retained in command of the militia, who were continually kept in readiness for active service in emergencies, and frequently called forth. In the course of the war he was four years a member of the Committee of Safety; was repeatedly chosen to the Legislature, and in 1777, and again in 1779, elected a delegate to the Continental Congress; and in addition to all the rest, was made a judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

There was evidently an incompatibility, or at least an impropriety, in a single person exercising such diverse functions at the same time, and some exception was taken to it in the Legislature; but a majority were of the opinion that the occasion justified a departure from ordinary rules, and the perfect confidence reposed in Gen. Folsom's honesty and patriotism silenced all criticism. Gen. Folsom lived in a house which formerly stood where Mr. George Sullivan's residence (now the Squamscot House) was afterwards built. The Folsom house was removed farther up Front Street, and placed on the lot next westerly of the residence of Mr. Luke Julian, where it still remains.

Enoch Poor was one of the most active business men of Exeter when the war began. He had come here some ten years before from Andover, Mass., his native town, and had engaged in trade and shipbuilding. He showed himself to be decided, bold, and fitted for command, and as he was an ardent friend of liberty, he was regarded at an early period as a leader in organizing resistance to the British authority. He was absent from home when the first shot was fired at Lexington, but in a very short time was found at Cambridge marshaling the sons of New Hampshire, who at the first note of alarm had quitted the plow to take up arms in behalf of their imperiled brethren of Massachusetts Bay. He was at once made colonel of the Second Regiment of New Hampshire troops, and thenceforward until his death shared the fortunes of the American army. He was in command of his regiment on the Canada expedition, and was appointed a brigadier-general in 1777, in which capacity he did excellent service in Gates' army in the battles which resulted in the capture of Burgoyne. In Valley Forge he bore his part in the privations and sufferings of the troops, and at Monmouth he won distinction by his efforts in retrieving the fortunes of the day, at first imperiled by Lee's "ill-timed retreat." He accompanied Sullivan in 1779 in his expedition against the Indians; and in 1780 was put in command of a brigade of light infantry under the orders of Lafayette, who had a high opinion of him.[1] He died at Paramus, N. J., on the 8th of September in that year, of fever, after a short illness. It has been believed by some persons that he was killed in a duel with a French officer, and that the manner of his death was kept a secret, lest it might excite ill feeling between our own countrymen and the French who were then our useful allies. But it is now the opinion of those who have the best means of knowledge that the story of the duel was unfounded.

Gen. Poor was much esteemed by his brother-officers. Washington wrote of him in terms of high commendation; and when Lafayette visited this country, half a century ago, he paid a graceful tribute to his merit, as well as to that of another distinguished New Hampshire officer, by giving as a sentiment on a public occasion, "The memory of Light-infantry Poor and Yorktown Scammell."

The residence of Gen. Poor was in the house formerly at the easterly corner of Centre and Water Streets, where his widow continued to live during the fifty years that she survived him. We have, unfortunately, no portraits of many of the principal citizens of Exeter one hundred years ago. But a likeness of Gen. Poor is still extant. The tradition is that it was drawn by the accomplished Polish engineer in the American service, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, upon the fly-leaf of a hymn-book in church. It represents the general in the Continental uniform, with a cocked-hat and epaulets. The features are bold and prominent, and we can easily believe that the original must have been a man of mark.

Another of the foremost men of that time was Col. John Phillips, the location of whose dwelling has already been described. Though he wore a military tile, he was noted not so much for his warlike as for his civic achievements. He was, however, the commanding officer of the Exeter Cadets, and a very well drilled and disciplined corps it was said to be. He was also a decided friend of his country, it is understood, notwithstanding he took no active part in public affairs in the Revolution. He was bred to the ministry, though he was engaged in business as a merchant for the greater part of his working life. He employed his large accumulations wisely and generously in promoting the cause of education in this and other States.

[1] There is some reason to believe that he died from a wound received in a duel with an *American* officer.

In the house now occupied by Mr. John W. Getchell lived Col. James Hackett in 1776. He had been for some time engaged in ship-building here, and was a man of enterprise and determination. He was no laggard in evincing his willingness to enlist in his country's cause, for he was one of the first to march to the scene of hostilities on the morning after the Concord fight. The unanimous voice of his fellow-volunteers made him the commander of the extemporized company, and he acquitted himself well of the trust. Repeatedly afterwards during the war he was chosen to important military commands, but his contriving head and skillful hands were so constantly needed in constructing ships-of-war and flotilla for offensive and defensive purposes on our coast that he is not known to have served as a soldier in any campaign, except in Rhode Island, under Gen. Sullivan, in 1778, where he held the post of lieutenant of a company of light horse, of which no less a person than John Langdon was captain.

Col. Hackett appears to have passed much of his time, at a later period, in Portsmouth, where he pursued the business of ship-building, and on the occasion of Washington's visit to New Hampshire in 1789 commanded a battalion of artillery, which received his excellency on his arrival in Portsmouth with a grand salute.

The same house was years afterwards tenanted by another person, who filled during the Revolution a still more conspicuous public position. This was Gen. Nathaniel Peabody, who was in 1774 a physician in Plaistow, practicing his profession with great success. He was popular and aspiring. He denounced the usurpations of Britain at the outset, and is said to have been the first man in the province to resign the king's commission from political motives. He was repeatedly chosen to the Legislature, and upon the Committee of Safety, and was in 1779 and 1780 a delegate to Congress. Besides these, he held numerous other offices, civil and military, of dignity and importance. As adjutant-general of the State his only active service, by a singular coincidence, was in the same Rhode Island campaign in which his predecessor in the habitation, Col. Hackett, first heard the sounds of actual conflict. After the war, Gen. Peabody's popularity was undiminished, and he received frequent testimony of the confidence of his fellow-citizens in the shape of elections to office. He afterwards removed his residence to Exeter, where he passed the remainder of his life. Towards the close of his career he was annoyed by pecuniary troubles, and is said to have become petulant and rough in his manners. Many stories are yet current of his sharp speeches and harsh conduct. They furnish an exemplification of the truth of the oft-quoted words of Shakspeare:

> "The evil that men do lives after them,
> The good is oft interred with their bones."

Gen. Peabody was undoubtedly possessed of abilities far above the average, and rendered valuable service as a legislator to his State and country, and in his professional capacity to the sick and suffering. We can make allowance for faults of temper, and even for more serious defects in one who so stanchly defended the rights of his country in the hour of her sorest trial, and bore so important a part in laying the foundations of the nation's prosperity and greatness.

Where the town-house now is, Joseph Gilman lived in 1776, in the gambrel-roofed house which, having been reduced one story in height, now occupies a place on the north side of Franklin Street. Mr. Gilman was bred to mercantile pursuits, and for several years before the Revolution was a member of the firm of Folsom, Gilman & Gilman, which did a large business in Exeter, in trade, in ship-building, and in ventures at sea. A printed shop-bill of the concern has been preserved, which shows that almost as great a variety of merchandise found a sale among the good people of the place three or four generations ago as now.

"Crimson, scarlet, and various other color'd Broad Cloths; scarlet and green Ratteens; scarlet, blue, and green Plushes; crimson, cloth color'd and black figur'd cotton waistcoat Shapes; Velvet of most colors for capes; crimson, scarlet, black, blue, green, and cloth color'd Shaloons," are all articles which indicate the prevailing taste of that day for bright colored clothing; a taste which must have rendered an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen a spectacle much more imposing and pleasing to the eye than a company attired in the sombre hues, or the white and black, which are prescribed by more recent fashions.

Folsom, Gilman & Gilman dealt in hardware also, and in their enumeration of merchandise of this description, we find almost identically the tools and iron utensils which are advertised by their successors in the same line of business in 1876. Of course there are more or less Yankee inventions of modern date, however, which have superseded the older contrivances. The almost universal use of cooking-stoves, for example, has rendered much of the apparatus of the old-fashioned fireplaces obsolete; gun-flints are little in demand since percussion locks were invented; hour-glasses are now mere matters of curiosity, and "H and HL hinges," thumb-latches, warming-pans, and shoe- and knee-buckles are certainly no longer articles of common use. Some of the goods are described by names that sound strangely to our modern ears. Tammys and Durants, Dungereens, Tandems, Romalls, and Snail Trimmings would be inquired for in vain, we fear, at our dry-goods stores; and it is doubtful whether Firmers, Jobents, Splinter Locks, or Cuttoes would be recognized under those designations among our dealers in ironmongery.

In connection with this subject it may be mentioned that another printed Exeter shop-bill of the ante-Revolutionary period is still extant. It contains a brief list of the articles to be sold by William Elliot, "at his shop formerly occupied by Mr. *Peter*

Coffin, and opposite *Peter Gilman*, Esq'rs." It indicates that Mr. Elliott's stock in trade was also quite miscellaneous, comprising dry-goods, hardware, and groceries.

Indeed, there was one article under the last head that was then kept by every trader,—spirituous liquor. Its use was all but universal. We have already related an incident to show that good men, engaged in a religious duty, sometimes partook of the enticing cup with freedom. In fact, there was no occasion of unusual interest, from a christening to a funeral, but must be observed by a plentiful oblation. The selectmen when they met to transact the town business repaired to a tavern, where it was convenient to obtain the means to moisten their clay; and the landlord duly scored the mugs and bowls of fragrant beverages which they consumed to the account of the town, and his bill was promptly met at the close of the year. The judges on their circuit were unable to hold the courts without spirituous refreshment. We have seen a bill of the "Courts' Expences," of somewhat earlier date than the era we have been referring to, in which the dinners each day were supplemented by a liberal number of "Bottels of wine" and "Boules of punch."

Mr. William Elliott left his business when the country called for armed defenders and joined the army. He was adjutant in the regiment of Col. Nathan Hale in 1777, and at the disastrous fight at Hubbardtown was taken prisoner. He was probably exchanged subsequently.

But we have wandered from the subject on which we commenced. The house of Mr. Joseph Gilman was the place where most of the meetings of the Committee of Safety were held during the war. The Legislature was in session more than one-third part of the year 1776, and the committee nearly the entire residue of the year. It would seem to be a hazardous thing to delegate to a dozen men the power to arrest, imprison, and release at their pleasure any of their fellow-citizens of the province. If they had been vindictive, here was ample opportunity to wreak their vengeance; if they had been rapacious, here were plenty of chances to fill their pockets. Many who were apprehended by their authority made bitter complaints, of course; but the action of the Committee of Safety is believed, on the whole, to have been characterized by much prudence and moderation.

They had a great variety of characters to deal with. Not a few of the men of wealth and position were opposed to resistance to the British authority. They feared the result of an organized insurrection against the power and warlike resources of England, and they preferred to submit to what they considered the small evil of taxation without representation rather than to incur the hazards of rapine and confiscation which might come in the train of a rebellion suppressed by force of arms. These timid souls were treated tenderly, and after a taste of jail-life were allowed to go at large upon giving security for their good behavior. It may have been one of these who wrote to the committee the following letter:

"Prison in Exeter, 24th Apl. 1776.

"may it Please your Honors,

"Gratitude being a Duty Incumbent on those who have Receiv'd Favors, begg Leave to Return your Honors most sincere thanks for the Very Great Favor you have Done me in admitting me to Bail for the Liberty of this house and the Yard thereto adjoyning, & am with the utmost Respect, Sincerity & Esteem

"yr Honors most obedient Servant,

"John Patten.

"The Honorable Committee of Safety."

As the "liberty of the yard" is alluded to in this letter, a word on the subject of that ancient legal fiction, as it may be termed, will perhaps not be void of interest to the people of this age, to whom imprisonment for debt is happily unknown. In former times, when a man who could not pay what he owed was liable to compensate for his inability by the loss of his personal liberty, debtors in many cases could enjoy the privilege of living outside the jail walls, provided they did not exceed certain limits, which were fixed at a convenient distance—for a long time two hundred rods—from the building in every direction. In order to secure this advantage, which was obviously a great relief from actual incarceration, the debtor was obliged to give a bond, with good sureties, that he would keep within the prison "yard," as the limits were called. And if he overstepped the line, even for a single inch, his bond was forfeited, and his sureties were liable to pay the debt.

Apropos of this, a story is told of a debtor in Exeter in the olden time who, being under bond to confine himself to the jail yard, saw a child who had fallen into the river struggling for its life at a point *just beyond* the line which he was bound not to transcend. His humanity outweighed all other considerations, and he broke bounds without hesitation and saved the child. It is pleasant to record that though the creditor might have extorted his debt from the bondsmen, for this act of mercy on the part of their principal, he never made the attempt. If he had forgiven his debtor in full it would have been better still.

But some of the Tories who came under the cognizance of the Committee of Safety were not to be handled with too much tenderness. They were sullen and vindictive, and ready to do anything to obstruct the progress of popular government. One of the men concerned with Fowle, the printer, in emitting counterfeit paper money was of this description. He had occupied a position of some distinction in the province. It was a bitter humiliation for him to lie in the jail with common malefactors, but he was too proud and obstinate to recant the opinions he had often expressed; and so he chafed in confinement, until by the aid of friends without he was enabled to make his escape. This was the well-known Col. Stephen Holland, of Londonderry. His influence on those about him must have been rated high, since it was deemed necessary to imprison his negro man Cato as well as

his master. After the colonel's flight, the committee appear to have issued hand-bills for his apprehension, and employed Benjamin Boardman to go express to Boston, "to carry advertisements after the Col. Holland." They turned out to be "after" him indeed, for he was so far in advance of them that he reached the enemy's lines in safety. He was banished by a formal act of the General Court, and his property confiscated.

Mr. Joseph Gilman was himself chairman of the Committee of Safety at one period, and held various public trusts during and after the war. His wife was a woman of thorough education and many accomplishments. His house appears to have been repeatedly visted by strangers of distinction during the Revolution. Some of the high-bred French officers who drew their swords in behalf of America are said to have expressed their admiration for the culture and *esprit* of Mrs. Gilman, as beyond anything they had witnessed elsewhere in the country. Samuel Adams passed a night at Mr. Gilman's house in the latter part of 1776, just before the victories at Princeton and Trenton had relieved the feeling of despondency caused by the prior disasters to our arms; and all Mrs. Gilman's powers of pleasing were said to have been exerted to cheer the drooping spirits of the patriot without effect. A military success was then the only cure for the gloom of the stern king-hater.

The dwelling-place of Maj. Jonathan Cass, one of the veterans of the Revolution, was where the house of Mrs. J. L. Robinson now is. At the outbreak of the war he was twenty-two years of age, and according to description was an erect, handsome man, with keen black eyes. He enlisted in the army as a private soldier, and served until peace was established, having taken part in most of the principal battles. As early as 1777 his merits procured him promotion to an ensigncy, and at the close of the war he was a captain. He then resumed his residence in Exeter for a few years, and his distinguished son, Lewis Cass, was born here in 1782. About 1790 the father re-entered the army in command of a company raised for the defense of the western frontier, and subsequently received the commission of major. He was so much pleased with the appearance of the western country that he established his home in Ohio, where he died in 1830.

Lewis Cass remained in Exeter till he finished his studies at the academy, and received a diploma, signed by the principal and president of the board of trustees, certifying his proficiency and good conduct, a copy of which, in his own youthful handwriting, is still preserved. His career after he quitted the home of his youth is a matter of familiar history.

Col. Samuel Folsom, a brother of Gen. Nathaniel Folsom, was a well-known and respected citizen in 1776. His house was at the easterly corner of Court Square and Water Street, and is now occupied by Mr. George W. Dearborn. It is believed to have been built a year or two before the date mentioned, probably to replace a former edifice removed or destroyed. Col. Folsom kept a public-house, as his widow continued to do many years after his death. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Exeter Corps of Independent Cadets, commanded by Col. John Phillips. He was intrusted with much important business during the Revolution, requiring sound and tried capacity and devotion to his country's interests.

After John Langdon, in the midst of the apprehensions excited by the triumphant incursion of Burgoyne, inspirited the people of New Hampshire, by the offer of his private property to organize an expedition under Gen. Stark, with the purpose of turning back the invader, Col. Folsom was delegated by President Weare, chairman of the Committee of Safety, to visit Gen. Stark, to convey him money for contingent expenses, to learn how his expedition was progressing, what articles it stood in need of, and to "advise with all persons in the service of this State on such things as he thought needful to forward the business they are engaged in." His confidential and discretionary mission appears to have been executed to the satisfaction of all parties; and we know how thoroughly Stark was enabled to perform the part required of him when he met the enemy at Bennington.

A couple of years afterwards Col. Folsom was selected by the General Court to discharge the agreeable duty of presenting in behalf of the State to Col. Joseph Cilley a pair of pistols which had been the property of Col. Stephen Holland, the Tory absentee; and the receipt of Col. Cilley remains to testify that the commission was duly accomplished.

It was at the house of Col. Folsom that President George Washington stopped and partook of a collation when he visited Exeter in his tour through the Eastern States, in the autumn of 1789. There is probably no person now living who saw the father of his country here, although one or two who well remember the occasion have but recently deceased.

If time would permit, information could be obtained, no doubt, which would enable us to fix the residences, and give some account of the services, of many others of our former townsmen who responded to the call of the country in the struggle for independence. But the brief space allowed for the completion of these sketches forbids extended inquiry and research, and we must be content with recording such fragments of personal history of that character as are to be collected at short notice.

Peter Coffin, the predecessor of William Elliot in his store, near the western extremity of the great bridge, was a major in Col. David Gilman's regiment. His family name was once familiar here, and his ancestors are said to have lived in what is now the yard of the academy. An orchard which belonged to them then bore its fruit on the ground now covered by the academy.

The old Exeter family of Robinson was well represented in the Continental service, two of its members

holding commissions therein; the one, Caleb Robinson, as captain, and the other, Noah, as ensign.

Noah Emery, a name handed down for generations here, was a paymaster in Col. Isaac Wyman's regiment and commissary. In the latter capacity he had the charge of a large amount of stores, which tradition says were housed in a building in Spring Street, familiarly termed "the State's barn." It is of Paymaster Emery that a story is told that, being ordered to carry some dispatches by night on horseback in a strange part of the country, he crossed a bridge on his way, which he did not discover until the next day had been previously stripped of its planking. His horse had cautiously felt his way over it upon the timbers, while the rider was all unconscious of the fearful risk he was running. The statement would hardly be credited if there were not authentic accounts of other similar occurrences. The duties performed by Mr. Emery under the direction of the State authorities must have kept him very busy. He was employed frequently in the purchase, forwarding, and distribution among the troops of the various needed supplies, and was relied on to transact much incidental business. Indeed, towards the close of the war he and John Taylor Gilman, afterwards Governor of the State, appear to have attended to most of the wants of the New Hampshire troops. Perhaps Col. Eliphalet Giddons, the collector of the "beef tax," should be included with them.

Dr. Samuel Tenney was a surgeon in one of the Rhode Island regiments. He had previously settled in this town, and returned and married a wife here at the expiration of his service. He was a person of uncommon literary and scientific attainments, and contributed articles to the publications of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a topographical account of Exeter to the Collections of the Masschusetts Historical Society. He felt a warm interest in political matters also, and was for seven years a representative in Congress. He was also judge of probate, and was highly respected.

Another citizen of Exeter who served in the medical department of the army was Dr. William Parker, Jr. He was a grandson of Judge William Parker, of Portsmouth, whose father married, it is said, a daughter of the English patrician house of Derby. Dr. Parker died in Exeter of yellow fever, which he contracted from a patient.

James McClure was the adjutant of a New Hampshire regiment in the Continental service. He is believed to have lived in the house on the south side of Water Street now belonging to Mr. Franklin Lane.

Benjamin Boardman performed a tour of duty in the Revolution as the commanding officer of a company. He was a noted man in the town, and many years afterwards kept a public-house on the east side of the river.

Ebenezer Light was a lieutenant for two years or more in the New Hampshire line. His name was once a common one in Exeter, and Light's tavern, on Tower Hill, was a well-known place of entertainment. But no branch of the family now remains here, so far as we can ascertain.

Samuel Brooks, of Exeter, appears to have been quartermaster in Col. David Gilman's regiment. Whether this was the excellent deacon, who lived in a house removed to make way for the present Methodist Church, we are not certain. But if he undertook the duties, it is safe to say that he made a good quartermaster, for he was a faithful and thorough man. There is no doubt that he was employed by the Committee of Safety to pay the New Hampshire troops who were in Arnold's ill-fated expedition against Quebec. It may interest the reader to learn that the amount paid them, including expenses, was three hundred and forty-eight pounds seven shillings.

Ebenezer Clifford, who was quartermaster-sergeant in Col. Poor's regiment in 1775, was probably the person who removed hither from Kensington about 1790, and lived in the Brigadier Gilman house until his death. He was an ingenious mechanic, and constructed a diving-bell, with the aid of which he is said to have recovered a quantity of silver money from the wreck of a Spanish or other foreign vessel at the Isles of Shoals. The coin had suffered during its long submersion a wondrous sea change, and was found to be covered with some kind of marine incrustation. A portion of it was placed for safe-keeping in the old Exeter Bank, and when the vault of that institution was entered and robbed of its valuable contents, about the year 1828, some of Mr. Clifford's silver pieces were among the spoils. The story goes that the peculiar appearance of the money afforded the clew by which the guilty persons were detected.

It would not be just, in any recital of the services of our townsmen in the Revolution, to omit to mention the independent company that volunteered under the command of Capt. John Langdon in 1777, and marched to Saratoga to aid in the capture of Burgoyne. The lieutenant of the company was Col. Nicholas Gilman, and the private soldiers were composed of the solid men of Exeter, Portsmouth, and Newmarket. Most of them were of mature age, and many had held military commissions. No roster of the company is now accessible, but it is known that among the Exeter quota were such men as Capt. Samuel Gilman, Col. Eliphalet Giddings, Col. Nathaniel Giddings, and Ephraim Robinson, Esq. That citizens of such age and standing were ready to leave their families and business to shoulder the musket in defense of their country is proof positive of the pressing nature of the emergency, and of the absolute necessity then felt that the progress of the hostile army should be checked, and a substantial triumph gained to the cause of America. And the momentous consequences which ensued from the capitulation of Burgoyne proved that this feeling was founded in reason and a just appreciation of the situation.

There were of course not a few other persons in Exeter whose services were called into requisition in some way by the State authorities.

John Rice, Esq. (we append the title, because it was not common, though much valued, in those days), whose house was where the parsonage of the first parish now is, furnished board and a place of meeting for the Committee of Safety in the earlier part of the war.

John Ward Gilman, who lived in the old house on the north side of Water Street near string bridge, now owned by Mr. Alva Wood, manufactured for the newly-formed State a seal, the impression of which, no doubt, is found upon the commissions of the period. The device was certainly more appropriate than the ship on the stocks, which for some unknown reason was subsequently adopted, and is retained on the present seal. It consisted of the fasces, the emblem of authority, on one side of which was a pine-tree and on the other a fish, in allusion to two of the chief sources of the early prosperity of the colony. An appropriate inscription surrounded the whole.

Thomas Odiorne was a representative in the Legislature during a portion of 1776, and was afterwards a member of the Committee of Safety. He furnished a considerable amount of clothing for the soldiers, and was intrusted with the purchase of equipments for the field, among other things "colors for Col. Cilley's regiment."

Theodore Carlton, who appears to have opened a tavern during the war, had some of Col. Poor's soldiers quartered there for a time. Men enlisted for the army in a time of actual hostilities are proverbially not the quietest of lodgers, and it is not strange that Mr. Carlton found that his premises sustained some damage. A committee reported thereon that there were "42 squares of glass broke, 2 stairs broke, 6 doors gone, several others broke, and plaistering broke down in several rooms."

Capt. Eliphalet Ladd, the father of William Ladd, the "apostle of peace," had occasional business with the committee and the Legislature. He was a man of untiring energy, and did not suffer the war to check his enterprise. He was engaged in trade on a considerable scale, and built ships and planned voyages in spite of the enemy's cruisers. He met with heavy losses, but on the whole was thought to have increased his property during the Revolution.

Constable Joseph Lamson's official aid was occasionally called into requisition by the Committee of Safety when sitting in a judicial capacity. He summoned the witnesses, and perhaps waited on the prisoners to and from the jail. For the town he acted as a general disbursing agent and factotum. Among his multifarious charges in 1776 was one "for warning four families out of town." This was not, as might be imagined, an act of inhospitality or a reflection on the morals of the families alluded to. It simply implied that they had little visible means of support, and were considered liable to become paupers. A town was then responsible for the support of all its inhabitants falling into pauperism, who had resided therein for a certain period without being formally notified to depart. It was the practice, therefore, of the prudent town authorities to serve the "warning" process upon every family that seemed in danger of coming to want. The proceeding was probably thought to be rather a harsh reminder of impending poverty, and another generation wiped it from the statute-book.

Many as were the embarrassing questions with which the Committee of Safety were called on to wrestle, it is doubtful if they were ever more nonplussed than when a party of Indians were consigned to their hospitality. To what tribe these sons of the forest belonged we have no record. The few facts known indicate that, being friendly to the American cause, they visited the headquarters of the army out of curiosity and for the purpose of expressing their good wishes. The commanding general, probably at a loss to know what to do with them, relieved himself of the dilemma by forwarding them to the New Hampshire capital. They arrived in Exeter in the early part of 1776, but did not make a long stay. The Committee of Safety no doubt regarded them as an elephantine prize. Our streets were for a few days enlivened by the spectacle, familiar enough a century before, of the red men in their barbaric costume; then the distinguished visitors, sickened by overmuch good cheer perhaps, came into the doctor's hands, and at length were forwarded at the public charge to Suncook, ignominiously, in a storm. About a dozen pounds paid the expenses of the visitation.

We cannot better close these too meagre and desultory notices of our town and its people at the heroic period when our independence was achieved than by an outline of the most impressive occurrence that Exeter witnessed during the eventful year of 1776.

When the dispute with Britain was begun, it was with no general expectation that it would result in a severance between the colonies and the mother-country. The provincials professed perfect loyalty, and assumed self-government only during "the present unhappy and unnatural contest with Great Britain." But as the struggle went on the popular ideas became modified, and the public came at length to comprehend that it was idle to expect to reunite ties which the sword had sundered.

A few sagacious minds had foreseen this from the outset. It is due to the able leaders of the popular movement in New Hampshire that it should be generally known that they contemplated the assumption of independence, and suggested it in an eloquent official letter from their Convention of Delegates to the Continental Congress as early as the 23d of May, 1775. This is the first allusion to the subject in any known communication from an organized body in the country.

As the sentiment of the whole people became gradually ripe for the final step of separation from Britain, movements were made in the Colonial Legislatures looking to that result. In New Hampshire a committee of both Houses reported on the 15th of June, 1776, instructions to "our Delegates in the Continental Congress to join with the other colonies in declaring the Thirteen United Colonies a FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATE, solemnly pledging our faith and honor that we will, on our parts, support the measure with our Lives and Fortunes."

From this time forward there was impatience in the breast of every true friend of liberty to blot out the very memory of subjection, to make way for the new and glorious career that was opening for the infant nation. The action of Congress was waited for anxiously, longingly, eagerly.

At length the wished-for moment arrived. An express dashed into the village of Exeter bearing a letter addressed to the Convention of New Hampshire, and authenticated by the manly signature of John Hancock. The Legislature had adjourned, but the president was here, perhaps waiting for the important missive. It was determined that the contents of the letter, containing the glad tidings of the Declaration of Independence, should be forthwith publicly read.

The honor of pronouncing for the first time in New Hampshire the impressive periods of that unequaled production was appropriately devolved upon John Taylor Gilman. No firing of cannon or ringing of bells was needed to give *éclat* to the occasion; the general joy was too sincere and heartfelt to find expression in noisy demonstrations. Meshech Weare, president of the State, Matthew Thornton, who was himself soon to set his hand to the instrument, Gen. Folsom, and Col. Pierse Long and Ebenezer Thompson, all members of the Committee of Safety, and tried and true patriots, were present. The news had spread with the speed of lightning through the town. The farmer dropped his scythe in the swath, the mechanic left his saw in the kerf, and even the good wife forsook her spinning-wheel, while all gathered to hear the words which they felt were to give them freedom and a country. But perhaps there was no one of the audience whose heart was thrilled more deeply by the immortal Declaration than Col. Nicholas Gilman, the father of him who read it. He had put his whole life and energy into the cause of his country; he foresaw that nothing but formal separation from the parent State would prevent his dearest hopes from going down in darkness; he welcomed the words which rent the brightest jewel from Britain's crown with joy and thankfulness unutterable. The reader, from filial as well as patriotic sensibility, shared his emotion, and there were pauses when the rush of feeling o'ermastered speech.

Exeter has witnessed many returns of the anniversary of our national birthday, and has listened to the utterances of lips touched with the living coal of eloquence; but the first reading of the Declaration of Independence, on the 18th of July, 1776, enchained the attention with a significance and power which have never since been paralleled.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

EXETER.—(*Continued.*)

ANTINOMIAN INCIDENTS.

The Outbreak of 1786—Arrival of the Mob—Firmness of Sullivan—Enrollment of Company to Suppress the Insurgents—Nicholas Gilman, Captain—Raid on the Insurgents—Their Flight, Pursuit, and Capture—Release of the Indian Murderers, Bowen and Morrill—Arrival of George Whitefield—His last Sermon preached here, Sept. 29, 1770—His Death the following Day—First Reading of the Declaration of Independence in Exeter, by John Taylor Gilman—Washington's Visit—The Hoax of 1798—Annexation to Massachusetts.

FOR some years after the close of the Revolutionary war the people were hardly reconciled to the situation. The times were hard, money was scarce, and the acquisition of independence had not freed them, as many fancied it would do, from the restraints of law. Complaints were rife among the people because the Legislature of the State would not authorize the issue of paper money, which many believed was the panacea for their fiscal troubles. At length the discontent became so intensified that it took an organized form among the people of several interior towns in Rockingham County, and on the morning of Sept. 20, 1786, the rumor reached Exeter that a body of men were about to enter the town to obtain in one way or another "a redress of grievances." During the forenoon a great number of persons, attracted by the report, came into town from the neighboring places, not for the purpose of joining in any illegal demonstration, but to witness what was about to take place. The Legislature was in session in the meeting-house, which stood nearly on the site of the present lower church, while the Supreme Court was sitting in the court-house, which was on the opposite side of the street, occupying about the centre of what is now the entrance to Court Street.

Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon the expected assemblage made its appearance, coming down Front Street. It had been formed into the semblance of a military array at Kingston, and consisted of about two hundred persons or a little more, about one-half of them on foot and provided with firearms or swords, and the residue following in the rear on horseback and carrying clubs and whips.

They halted near the residence of the late Nathaniel Gilman, on Front Street, and asked civilly for water. They then marched down the street, and passing over the great bridge turned and came back as far as the court-house, which they surrounded, under the mistaken belief that the Legislature was in session there.

Judge Samuel Livermore, who was upon the bench, sternly ordered that the business should proceed without pause, and forbade any one to look from the windows.

The mob in a few minutes became aware of their mistake, and attempted to surround the meeting-house. The spectators who were packed somewhat densely in and about the yard of the church yielded only inch by inch, and it was an hour or more before the riotous assemblage reached the building. They then placed guards at the doors and windows, and announced in substance that they meant to keep the members of the General Court in durance until they passed a law for the emission of paper money, which should be a legal tender for debts and taxes. One member only is reported to have escaped from the building, and he got out of a window.

John Sullivan, the president of the State, was present in the meeting-house,—a man of resolution and a soldier. He made his appearance before the excited crowd, and said to them that they "need not expect to frighten him, for he had smelt powder before." In allusion to the demand which some of them had made for *justice* he said, "You ask for justice, and justice you shall have."

It was noticeable that he did not advise the crowd to disperse, however; he undoubtedly felt that it was better to crush the insurrection in the bud. It presently grew towards evening, and the good citizens of Exeter began to think it was time that a little pressure should be applied to the insurgents. Agreeably to a suggestion of Col. Nathaniel Gilman, a drum was beaten a little way off as if a body of soldiers were approaching, while he himself with his stentorian voice cried out something about "Hackett's artillery." The mob waited for nothing further, but incontinently took to their heels, and did not pause till they had reached the outskirts of the village. They passed the night near where the passenger depot of the railroad formerly stood.

No sooner was the village relieved from their presence than effectual steps were taken to suppress the rising. The Legislature having given the proper authority, the president at once sent orders into the neighboring towns to assemble the militia. A volunteer company of the principal citizens of Exeter was immediately enrolled under the command of Nicholas Gilman, who had served in the Revolutionary army, and was afterwards a senator of the United States. By the next morning the village of Exeter was a scene of no small excitement and military display. A large body of troops, horse and foot, were assembled, and, under the direction of the president and the immediate command of Gen. Joseph Cilley, they marched with military music to meet the force of the insurgents, the armed portion of whom were drawn up on the ridge beyond little river, on the Kingston road.

The government column, with the Exeter volunteer company holding the post of honor in the front, moved to within the distance of some forty rods from the opposing party, when Gen. Cilley, at the head of a small number of horsemen, dashed forward and across the stream, and by a *coup de main* seized and made prisoners of the leaders of the insurgents. The remainder broke and fled, but were pursued, and quite a number of them captured.

Joseph French, of Hampstead, James Cochran, of Pembroke, and John McKean, of Londonderry, were the principal persons engaged in the riotous demonstration. Some of the prisoners were indicted, others were brought to a court-martial, and still others were dealt with by ecclesiastical authority, but while all were pretty thoroughly frightened and very penitent, none of them were severely punished.

The spirit of organized resistance to law and order received on this occasion a timely and effectual check, and the State authorities and people of Exeter are entitled to no little credit for their judicious and spirited conduct.

In the afternoon of March 20, 1754, a troop of about thirty men, on horseback and carrying axes, made their appearance in Exeter. They came from Canterbury, Contoocook, and the vicinity, and their purpose was probably pretty well understood in Exeter and throughout the province.

Two trading Indians of the St. Francis tribe in Canada, Sabastis and Plausawa by name, had rendered themselves very obnoxious to the people of Canterbury and Contoocook the preceding summer. Sabatis had been formerly concerned in spiriting away two blacks owned by inhabitants of Canterbury, and both Indians not only proclaimed the opinion that there was no harm in stealing negroes, but threatened and even offered violence to the wife of a white settler. They indulged in boasts of former deeds of bloodshed and robbery, and in threats of committing others, until the people were so alarmed and incensed that they sternly warned them to depart. The Indians would have done well to heed the admonition, but in complete infatuation they still lingered in the neighborhood, and abated not a jot of their blustering. Peter Bowen and one Morrill, with whom they were staying, at length undoubtedly concerted a plan to take their lives. Bowen, who was a rough and violent man, procured a gallon of rum from Rumford and treated the Indians to it freely, until they became intoxicated. Meantime his confederates took the opportunity to draw the charges from the Indians' guns, and then enticed them into the woods, where Bowen slew them almost without resistance.

Yet so great was the dread and hatred of the Indians which prevailed throughout the province, and so favorably was the story related for the murderers, that when Bowen and Morrill were indicted for murder and imprisoned in Portsmouth jail to await their trial, the public sentiment was aroused most strongly in their behalf. Their trial was fixed for March 21, 1754, and the cavalcade which appeared in Exeter on

the preceding day, as already mentioned, was composed of persons who were determined to rescue the accused persons from imprisonment.

A few of the people of Exeter are said to have joined the lawless band, but their names have not survived to our time. The party, thus reinforced, rode through mud and snow that night to Portsmouth, beat down the doors of the jail, knocked off the irons from Morrill and Bowen, and set them free. Rewards were offered by the Governor for the rearrest of the prisoners, but they were never retaken, though they were at their homes again as usual soon after. Their course was justified by the popular voice, and it was not thought expedient to molest them or their rescuers. In no very long time the incidents would have been generally forgotten but for a song which some village poetaster composed on the occasion, and which preserved the memory of the transaction, being afterwards commonly sung at the huskings in Exeter.

Sixteen years afterwards an occurrence of a very different character aroused the attention of the town. News was brought that George Whitefield, a preacher of world-wide celebrity, was to address the people of Exeter. It may easily be supposed that none would willingly lose the opportunity of hearing his eloquent voice. So, although the time appointed was the forenoon of Saturday (Sept. 29, 1770), almost the entire population thronged to the church where he was to officiate, which stood nearly on the spot where Mrs. Cobbs' house now is.

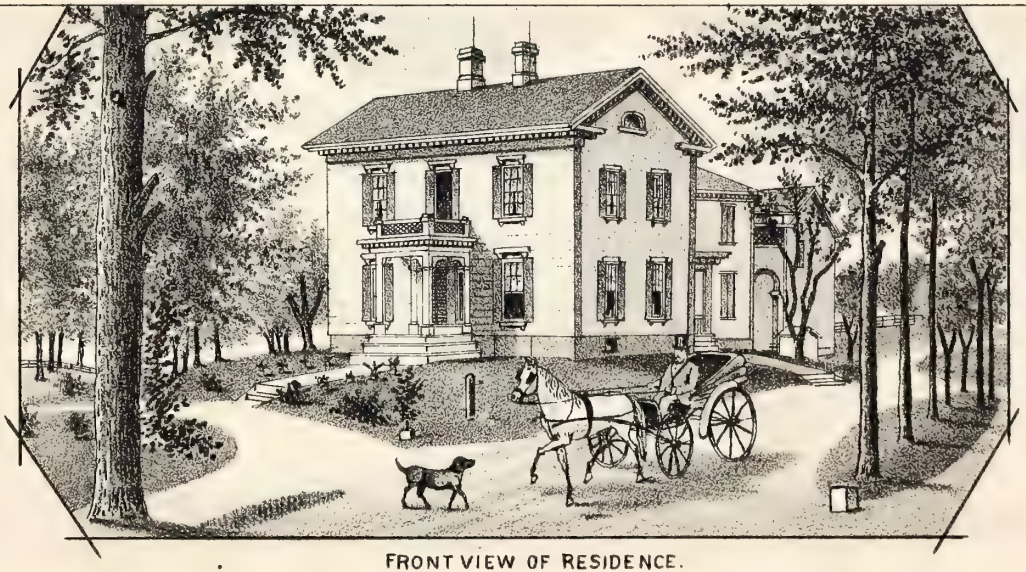
The building was not capable of containing the crowd, and Mr. Whitefield determined to address them in the open air, a course he was often compelled to adopt. It is said that he at first essayed to speak from the meeting-house steps, but the sun shining in his face, he crossed to the other side of the street, where some boards laid across two barrels or hogsheads furnished him a stand, from which he preached to his out-door congregation a discourse nearly two hours in length, from 2 Corinthians xiii. 5.

This was the last sermon which that eloquent and devoted minister delivered. He went in the afternoon to Newburyport, Mass., where, the very next morning, he breathed his last. So that Exeter witnessed the closing effort in the career of one of the most distinguished divines of the world, whose name will be held in honor and reverence so long as zeal, piety, and self-denial shall be known and appreciated.

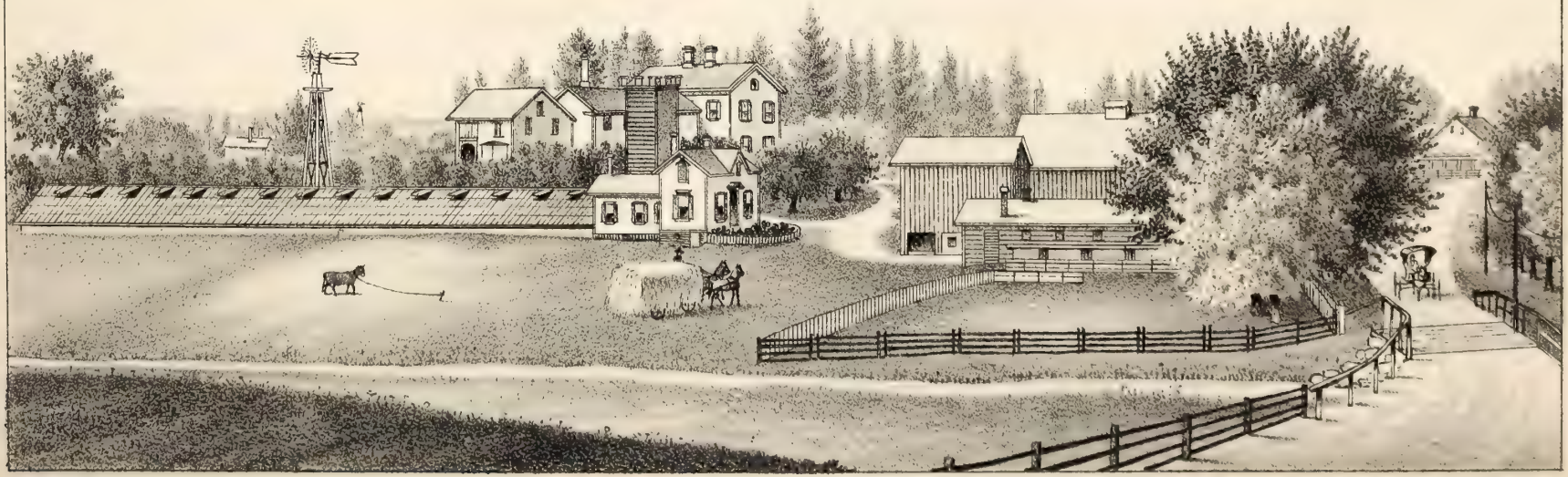
It was nearly six years after the death of the earnest and eloquent Whitefield. In that period an immense change had taken place in the opinions, feelings, and situation of the American colonists. From remonstrances and petitions against the exactions of the mother-country they had proceeded to open and armed resistance, and at length to the decisive step of declaring themselves independent of the British crown. In June, 1776, the Legislature of New Hampshire instructed her delegates in Congress to join with those of the other colonies in such a measure, and on Thursday, the 18th day of July following, the Declaration of the thirteen United Colonies of North America, authenticated by the bold signature of John Hancock, reached Exeter by express, having been fourteen days on the road from Philadelphia.

The Committee of Safety, sometimes called the Little Congress, was in session at the time, and we can readily believe that the startling but joyful intelligence that the Rubicon was passed flew rapidly from lip to lip through the village. It was determined that the immortal words should be read in public, and the impatient citizens thronged in a dense mass about the front yard of the lower church—or "colony house," as it was termed when used for civic purposes—to witness the formality. The venerable president of the Council, Meshech Weare, with the members of the committee and other principal citizens of the town and county, made their appearance before the assembled people, with John Taylor Gilman, who was selected for the honor of first pronouncing on New Hampshire soil the words of the charter of American liberty. As he read the impressive, solemn, and eloquent periods of the Declaration the great concourse before him listened in silence but with deep emotion, and he himself was so overcome with the tumult of his feelings on the joyful and momentous occasion that he was for a time incapable of proceeding. The emotions of the hearers were too deep for applause, but the words found a response in their inmost hearts, and thenceforward there was no hesitation nor faltering. Nothing short of absolute independence was admissible, as the result of the contest, from that time forth.

Thirteen years later Exeter saw another sight not soon to be forgotten by its citizens. The war was happily concluded, independence won, and, the insufficiency of the old confederation becoming apparent, a new form of government had been established. Washington, the savior of his country, had been elected its first Chief Magistrate, and after the new administration was fairly launched had set forth on a tour through the Northern States. It was known that he was to leave Portsmouth on the 4th day of November, 1789, for Exeter, and the good people made their preparations to meet him with a cavalcade of citizens to escort him into town. But they mistook the hour of his departure from Portsmouth, or forgot his rigid habits of punctuality, for before the volunteers were in the saddle Washington made his appearance. He arrived here before ten o'clock in the forenoon, accompanied by his secretaries, Col. Lear and Maj. Jackson, and a single servant. Washington rode in an open carriage, and is said to have worn a drab surtout and military hat. The street was lined with spectators as he drove up to the door of the residence of Col. Samuel Folsom, who, as was not unusual among the leading men of that day, kept a public-house. It was the same dwelling now occupied by



FRONT VIEW OF RESIDENCE.



REAR VIEW OF PREMISES.

RESIDENCE OF NATHANIEL GORDON, EXETER, N.H.

George W. Dearborn, at the easterly corner of Court Square and Water Street.

It is unnecessary to say that the whole population gathered eagerly to catch a glimpse of the distinguished visitor. Col. Nicholas Gilman, who had been an officer of the staff under the commander-in-chief at Yorktown, and other officers of the Revolution and principal citizens, paid their respects to Washington, and did the honors of the town. They invited him to remain and partake of a public dinner, which his arrangements compelled him reluctantly, as his diary informs us, to decline. He, however, accepted a breakfast or collation at the public-house, on which occasion a young lady related to Col. Folsom waited on him at table. His quick eye discovered that she was not a servant, and tradition informs us that he called her to him, addressed her a few pleasant words, and kissed her.

The hour or two of his stay in Exeter were soon over, and he again resumed his journey by Kingston towards Haverhill, Mass. He was accompanied a part of the distance by some of the gentlemen of the town. When he reached the top of Great Hill he called on his driver to stop, and casting his eyes back over the wide and charming landscape he remarked in admiring tones upon its beauty, and with this pleasant word at parting he bade our town adieu.

Nine years later a ludicrous occurrence took place in Exeter, in connection with an expected visit from Washington's successor in the office of President. In the summer of 1798, while the court was in session and the public-houses filled to overflowing, two young men from Boston drove into town at a late hour, and attempted to obtain lodgings for the night. There was no room at any public-house, and the private houses were all closed and dark. The young men cast about for an expedient to rouse the people. It took but a moment to concoct a story. They informed the sitters-up at the public-houses that President Adams was coming on from Haverhill to Exeter that night, and would shortly arrive. They had ridden on in advance to give the information. The news spread like wildfire. Lights were soon visible in every house, and there was mounting in hot haste to form a cavalcade for the President's reception. Meantime the two young men who had caused all this commotion found a private house whose occupants being aroused were willing to give them lodgings, and were soon snug in bed; while the victims of their practical joke, after having waited and ridden for hours in vain, were fain at last to betake themselves to rest, with the consciousness of having been egregiously hoaxed. It is doubtful whether it was any satisfaction for them to feel that though they were too late to escort Washington, they could not be said to be behind time with regard to Adams.

Annexation of Massachusetts.—The following inhabitants of Exeter petitioned in 1739 to be annexed to Massachusetts:

In Exeter.—Daniel Gilman, Jona Norres, John Burgin, Robert Light, Trueworthy Gilman, Peter Gilman, Benja Thing, Nathl Webster, Daniel Gael, Jona Gilman, Simon Gilman, Josiah Gilman, James Leavit, Jr, Samll Thing, Israel Gilman, John Kimbal, Andrew Gilman, John Light, Jacob Tilton, Samll Gilman, Nicholas Gilman, John Gilman, John Lord, John Odlin, Thomas Deane, Edward Hall, Moses Gilman, Nathl Bartlett, Thomas Lord, John Gilman 4th, John Leavit, Joseph Thing, John Marsh, Daniel Thing, Phillip Connor, Jona Gliden (his mark), Jona Foulsom (his mark), Jona Foulsom, Abraham Foulsom, James Gordon, Eph Foulsom (his mark), Thos Gording (his mark), Benjamin Fifield (his mark), Benj. Judkins (his mark), Joseph Thing, Jr, Peter Thing, Jeremiah Gilman, Jr, Edward Gilman, Darbey Kelly, Abner Coffin, Job Judkins, Benj. Foulsom (his mark), Nicholas Gorden, Jr (his mark), John Quimby, James Gilman, Dudley Odlin, Ezekl Gilman, Nathl Bartlett, Jr, Joseph Scribner, Joshua Gilman, Abner Thriston, Peter Foulsom, John Haines, Samll Conner, Daniel Thirston, Benj'a Conner, Nathaniel Gorden Hardy or Benja Rollins, Jr, Stephen Gilman, Nathl Thing, John Foulsom, Jr, Saml Stevens, Jr, Jethro ——, John Gorden, Jr, James Leavit, Ebenezer Light, Moses Swett, Samll Elkins, Jr, Jona Wadleigh, Dudley Leavit, Benja Smith, Jeremiah Calfe, Jerema Calfe, Jr, Saml Edgerly, Daniel Calfe, James Calfe, Benjamin Mead, Thomas Wilson, James Bean, Joshua Wilson, Nathl Ladd, Jabez Sanborn, Thomas Edgerly, Daniel Folsom, John Bowden, John Hutchinson, Ephraim Robinson, John Dudley, Edw. Colcord, Richard Preson, Daniel Elkins, Jeremiah Veasey, Jona Gilman, Jr, James Folsom, William Doran, Elias Ladd, Coffin Thing, Abraham Folsom, Edward Thing, Jonathan Thing, William Lamson, Samll Lamson, Daniel Young, Joseph Gorden, Daniel Homan, Jeremiah Conner, John Looge, John Gilman, John Gilman, Humphrey Wilson, John Rice, Thomas Lyford, Cornelius Conner, Samuel Dollof, Saml Stevens, Amos Dollof, Theophilus Hardy, Jr, Edward Stevens (his mark), Ephm Philbrok (his mark), Jona Dollof (his mark), Henry Marshall, Biley Hardy, Kinsley James, Francis James, Charles Rundlet, Peter Folsom, Ben. Swain, John Baird, John George, Thomas Webster, Jr, Thomas Kimming, James Whidden, Nicholas Gorden, Henry Steel, Danl Giles, Jr (his mark), Thomas Robinson, Nathaniel Folsom, Jno Smith, Ebenezer Martin (his mark), Davison Dudley, Francis Bracket, John Robarts, Alex Roberts (his mark), Jonathan Young, Michael Bowden, Nicho Gilman, Jr, Nehemiah Gilman, John Steel, Joseph Graves, Edward West (his mark), Edward Scribner, John Scribner, William Graves, Geo. Roberts, Stephn Loal, Timothy Gorden, Job Kennison, Joseph Louucan, John Lovern, Joseph Giles, Ebenezer Colcord, Elijah Vickery, Nathan Taylor, James Dudley, Jr, Jonathan Smith, Jr, Daniel Lary, James Young, Benj. Scribner, Daniel Giles, Samuel Dudley, Jr, Israel Smith, John Giles, Saml Young, James Dudley, John Brown, Josiah Moody, Zechariah Judkins, William Smith, Israel Smith, Daniel Gorden, John Roberts Jr, Nicholas Dollof, Joseph Atkinson (his mark), James Robinson, Nicholas Dudley, Timothy Leavit, Stephen Leavit, Samll Smith Cooper, Samuel Roberts, Sealey Leavit, Benja Gilman, Daniel Warmall, Nicholas Dudley Jr, Waley Stevens, Josiah Thing, Carter Gilman, Joseph Taylor (his mark), John Farrar, Jonathan Dudley, Samuel Dudley, John Odlin, Jr, Philip Wadleigh, George Creston, Robert Young, Samuel Magoon, Benony Gorden, William Graves, Jr, Edward Ladd, John Lufkin, James Gorden, Jr, Israel Young, Samll Dudley, Jr, Clement Moody, Jeremiah Beean, Samll Richardson, Jonathan Gorden, Joseph Leavit, David Smith, Ambros Hindes, James Norris, Daniel Lad, Josiah Lad, Caleb Gilman, Jr, Richard Dollof, Jr, John Leavit, Jr, Curtis Bean, David Dollof, Daniel Lary, Elisha Odlin, Peter Coffin, John Gorden, Nicholas Perryman, Theophilus Hardy, Jonathan Conner, John Canby, Stephen Lyford, Benjamin Dollof, Jona Gilman, Moses Connor, Nathl Gilman, Trueworthy Dudley, Jeremiah Bean, John Foulsom ters, Robert Patten, Jacob Smith, Jona Smith, Jr, Samll Smith, Samuel Lary, John Norris, Dudley James, Francis James. Exeter, 262.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

EXETER.—(*Continued.*)

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

First Congregational Church — The Second Congregational Church — The Baptist Church — The Methodist Episcopal Church — Episcopal Church—Roman Catholic—Unitarian—Advent.

First Congregational Church.—The little colony which accompanied or followed John Wheelwright to the falls of Squamscott in 1638, was essentially a religious one. It was composed in great part of those who had been members of his flock in England, and of those who had suffered for adhering to his theological opinions in Massachusetts. It is not strange, therefore, that a church was gathered within a few months after their arrival here. From the records of the church at Boston we learn that on the 30th of December, 1638, "dismission was granted to our brethren, Mr. John Wheelwright, Richard Morris, Richard Bulgar, Philemon Pormont, Christopher Marshall, Isaac Grosse, George Wayte, Thomas Wardhall, and William Wardhall unto the church at the falls of Pascataquack, if they be rightly gathered and ordered." It is probable that they all became members of the first church of Exeter, and that an equal or larger number of Wheelwright's former English parishioners were also connected with it. Of the thirty-four persons who signed the "combination" with Wheelwright in 1639, we know from the preamble of the instrument itself that a part were brethren of the church, and the others inhabitants simply. It has been stated, upon what authority we know not, that the church was formed of eight members, comprising Wheelwright and those who, as his adherents, had been dismissed from the church in Boston; but this is apparently erroneous. As no records are in existence to afford the information, the number of those who composed the original church can probably never be ascertained, but there is reason to believe that among them were at least one-half of the signers of the combination. It is evident from the terms of the mode of government adopted by the settlers, and from their laws and ordinances, that the religious element was the controlling one in their little community.

Mr. Wheelwright remained in Exeter, as is supposed, until 1643, when all the settlements in New Hampshire having passed under the authority of Massachusetts, from which colony he had been banished, he removed with a few connections and intimate friends to Wells in Maine. It is probable that he did this from an apprehension that he might be subjected to further annoyance if he continued within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, without having made his peace with the authorities of that colony. There is some reason to believe that Mr. Wheelwright's removal was not expected to be permanent. There are votes upon the town records which indicate that the inhabitants understood that he might return to Exeter. And before he had been very long at Wells, too, he took the first steps towards a reconciliation with the authorities of Massachusetts, which resulted in the reversal of the sentence of banishment against him.

When it became evident that Mr. Wheelwright was not to return, the people of Exeter made an attempt to call the aged Stephen Bachiler, who had been dismissed from Hampton for irregular conduct, to become their minister. But as there was a division on the subject among the people, and as Mr. Bachiler was not thought to be a peace-maker, the General Court of Massachusetts interfered, and prohibited any action in the premises "until this court or the court of Ipswich, upon further satisfaction of their (the people's) reconciliation or fitness, shall give allowance thereunto." Divers petitions from Hampton and Exeter followed, and the court ordered two or three magistrates to go to Hampton with full power to hear and determine all differences there. The result was that the intention of settling Mr. Bachiler was abandoned.

In 1646 another attempt was made to procure a minister in Exeter, and some of the inhabitants went so far as to bind themselves to pay what Mr. Wheelwright should ask for his house and land, for the use of Mr. Nathaniel Norcrosse, who was a young minister and a "university scholar," in Massachusetts. It is not known that Mr. Norcrosse received a call; if he did, it was not accepted. There were still divisions and dissensions among the people in regard to their spiritual affairs, and at least one petition was forwarded on that account to the General Court of Massachusetts, the great resort for the remedy of all grievances, and on the 27th of October, 1647, that body passed an order that Mr. Ezekiel Rogers, Mr. Nathaniel Rogers, and Mr. Norton be requested and authorized "to examine the grounds of the complaint, and if it may be, to compose things among them (the people of Exeter), which if they cannot do, then to certify to this court what they find, and also think best to be done, which may conduce to peace and the continuance of the ordinances amongst them."

Possibly the labors of these gentlemen may have had a pacifying effect upon the discordant elements, for on the 16th of November, 1648, it was voted by the inhabitants of Exeter that Mr. Thompson, of Braintree, be invited to become their minister, "and in case he can be attained to come, that he shall be allowed by the town thirty pounds a year and the profits that shall come to the town by the saw-mill, and the use of the house and land which was purchased of Mr. Wheelwright so long as he continues with us as a minister; and Christopher Lawson, Edward Gilman, and John Legat are appointed to act in the invitation to him if he may be attained, or if not, then to have power to act in the invitation of some other, with the counsel and advice of the elders of Boston, Charlestown, and Roxbury."

It would appear that Mr. Thompson declined the invitation.

At a town-meeting held the 22d of April, 1649, it was voted to invite Mr. Emerson, of Rowley, to come to Exeter as the minister; but he did not see fit to accept the call.

But the wishes of the people were at length gratified; for at a town-meeting on the 30th of May, 1650, it was unanimously agreed between Rev. Samuel Dudley and the town of Exeter "that Mr. Dudley is forthwith, as soon as comfortable subsistence can be made by the town for him and his family in the house which was purchased of Mr. Wheelwright, that then the said Mr. Dudley is to come and inhabit Exeter, and to be a minister of God's word unto us until such time as God shall be pleased to make way for the gathering of a church, and then to be ordained our pastor or teacher according to the ordinance of God." The town agreed to fit up the Wheelwright house, and to fence in a yard and garden, and to allow forty pounds a year towards the maintenance of Mr. Dudley and his family, with the use and sole improvement of the house and lands and meadow bought of Mr. Wheelwright, during the time he, Mr. Dudley, should continue to be their minister. The town also agreed that "what cost Mr. Dudley should bestow about the said house and lands in the time of his improvement, the town is to allow unto him or his so much as the said house and lands are bettered by it at the time of the said Mr. Dudley's leaving it, either by death or some more than ordinary call of God other ways." And it was further stipulated "that the old cow-house which was Mr. Wheelwright's shall by the town be fitted up fit for the setting of cattle in, and that the aforesaid pay of forty pounds a year is to be made in good pay every half year in corn and English commodities at a price current as they go generally in the country at the time or times of payment."

The agreement with Mr. Dudley took effect immediately, and he undoubtedly entered upon the discharge of his ministerial functions at once. Indeed, there is reason to believe that he had been serving the town in the same capacity before that time. We learn, moreover, from the agreement that the church that had been gathered and maintained during Mr. Wheelwright's stay in Exeter had failed to preserve its organization for the seven years when it was without a pastor.

At a town-meeting on the 26th of June, 1650, it was voted to pay Francis Swaine twenty shillings "for his pains and time in going into the bay to collect Mr. Dudley his pay." This refers, no doubt, to the "English commodities" which the town were to furnish Mr. Dudley in part payment of his salary. There was little money in the frontier settlement, and some merchant in the bay (Massachusetts) was contracted with to supply the imported goods for Mr. Dudley, and to receive in exchange from his Exeter parishioners lumber and such other articles as they could furnish.

At the same town-meeting it was resolved "that a meeting-house shall be built, of twenty foot square, as soon as workmen can conveniently be procured to do it, and the place appointed for it is at the corner of William Taylor's lot next the street, and William Taylor is to have of the town twenty shillings for five rods square of his land in that place."

The people of Exeter having engaged the services of Mr. Dudley, took prompt and efficient measures to procure the payment of his stipulated salary. The town records inform us that at a meeting on the 5th of December, 1650, it was "agreed upon that the townsmen (who performed substantially the duties of selectmen) shall have power to make a rate upon all such of the inhabitants of the town as do not voluntarily bring in according to their abilities, for the satisfying of the town's engagement unto Mr. Dudley for his maintenance." It had previously been determined that every inhabitant of the town should pay, "for every thousand of pipe-staves they made, two shillings, which should be for the maintenance of the ministry; and for every thousand of hogshead-staves, one and sixpence; and for every thousand of bolts that is sold before they be made into staves, four shillings; and also what is due from the saw-mills shall be for the maintenance of the ministry." And in order to establish the priority of this claim above all others, it was provided that "any man that shall deliver any staves or bolts before they have satisfied the town order shall pay ten shillings for every thousand staves, and twenty shillings for every thousand bolts."

It was also voted at said meeting on the 5th of December, 1650, that if Francis Swaine and Henry Roby, or either of them, shall make a bargain with any able merchant of the bay to pay or cause to be paid unto Mr. Dudley the sum of forty pounds in good English commodities in May next, for his whole year's maintenance, and to accept of hogshead-staves or pipe-staves for the said forty pounds worth of goods, then the town do agree to stand to their bargain which they shall make, and to bring in their proportional parts of hogshead-staves or pipe-staves unto the said Henry Roby or Francis Swaine to satisfy their agreement."

While the inhabitants were thus solicitous to secure their minister from want, they were no less ready to protect him from defamation. They authorized the three townsmen—Henry Roby, Thomas King, and John Legat—"to vindicate the credit and reputation of Mr. Dudley against the reproachful speeches and calumniations of John Garland, by proceeding against him in law, according to the demerits of his offence." It is not known that any suit was ever brought against the slanderer; he probably found means by apology, or otherwise, to avoid such a result.

Apparently nothing was done under the vote to

build a meeting-house, passed June 26, 1650, for a couple of years after. To be sure, at a town-meeting held Sept. 1, 1652, it was ordered that the house should "begin to be built upon the next second day (Monday), and a rate to be made how much work every man shall do towards it, and so to be called forth to work upon it by Thomas King and John Legat as need shall require; that the work be not neglected till it be finished, and that every man that neglects to come to work upon a day's warning, he shall pay five shillings a day, to be forthwith levied by the constable." Yet at a subsequent meeting, July 8, 1652, "it was ordered that a meeting-house shall forthwith be built, and that every man, both servants as well as others, shall come forth to work upon it as they are called out by the surveyor of the work, upon the penalty of five shillings for every day's neglect; and teams are to be brought forth to the work by the owners as they are called for by the said surveyors upon the penalty of ten shillings a day for their neglect, and the surveyors or overseers appointed for the said work are Mr. Edward Gilman, Thomas King, and Edward Hilton, Jr., and they are to see the work finished and not to have it neglected."

Undoubtedly the people were moved to commence and carry through the enterprise soon after; for a vote of the town in November, 1652, alludes to the "finishing" of the building, and the return of a board of commissioners to lay out the west part of Hampton, in August, 1653, mentions the "Exeter meeting-house," which would imply that it was then completed.

Where Mr. Dudley's congregation worshiped in the mean time, whether in the primitive structure that is understood to have been erected in Mr. Wheelwright's ministry or elsewhere, we have no means of knowledge, nor is it certainly known where this church was located; but there is reason to believe that it was not far from the site which tradition assigns to the earlier building. It continued to be used as the place for public worship for more than forty years.

In 1664 a lean-to with a chimney was added to the meeting-house, to serve as a watch-house. Some time after this, probably, Edward Smith, Biley Dudley, Edward Gilman, and perhaps others built a gallery in the house, which was confirmed to them by a vote of the town in 1678; and at the same time said Smith, Gilman, Jonathan Thing, Peter Folsom, Nathaniel Lad, and Moses Levit were allowed to build a gallery for their wives at the end of the men's gallery, leaving room for still another, if desired, which Mrs. Sarah Wadley, Sarah Young, Alice Gilman, Abigail Wadley, Ephraim Marden's wife, Grace Gilman, and Mary Lawrence had leave to erect and set up at the north end of the house.

It would appear that within a few years after Mr. Dudley's settlement the town had lost some inhabitants, perhaps persons of means, so that they were unable to continue his salary; and as he "was not willing to urge that from them which they could not comfortably discharge," it was agreed between them, on the 13th of June, 1655, that "the contract made at the time of his settlement should be annulled, that he should lay down his minister-character, and that his future exercises on the Sabbath-day should be done as a private person, he intending and promising to be helpful, what so may with convenience, either in his own house or some other which shall be appointed for the Sabbath exercises."

The next year the town of Portsmouth, understanding, probably, that Mr. Dudley was relieved of his Exeter charge, passed a vote to invite him to remove thither and become their minister, and the selectmen of that town were authorized to communicate the vote and make a contract with him. He received the proposition favorably, and agreed to visit Portsmouth the next spring.

The danger of losing their minister seems to have aroused the inhabitants of Exeter to new efforts, for at "a full town-meeting" on the 8th of June, 1657, "it was ordained and agreed that so long as Mr. Samuel Dudley shall continue to be a minister in the town of Exeter, which shall be till there be some just cause for him to remove, whereof he is not to be judge himself, but other indifferent, understanding men,—the fewness of the people, or greater maintenance to be a cause are expected,—the town of Exeter is to pay the said Samuel the sum of fifty pounds yearly in merchantable pine boards and merchantable pipe-staves, both to be delivered at the water-side, at the town of Exeter, at the current price as they shall go at when they are delivered." The residue, in case full compensation was not thus made, was to be taken in corn, and the payments were to be in equal installments on the 29th of September and the 24th of June in each year. The wheelwright property was also fully confirmed to Mr. Dudley, and it was provided that the selectmen of the town should yearly "gather up" the said sum of fifty pounds, and in case they should fail to do so, they should be answerable to the town for their default, and make up out of their own pockets whatever they failed to collect! It is somewhat doubtful if the selectmen of our day would be willing to accept such a liability; and perhaps it was only the fear of being deprived of their minister which reconciled them to the condition two centuries ago.

This action on the part of the town had the desired effect of inducing Mr. Dudley to abandon all thoughts of removing to Portsmouth, and to retain him to pursue his useful labors in Exeter.

Mr. Dudley being an excellent man of business, and holding the pen of a ready writer, was frequently employed by his parishioners in secular affairs. At a meeting of the town on the 4th of March, 1658, a grant of certain land was made to him in consideration of his drawing off from the town book all the

former grants and necessary orders in relation thereto, which it it was stipulated were to be "fairly written." It was also provided, singularly enough, that if he should find recorded any grant or order to hinder this grant of land to himself, the latter should be void, which is evidence of the entire confidence reposed by the people in his integrity.

In 1660 something was needed to be done to the house of worship, either by way of addition or repairs, as the selectmen were authorized, in case they should be "forced to lay out of their own estates towards the fitting up of the meeting-house," to make a rate to reimburse themselves. This was a great advance on the earlier rule, which apparently required the selectmen to make good any deficiency in the minister's salary; and subsequent votes of the town, as will be seen, still further relieved them from responsibility in parochial affairs.

At a town-meeting on the 15th of March, 1668, it was ordered that Lieut. Hall be empowered to "arrest and sue any that belong to the town that refuse to pay to the rate of the ministry." And in 1671 it was agreed that the selectmen should be exonerated from the duty of collecting the minister-rate, and that thenceforth Mr. Dudley was to "gather up his rate himself," in consideration whereof he was to receive sixty pounds, instead of fifty pounds, yearly. The selectmen were to assess the tax, and in case any inhabitant should refuse to pay, they were to empower Mr. Dudley to "get it by the constable."

Either this method of obtaining his salary was impracticable or unsatisfactory to Mr. Dudley, or the infirmities of age soon compelled him to withdraw from his charge; for it was but five years later that the place of worship in Exeter appears to have been strangely neglected, if we may give full credit to the allegations of the record of a court held at Hampton in May, 1676, which was as follows: "The town of Exeter being presented for letting their meeting-house lie open and common for cattle to go into, this Court doth order that the selectmen of Exeter do take effectual care that the said house be cleaned, and be made clean enough for christians to meet in, and the doors hung and kept shut; and this to be done and signified to Mr. Dalton, under the hand of the constable, by the next Sabbath day, come se'ennight, or else to forfeit five pounds; that for the time to come they should keep the said house commodiously tight and suitable for such a place, upon the like penalty."

Mr. Dudley died in 1683, at the age of seventy-seven years, the last thirty-five of which he passed in Exeter; and was buried, it is believed, in the old graveyard near the present gas-works. He was connected by blood and marriage with some of the principal men of Massachusetts, and the people of Exeter were fortunate, in every respect, in having him to settle among them. He was able to allay all jealous feelings on the part of Massachusetts towards Exeter by his acquaintance with the dignitaries of that colony, and he was unquestionably a diligent and faithful spiritual teacher and guide.

For some years after Mr. Dudley's decease there was no settled or regular minister in Exeter, but it is probable that religious worship was conducted by such clergymen as might be temporarily engaged. In 1683, Rev. John Cotton, before and afterwards of Hampton, is mentioned in a contemporary account as of Exeter, so it is probable that he ministered here for a time. Elder William Wentworth certainly officiated here before October, 1690, as the town then voted to treat with him "for his *continuance* with them in the ministry." Mr. Wentworth remained in the office of minister in Exeter until some time in 1693, when the growing infirmities of years must have disqualified him for the work.

The course adopted by the town in selecting his successor strikingly illustrates the simple fashions of the time, and the general concern felt throughout the community in relation to the spiritual concerns of even a remote and feeble settlement. On the 23d of June, 1693, Capt. John Gilman and Biley Dudley were chosen "in behalf of the town to go to the neighboring ministers and take their advice for a meet person to supply the office of the ministry in the town of Exeter." The search seems to have been successful, for only three months afterward a committee was raised to treat with Rev. John Clark, and on the 10th of October, in the same year, Capt. John Gilman, Capt. Peter Coffin, and Capt. Robert Wadleigh were empowered to agree with Mr. Clark to become the minister of Exeter, and to fix his salary for the first half-year, the town engaging to pay the same.

But Mr. Clark was not to be secured at once. It is not known why he did not remove sooner to Exeter, but it may be conjectured that he required, not unreasonably, that the inhabitants should first prove their disposition and ability to sustain a religious society by erecting a suitable house of worship. However that might have been, in January, 1695, at two meetings of the town, the subject of building a new meeting-house was discussed, and at length determined; and "the major part of the town saw cause to erect and set the house on the hill between the great fort and Nat Folsom's barn." But the location of a public building is never an easy matter for a town to agree upon, and a controversy afterwards arose in regard to it, which was only settled at last by a committee chosen for the purpose. Capt. Coffin was employed to keep the account of the work done by the inhabitants upon the house, and the rate allowed was three shillings a day for men, and for lads what the committee should order.

The location decided upon was just in front of the site of the present lower (First Congregational) church, and there the meeting-house, evidently of no mean proportions, was placed, being completed about the beginning of the year 1697. It had doors at the east

and west ends, the pulpit on the north side, and stairs leading to a women's gallery on the south side. Pews were built round the sides, and the middle space was probably occupied with benches.

At a town-meeting on the 3d of February, 1697, it was voted "that the new meeting-house should be seated by the committee now chosen, viz., Capt. Moore, Mr. Smart, Biley Dudley, Capt. Hall, Lieut. Leavitt, and Mr. Moses Leavitt; and the committee have full power to seat the people in their places and power to grant places for pews to whom they see meet; and those men that have places for pews shall sit in them with their families, and not be seated nowhere else." On the same day the committee assigned places for pews, as follows: to Kinsley Hall, his wife and five children, at the west door; to Moses Leavitt and family, at the left hand of hall; to Edward Hilton, for wife and son Winthrop, his wife and two daughters, Mary and Sobriety, on the north side of the meeting-house, joining to the pulpit and Moses Leavitt's pew; to Richard Hilton, for himself, wife, children, mother, and sister Rebecca, on the north side of the meeting-house, joining to the parsonage pew; to Mr. Wilson, his wife and son Thomas, and two daughters, Martha and Mary, and Elizabeth Gilman, joining unto Richard Hilton's, on the east side of the meeting-house; to Nicholas Gilman and wife, and John and Else and Catherine, at the east door; to Robert Wadleigh and wife and son Jonathan a place at the south side, adjoining to the women's stairs; and to Elizabeth Coffin, widow of Robert Coffin, and children, Simon Wiggin and family, next to Jeremiah Gilman's.

It is probable that Mr. Clark preached for a time in Exeter before his ordination, which was fixed to be on the 21st of September, 1698. The 7th of September was ordered to be observed as a day of humiliation. On the Sunday preceding the ordination a confession of faith and covenant, which had been previously agreed upon, were signed by the following-named persons, who were the first members of the first church in Exeter, the organization of which has ever since been maintained: John Clark (pastor), John Gilman, Peter Coffin, William Moore, Thomas Wiggin, Kinsley Hall, Theophilus Dudley, Samuel Leavitt, Biley Dudley, Moses Leavitt, John Folsom, Henry Wadleigh, Jonathan Robinson, Thomas Dudley, John Scrivener, Nicholas Gilman, Richard Glidden, Elizabeth Gilman, Elizabeth Clark, Judith Wilson, Margaret Beal, Sarah Dudley, Deborah Sinkler, Deborah Coffin, Sarah Lowell, Mehitabel Smith.

The church having been organized on the day appointed, the ordination exercises were performed by Rev. Mr. Hale, who preached the sermon, Rev. Mr. Pike, who made the prayer before imposition of hands, Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, who gave the charge, and Rev. Mr. Cotton, who gave the right hand of fellowship.

Mr. Clark received at first sixty pounds a year for his salary, with the use of the parsonage lot and a certain meadow, to which ten pounds more were afterwards added to cover the expense of firewood and fencing of the lands. It was also agreed that the town should furnish him a parsonage house, but he subsequently consented to dispense with that stipulation on condition that the town should pay him one hundred pounds instead thereof.

Mr. Clark remained in charge of the church in Exeter until his death in 1705, at the age of thirty-five years. He was highly esteemed by his people; they paid to his widow the full amount of his salary, and erected a tomb over his remains at the expense of the town, and twenty years later made repairs upon the same. The grave of Mr. Clark is in the yard of the lower church, and upon his tombstone were inscribed these lines:

"A prophet lies under the stone,
His words shall live tho' he be gone.
When preachers die, what rules the pulpit gave
Of living are still preached from their grave.
The faith and life which your dead pastor taught
Now in one grave with him, sirs, bury not."

A few days after the decease of Mr. Clark the town voted to observe the last Wednesday of August as a day of humiliation, and appointed a committee "to take care of the ministers" who should preach in Exeter before that day and take advice of them or any other person they might think proper respecting a suitable minister to be settled here. Early in September a committee, consisting of Lieut. Nicholas Gilman and Jonathan Thing, was appointed to give some minister a call and engage him for the term of three months, and were instructed to invite Mr. Adams, Mr. White, or Mr. Curin (?) for that duty.

It is probable that a temporary engagement was not found satisfactory, for two months afterwards a vote was passed to call a minister in order to a full settlement should the town and said minister agree. In the April following (1706) the town voted to give Rev. John Odlin a call to carry on the work of the ministry, and appointed a committee of ten persons, a major part of whom were empowered to make a full agreement in behalf of the town with him "for his salary and other things needful." Under this authority they contracted to pay him seventy pounds a year, together with the strangers' contribution money, and allow him the use of the parsonage and two hundred acres of land, and to give him an outfit of one hundred pounds in money towards his settlement.

Mr. Odlin was ordained on the 12th of November, 1706. He was a young man, having graduated at Harvard College only four years before. He married Mrs. Clark, the widow of his predecessor, and his pastorate only ended with his life.

Ere many years had passed the want of a new place of worship began to be felt. The town had increased in population, and the Indian wars had for the time ceased to alarm and keep down the frontier settlements. When men ventured to go to church without arms in their hands, the tide of immigration

began to assume its natural flow. On the 16th of December, 1728, it was determined that a new meeting-house should be built, and placed on some part of the land purchased of Capt. Peter Coffin, on which the meeting-house then stood.

But so important an undertaking required time, and it was not until the spring of 1731 that the new building was finished. It was placed close by the old meeting-house, which was not removed until after its completion. In March and April, 1731, the pews were sold as follows:

No. 14	to Maj. Nicholas Gilman, Esq., for	£21
24	Capt. Theophilus Smith,	16
15	Lieut. Bartholomew Thing,	21
20	Dr. Thomas Dean,	15
30	Capt. Eliphalet Coffin,	18 10s
19	" Peter Gilman,	13 10
31	Dea. Thomas Wilson,	13
13	Jonathan Gilman,	23
10	Nathaniel Webster,	11
21	Francis Bowden,	12
12	Samuel Conner,	20
32	Edward Ladd,	17
22	Capt. Jonathan Wadleigh,	15
25	" James Leavitt,	16
23	Lieut. John Robinson,	20
5	Benjamin Thing,	12 10
4	Nathaniel Bartlett,	16 10
9	Samuel Gilman,	13
18	Daniel Gilman,	13 5
6	Dea. John Lord,	12 15
16	Nathaniel Gilman,	17
8	Mrs. Hannah Hall,	13 5
3	Ezekiel Gilman,	20
29	Caleb Gilman,	17
27	Thomas Webster,	17
31	Capt. John Gilman, Jr.,	21
28	Jeremiah Connor,	20 10
7	Col. John Gilman,	15 5
2	Jonathan Connor,	21 15
1	Mr. John Odlin,	15
17	Col. John Gilman,	12 13

And in the "lower gallery" the following sales were made:

No. 9	to Col. John Gilman,	£10
1	Nicholas Gordon,	12 5s
5	Bartholomew Thing,	10 5
6	Jeremiah Connor,	10 5
7	Richard Smith,	13
8	Daniel Thing,	11
4	Philip Connor,	11
10	Joseph Thing,	10
3	Nathaniel Webster,	13
2	William Doren,	12

This, which was the fourth house of worship erected in Exeter, was a large structure, with two galleries, and a broad aisle running up to the pulpit, on each side of which were benches for those who did not own pews, and who, agreeably to the fashion of the time, had seats assigned them according to age. A high steeple was added to the edifice soon afterwards, at the charge of some public-spirited citizens, who presented it to the town, and a bell was purchased and hung to make all complete. The steeple stood till 1775, when it was blown down in a heavy gale, and rebuilt at the expense of the town; the building lasted till 1798, when it was replaced by the present edifice, which is still standing on the same spot.

In November, 1731, the town voted to take down the old meeting-house at once, and with the materials to build a court-house, which was located on the opposite side of the street, just below where the Squamscott House now is.

Mr. Odlin ministered to the people of his charge to their acceptance for more than thirty years, and until the time of the "great awakening" under the influence of Whitefield. Mr. Odlin set his face conscientiously against the "new lights," and though a majority of his parishioners agreed with him, a considerable minority were of a different opinion and zealously supported the views of Whitefield. In 1743 the major part of the people joined in a request to Rev. Woodbridge Odlin, son of Rev. John Odlin, to settle over them as the colleague of his father. As it was known that the sentiments of both were in harmony, the partisans of the Whitefield doctrine voted against the younger Mr. Odlin, and being outnumbered, withdrew to the number of forty-one persons, and on the 7th of June, 1744, were organized into the Second Church.

Mr. W. Odlin was ordained on the 28th of September, 1743, his father preaching the sermon on the occasion. He is represented as having been a man of genuine piety, and of modest and unaffectedly simple manners. He succeeded in keeping his church and people well united, though in time of the troubles between the colonies and Great Britain he took an early and decided stand in favor of the former. He died in 1776, and his parish voted a gift of twenty-five pounds to his widow.

In July, 1776, a call was given to Rev. Isaac Mansfield, who was then serving as a chaplain in the Continental army, to settle over the first church and society. The reply was favorable, and Mr. Mansfield was ordained Oct. 9, 1776, Rev. Mr. Thayer, of Kingston, preaching the sermon on the occasion, Rev. Mr. Fogg, of Kensington, delivering the charge, and Rev. Mr. Webster, of Salisbury, giving the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Mansfield was a native of Marblehead, Mass., a graduate of Harvard College, and a man of good capacity, and we have his own authority for saying that during the greater part of his pastorate here of nearly eleven years his situation was pleasant and his people well united. But some imprudences on his part at last weakened the ties between them, and he was dismissed at his own

request, made according to an agreement with the parish, Sept. 18, 1787.

Nearly three years elapsed after Mr. Mansfield's dismission before a successor was obtained. Rev. Mr. Tappan (who was afterwards Professor of Divinity at Cambridge) received a call, but, because it was not unanimous, declined it.

In January, 1790, an invitation was given to Rev. William F. Rowland to become the pastor, and an annual salary of "four hundred Spanish milled dollars" was voted him. Mr. Rowland accepted the call, and was ordained June 2, 1790. Rev. Messrs. McClintock, of Greenland, Thacher, of Boston, Langdon, of Hampton Falls, and Morse, of Charlestown, performed the various services of ordination. Mr. Rowland was a native of Plainfield, Conn., and a graduate of Dartmouth College. He ministered to this congregation for thirty-eight years, and was dismissed at his own request, Dec. 5, 1828. He was a worthy man, of good abilities and fervent piety. The remainder of his life he passed in Exeter, and died in 1843 at the age of eighty-two years.

The next permanent occupant of the pulpit was Rev. John Smith, a native of Wethersfield, Conn., and a graduate of Yale College. He was installed March 12, 1829; Rev. Mr. Bouton, of Concord, Rev. Mr. Miltimore, of Newbury, and Rev. Mr. Hurd, of the Second Church in Exeter, assisting in the ceremony. His ministry was a harmonious and successful one, and he was dismissed at his own request, Feb. 14, 1838.

He was followed by Rev. William Williams, who was installed May 31st in the same year. Mr. Williams' stay was short, as, on account of difficulties which arose, he resigned his office Oct. 1, 1842. He subsequently entered the medical profession.

Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, a native of Guilford, Conn., was the next minister, his installation occurring Sept. 20, 1843. His connection was a very brief one, as he tendered his resignation June 18, 1844. The protracted controversies which arose respecting a charge of incontinence at the place of his prior settlement, which was preferred against him, may well be permitted at this day to pass into oblivion.

Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock next succeeded to the desk of this church, and was ordained Nov. 19, 1845. He remained until July 7, 1852, when he was dismissed at his own request. He is now a distinguished professor in the Union Theological Seminary, in New York City.

His successor was Rev. William D. Hitchcock, who was installed Oct. 5, 1853. His ministry commenced with most auspicious prospects, which were terminated in a single year by his death, Nov. 23, 1854.

It was not until June 19, 1856, that Rev. Nathaniel Lasell, the next succeeding minister, was installed. After a service of three years he asked for his dismission, which was granted June 12, 1859. He was subsequently employed in the profession of teaching.

Rev. Elias Nason, a native of Newburyport, and a graduate of Brown University, was installed Nov. 22, 1860, and was dismissed at his own desire, May 30, 1865. He has since lived in Billerica, Mass., and is well known for his antiquarian tastes and writings.

Rev. John O. Barrows, who was installed Dec. 5, 1866, received his dismission Oct. 6, 1869, which he had requested that he might enter upon foreign mission service in Asia.

Rev. Swift Byington, the present minister of this society, was installed June 2, 1871. He is the sixteenth in order of those who have been settled as spiritual guides over the First Church in Exeter.

The Second Congregational Church.—The members of the original parish who seceded from it in 1743 and united to form a new society proceeded in the same or the following year to build a house of worship. It was situated on the lot where Mrs. W. V. Cobb's house now stands, and was a building of two stories and respectable capacity. It stood parallel with the street, and on the western end was a goodly steeple, surmounted with a vane. The pulpit was on the side opposite the front door, and a gallery ran round the other three sides. It was this meeting-house in which Whitefield essayed to preach on the day before his death, when it was found all too small to contain his thronging auditors, and he was compelled to address them in the open air, on the opposite side of the way.

The seceders naturally wished to be exonerated from paying taxes for the support of the old parish when they ceased to worship there, but the law of that day was against them, and though the town was repeatedly urged to relieve them from the burden the majority would never consent to do so. A petition to the General Assembly of the province for setting off a new parish was opposed by the town and failed. But the society struggled on, and in 1746 made an unsuccessful attempt to procure Rev. Samuel Buel to become their minister, and in 1747 invited Mr. John Phillips, one of their own number, and afterwards the founder of the Phillips Academy, to act as their pastor, but he declined on the ground of his inability to perform all the duties of the clerical office. Thereupon they extended a call to Rev. Daniel Rogers, who accepted it, and was settled over them Aug. 31, 1747. He was a son of Rev. John Rogers, of Ipswich, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard College, where he had also passed some years as a tutor. It has been supposed that his family was directly descended from John Rogers, the Smithfield martyr, but later researches show that this is problematical at least.

A second application, made to the General Assembly in 1755, for the incorporation of a new parish was successful, and the following-named persons were the same year assessed as members thereof: Jonathan Ambrose, Joseph Akers, Josiah Barker, John Bowden, Edward Colcord, Wadly Cram, Thomas Dean, John Dean, Samuel Dollof, Abner Dollof, Joseph Dollof,

Nathaniel Folsom, Jeremiah Folsom, Peter Gilman, Samuel Gilman, Daniel Gilman, John Gilman, Jr., Mary Gilman, Nehemiah Gilman, Josiah Gilman, Samuel Gilman, Jr., Trueworthy Gilman, Summersbe Gilman, Daniel Gilman (3), Nicholas Gilman, John Hains, William Harris, Dudley James, Jonathan Judkins, John Lord, John Looge, Jr., Nathaniel Ladd, Josiah Ladd, Elias Ladd, Thomas Lord, Robert Light, John Leavitt, Jonathan Lord, Edmund Looge, Joseph Mudgett, Thomas Nealey, John Phillips, Thomas Piper, Stephen Palmer, John Robinson, Peter Robinson, Benjamin Rogers, Theophilus Smith, Richard Smith, Nicholas Smith, Richard Smith, Jr., Joseph Swazey, Samuel Smith, Joseph Stacy, Joseph Smith, Benjamin Thing, David Thing, Stephen Thing, James Thurstin, Abner Thurstin, Jonathan Young.

The same year a mutual council was agreed upon by both churches for the purpose of attempting a reconciliation of the differences which existed between them, but without avail.

Rev. Mr. Rogers remained the minister of the new parish until his death, Dec. 19, 1785. For thirty-seven years he labored with piety and zeal for the good of his people, and in his decease it was said "they sustained the loss of a faithful minister, and his children that of a kind and tender father." His parishioners, in token of their respect for his memory, voted to bear the expense of his funeral.

After the death of Mr. Rogers, the new parish was without a settled minister for nearly seven years. In 1787 and the two subsequent years this parish united with the other in defraying the expenses of supporting the ministry. It may interest some readers to know who bore the charges of religious worship in Exeter almost a hundred years ago, and we therefore transcribe from an official paper the following list of those "who contributed for the support of a minister for the year 1788," nineteen of the persons therein mentioned belonging to the new, and the remainder to the old parish: John Phillips, Nathaniel Folsom, Samuel Folsom, Gideon Lamson, Nathaniel Gilman, Joseph Tilton, Eliphalet Hale, Ephraim Robinson, Trueworthy Gilman, Benjamin Boardman, Oliver Peabody, Samuel Hobart, Dudley Odlin, Benjamin Smith, Josiah Robinson, James Leavitt, William Hale, Abraham Sanborn, Josiah Barker, Joseph Cram, James Hackett, Samuel Gilman, Thomas Dean, John Dean, Ward C. Dean, Isaac Williams, Nathaniel Gordon, James Gilman, James Thurston, Jeremiah Leavitt, Joseph Swazey, James Burley, Benjamin Conner, Isaac Currier, Jacob Pearson, Simeon Ladd, Samuel Chamberlain, John Thompson, Moses Jewett, Edmund Pearson, Eliphalet Gilman, Samuel Dutch, Josiah Folsom, Nathaniel Giddings, Daniel Jones, Josiah Gilman, Jr., David Boardman, George Odiorne, Francis Mason, Joseph Lamson, James Folsom, Nathaniel Parker, Daniel Tilton, Benjamin C. Gilman, J. Gilman, Jr., Woodbridge Odlin, Samuel Brooks.

It was greatly hoped at that time, when both societies were without ministers, that a permanent reunion could be effected between them; but though a more cordial understanding was established than had before existed, they still retained their distinct organizations.

In 1790 the second parish voted to invite Rev. Samuel Austin, of New Haven, who had repeatedly officiated in their pulpit, to settle with them, but he did not accept. Not long after, however, they were so fortunate as to secure for their minister Rev. Joseph Brown, who was installed over them Nov. 20, 1792. He was a native of Chester, in England, and educated at Lady Huntingdon's Seminary. He remained in Exeter but five years, being dismissed at his own request in 1797, but his ministrations appear to have been quite successful. The parish voted him a present of fifty dollars at his departure.

The new society, being now without a pastor, gradually declined in numbers and interest, and several of the more influential members of the church sought the communion of their brethren of the other parish. The society organization, however, was kept up, and religious services were held with more or less frequency. At length, about 1813, several of the former members having returned, a new impulse appeared to be given to the society, and stated worship was resumed with regularity. Rev. Hosea Hildreth, a resident of the town and a teacher in the academy, was employed to supply the pulpit, which he did till Rev. Isaac Hurd began his ministrations.

Mr. Hurd was installed as the pastor, Sept. 11, 1817. He was born in Charlestown, Mass., received his theological education in Edinburgh, and first preached in London. Upon his return to this country he was settled for a time in Lynn, Mass. When he came to Exeter he found but a small and feeble church, but under his faithful and judicious care it speedily increased in strength and numbers. In 1823 the society had become of sufficient size and ability to build a new meeting-house, which is still standing in the southeastern end of the academy inclosure, and substantially unchanged, except that its length was increased by the addition of about fifteen feet in the year 1863.

After a harmonious and successful ministry of nearly thirty years, Mr. Hurd proposed to the society to settle a colleague with him, generously relinquishing all claim for pecuniary compensation thereafter. The society, gratefully acknowledging his faithful and efficient labors and assuring him of their unwavering affection, assented to the proposal, and in pursuance thereof Rev. Samuel D. Dexter was ordained as colleague pastor Dec. 2, 1847. He was a native of Boston, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard College, and his personal and religious character were such as to give him a strong hold upon the people, but his labors were cut short by his death, April 20, 1850, at the early age of twenty-four years. And six years later,

Oct. 4, 1856, Rev. Isaac Hurd, D.D., at a good old age, beloved, respected, and honored for his amiable character, his Christian virtues, and his faithful labors, passed from earth.

Rev. Asa D. Mann was installed as colleague in the place of Mr. Dexter, Nov. 19, 1851. Mr. Mann was born in Randolph, Mass., was a graduate of Amherst College, and had been settled in Hardwick, Mass., before he came to Exeter. After a little less than six years' service here he was dismissed from his charge, July 8, 1857.

He was succeeded by Rev. Orpheus T. Lanphear, who was installed Feb. 2, 1858, and dismissed in February, 1864. Rev. John W. Chickering, Jr., was his successor, his installation taking place Sept. 5, 1865, and his dismission July 18, 1870. Rev. Messrs. Mann and Lanphear are still engaged in the work of the ministry, and Rev. Mr. Chickering is a professor in the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Washington.

The eighth and present pastor of the new society is Rev. George E. Street, who was installed March 30, 1871.

The Baptist Church.—A Baptist Church was organized in Exeter, Oct. 17, 1800, consisting of ten members, and a society was formed the next spring by voluntary subscription. Meetings for religious worship were thenceforward held regularly on the Lord's day, though the limited number and means of the society enabled them at first to have preaching but a part of the time. Rev. Messrs. William Hooper, John Peak, Samuel Shepard, and other well-known ministers of their denomination lent them occasional aid at this early period. They first used to meet at the house of Harvey Colcord, afterwards at the Centre school-house. In 1805 they built and dedicated their first meeting-house, which was situated on Spring Street.

In 1806, Mr. Barnabas Bates preached for them during several months, and in the spring of 1809, Rev. Ebenezer L. Boyd became their preacher and labored with them for two years with encouraging results. In 1814 and the two succeeding years, Rev. Charles O. Kimball and Rev. James McGregore supplied their pulpit a part of the time.

In the year 1817 a Sabbath school was first commenced in connection with the society, which has ever since been continued. The first teacher was the now venerable Deacon John F. Moses, who for half a century, with little interruption, held the position of superintendent.

Their first settled minister was Rev. Ferdinand Ellis, who took the position in June, 1818, and occupied it until September, 1828. In the autumn of the latter year Rev. John Newton Brown was settled over the church, and so continued until February, 1833. Rev. John Cannan succeeded him, being ordained May 29, 1833, and remained until Feb. 16, 1834. Rev. J. N. Brown was again invited to the pastorate in 1834, which he filled until he was dismissed in April, 1838. More than two years then elapsed before another minister was settled, during about one-half of which period the pulpit was regularly supplied by Rev. J. G. Naylor.

In November, 1840, the church gave an invitation to Rev. Noah Hooper, Jr., to become their minister, which he accepted, and continued with them from Dec. 1st of that year until July 20, 1845. It was nearly three years after this before a successor was settled, Mr. T. H. Archibald, licentiate, preaching about one year of the time. In the spring of 1848, Rev. Elijah J. Harris was settled as the pastor, and was dismissed from his charge April 7, 1850. Rev. James French accepted the call of the church in January, 1851, and was settled over them until Jan. 1, 1853. After his dismission, Rev. Mr. Russell supplied the desk for a time. Rev. Franklin Merriam was the next settled minister, who was installed in September, 1854, and dismissed in November, 1856. He was succeeded by Rev. James J. Peck, whose pastorate commenced in February, 1857, and continued until April, 1861.

On the 1st of July, 1861, Rev. Noah Hooper was solicited to assume the pastoral charge for the second time, and accepted the call. He continued his ministrations until the autumn of 1871, when he was dismissed at his repeated request. Rev. Joseph N. Chase was next invited to become the pastor, and was received into that connection Jan. 16, 1872, and still continues in it. The meeting-house on Water Street, in which the society now worship, was built in the years 1833 and 1834.

In December, 1854, some twenty-two members withdrew from the Water Street church and formed themselves into a new society. They first held their meetings in a hall on Water Street, until they built a meeting-house, on Elm Street, which was dedicated Oct. 1, 1856. Up to about this time Rev. J. B. Lane supplied them with preaching. Shortly after they removed to the new house, Rev. T. H. Archibald was settled over them as their minister. His pastorate continued not far from two years. For some time after his dismission, the pulpit was supplied by students from the Newton Theological Institution, and afterwards by Rev. Mr. Mayhew. About 1862, Rev. Charles Newhall was installed as the pastor, and continued in the office some eight years. In 1871 the two societies resolved to re-unite, the Elm Street organization was given up, and its members merged again into the Water Street society.

Methodist Episcopal Church.[1]—There was a Methodist meeting sustained here as early as 1832. In 1834 a church was built, and the society prospered until the church numbered about one hundred and eighty members. In 1841–42 the question of slavery and other discordant elements caused a division in

[1] Contributed by Rev. J. W. Walker.

the church, which finally resulted in disorganization. In 1867, at the request of a few earnest Methodists, Rev. C. W. Millen, a student in the Theological Institute at Concord, N. H., came to Exeter and organized the Methodist Episcopal Church. There were twenty-five members at first, and they worshiped in Mission Hall. After a few weeks Rev. Mr. Millen's duties called him elsewhere. He was followed by Rev. J. D. Folsom. The congregation steadily increased under each pastor, until in 1869 the society purchased the Unitarian Church, at a cost of four thousand dollars.

To date nine pastors have preached to the people the word of life, namely: C. W. Millen, J. D. Folsom, J. Pike, H. B. Copp, S. E. Quimby, S. C. Farnham, J. H. Haines, M. Howard, and J. W. Walker.

The Conference minutes of 1881 show a church membership of one hundred and thirty-five members. In the Sunday-school there are twenty-two officers and one hundred and sixty members.

Episcopal Church.[1]—The first service of the Episcopal Church in Exeter was held in the town hall by the Rev. F. D. Huntington, D.D., rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston, in July, 1865. The first parish meeting took place the September of the same year, and the first confirmation in November.

The Rev. Dr. Cushman took charge in October, 1865, and his connection ceased April 24, 1866.

The Rev. James Haughton entered on the rectorship Trinity Sunday 1866.

The sum of four hundred and forty-five dollars was raised by the Rev. Henry A. Neely, D.D., assistant minister of Trinity Church, and officiating at Trinity Chapel, New York. By the efforts of Miss Caroline E. Harris and other ladies, the handsome sum of four thousand dollars was added to the above. By the exertions of the rector, the Rev. James Haughton, eight thousand dollars was munificently added to this by contributions from various places to defray the expenses of a tasteful and convenient church of wood on Eliott Street. A memorial window was placed in the west end by Miss C. E. Harris. The church was finished at Christmas, 1867. A bell was given, the joint gift of the Rev. Professor Huntington, of Hartford, Conn., the Rev. Henry A. Coit, D.D., of St. Paul's School, and the rector, Rev. James Haughton. The consecration office was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Henry A. Neely, of Maine.

In September, 1868, the Rev. James Haughton resigned the rectorship. From October to April the parish had no settled clergyman, and was supplied by various ministers from Boston through the energy and skillful management of Miss Caroline E. Harris. In April, 1869, the Rev. L. P. Parker, D.D., entered on the duties of the rectorship. After two years of loving service he resigned, and from that time until July, 1872, the parish had no settled minister.

In 1872 the Rev. Henry Ferguson entered on the duties of this rectorship, remaining until March, 1878, when he was succeeded by the Rev. G. B. Morgan, the present rector.

Roman Catholic Church.[2]—The first mass was said in Exeter at the house of Daniel Fenton in the fall of 1849, by Rev. J. O'Donnell, of Lawrence, Mass. Father O'Donnell was succeeded by Rev. John McDonald, of Haverhill, who commenced to make regular monthly visits to Exeter and Newmarket. At this time mass was said in a loft over a blacksmith-shop on Spring Street. The Rev. Father Canovan, of Portsmouth, succeeded Father McDonald, mass being said in the Methodist Church building, which then stood on Centre Street.

The first resident pastor was the Rev. Father Pareché, and in succession the parish had been governed by the Rev. Fathers O'Hara, Walch, O'Brien, Egan, and Lucey. Present pastor, Rev. J. R. Power.

The present brick church was built during the pastorate of Rev. Michael Lucey, at a cost of about ten thousand dollars. The Catholic population is about five hundred. South Newmarket and Epping are at present attended from Exeter, and form but one parish.

At South Newmarket there is a new church just finished at a cost of about seven thousand dollars. At Epping it is contemplated to commence the erection of a church.

The First Unitarian Society[3] was organized June, 1854, by the union of the members of the extinct Universalist Society and a number of Unitarians from the Second Congregational Society. The old Universalist Church was reopened, and Rev. Jonathan Cole became the first settled pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Learned, September, 1862. A new church building was erected in 1867–68. It is of wood, in the pointed Gothic style, but modified to meet the requirements of the material.

Mr. Learned was succeeded by Mr. Edward Crowninshield in September, 1870, whose ministry was terminated the following year on account of ill health. He was succeeded by Rev. Benjamin F. McDaniel, the present pastor, May 1, 1872. In 1875 a parsonage was built on the church lot. The society has made other improvements in its property, has no debt, and enjoys a fair degree of prosperity.

Advent Church.—Advent meetings have been held in this town for the last thirty years or more, and five years ago the church was organized and the following officers chosen: Charles Haley, clerk; George T. Stacy, treasurer; G. T. Stacy and Joseph Haley, deacons; G. T. Stacy and I. E. Safford, committee on preaching. Twenty-one united with the church at its organization, and about the same number attend the meetings whose names are not recorded but who are in full fellowship with the church, the whole number making about

[1] By Rev. G. B. Morgan.

[2] By Rev. J. R. Power.

[3] By Rev. Benjamin F. McDaniel.

fifty. The church has no regular pastor. It worships in a very neat and convenient chapel, which will seat about one hundred and fifty persons, owned by the society and free from debt. As a people they are looking for the speedy coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

EXETER.—(*Continued.*)

THE PUBLISHING INTEREST.

The First Printing-Office—Other Publishing Firms—The First Newspaper—The New Hampshire Gazette—The Exeter Chronicle—The American Herald of Liberty—The Freeman's Oracle or New Hampshire Advertiser—The Political Banquet and Farmers' Feast—The Constitution—The Watchman—The Rockingham Gazette—The Hive—Something New—The Exeter News-Letter—The Christian Journal—The Granite State Democrat—The Granite Pillar and New Hampshire Temperance Advocate—The Factory Girl and Ladies' Garland—The Squamscott Fountain—The Factory Girls' Album and Operatives' Advocate—The Olive-Leaf—The American Ballot and Rockingham County Intelligencer—The Exeter Gazette—The Protest.

THE first printing-office in Exeter was opened by Robert Luist Fowle, a nephew and former partner of Daniel Fowle, who introduced the "art of arts" into New Hampshire, at Portsmouth, in 1756. In the differences of opinion which arose respecting the rights of the colonies immediately prior to the Revolution, the uncle and nephew, it is said, were found upon opposite sides, and the result was a dissolution of business connections in 1774. Robert, who favored the ministerial party, procured the printing materials which had belonged to Furbur, of Portsmouth, and removed with them to Exeter, where he established himself in business the same year.

Thus Exeter was the second town in New Hampshire to establish that powerful instrument of civilization, the printing-press, and now for nearly a century has maintained it.

Robert Fowle carried on the business of a printer here until about 1778, when his Tory proclivities became so obnoxious that he was obliged to decamp. It was said that he was employed to print some of the paper money then issued by New Hampshire, and soon afterwards there was found to be in circulation a great quantity of bills of the same typography, but with forged signatures. Suspicion at once fastened upon Fowle that he had supplied his loyalist friends with the printed sheets; and instead of awaiting an investigation he hastened to place himself within the British lines at New York.

His brother, Zechariah Fowle, succeeded him in the printing businesss in Exeter, and continued it until his death, which took place towards the close of the war. He was a tolerable workman, and his office must have been quite well furnished for the times, as he was able in 1780 to issue an edition of the laws of the State in a volume of one hundred and eighty folio pages. In the few specimens of his printing which are now extant his name does not usually appear in the imprint, but only the place and year.

After peace was declared Robert Fowle, who was a pensioner of the British government, on the ground of his loyalty, returned to New Hampshire, and in 1789 married Sarah, the widow of his deceased brother, and continued to live in Exeter for about six years. He then removed to Brentwood, as it is supposed, and died there in 1802.

Henry Ranlet was the next on the list of printers in Exeter. He was in business in 1787, and probably earlier. He was an excellent workman for that day, and issued a large number of books and pamphlets. He printed many works for publishers residing in Boston and Worcester, Mass., and Portsmouth. He added to his office the types for printing music, and published at least ten or twelve volumes of collections of vocal and instrumental music. Mr. Ranlet continued in business until his death in 1807.

A considerable part of this time there was another printing-office in the town. John Lamson, who was a partner of Mr. Ranlet in 1787, was associated with Thomas Odiorne in the printing business in 1793, and conducted it alone in the following year.

Mr. Odiorne issued several works in very neat style about the same date.

In 1794, William Stearns and Samuel Winslow brought out a few publications here. Mr. Stearns, in 1795 or 1796, was engaged in printing, and also in binding, the first edition of the New Testament ever issued in this State. The honor of first printing the Scriptures in New Hampshire has heretofore been claimed by New Ipswich in 1815, and by Dover in 1803, but Exeter was years in advance of them, as the above date indicates.

Charles Norris was a partner of Mr. Ranlet in 1806–7, and continued in the occupation of a printer until 1832. From 1810 to 1817 he was connected with others, his first partner being John Sawyer. Among the apprentices to whom Mr. Norris taught the typographic art was William Robinson, who afterwards became the founder of our magnificent female seminary.

Mr. Norris was a good printer, and did a great deal of book-work for himself and others. In connection with Ephraim C. Beals, he printed for E. Little & Co., of Newburyport, a translation of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" in 1810, which was really beautiful in its typography, and has never been excelled by any work from the Exeter press before or since.

The imprint of Samuel T. Moses is found upon a number of publications between the years 1820 and 1824; and from 1824 to 1830 the name of Abel Brown appears on several small works as publisher, though the latter was not a practical printer.

In 1818, John J. Williams first began printing on his own account. He afterwards took his brother, Benjamin J. Williams, who was a book-binder, into

partnership, and they carried on for many years, under the firm of J. & B. Williams, a large and profitable printing, stereotyping, and publishing business. Their operations terminated about the year 1840, and during that period they issued a vast number of works of every description. The series of popular novels from their press, in 24 mo, including works of Scott, Marryatt, and Bulwer, neatly bound in morocco, are still often met with and easily recognized.

John C. Gerrish's name first appeared upon a title-page about 1824. He was then, and continued for three or four years, in partnership with Laban A. Tyler, who was not, however, a practical printer. Capt. Gerrish had an office in Exeter, and was engaged in printing of various kinds until about 1840, when he retired from the business. He died in 1870, highly respected by all who knew him.

Lewis F. Shepard, who had served his time in the office of Messrs. Williams, had an office here for a year or two, about 1832–33, when, by reason of impaired health, he quitted the occupation and removed into Maine. He was an excellent workman, and in every relation of life was highly esteemed.

Francis Grant had a printing-office here as early as 1840. He was a bookseller and binder, and was the publisher of a little work, formerly much used in our common schools, entitled "A Book for New Hampshire Children, in Familiar Letters from a Father." This little volume was prepared by Mr. Hosea Hildreth, and was very popular, running through five editions, the first of which was printed by S. T. Moses, in 1823, the third by Mr. Norris, in 1829, the fourth by Capt. Gerrish, in 1833, and the last by Nathaniel S. Adams, in 1829. Mr. Adams is remembered as a man of convivial habits and of much humor.

James Derby was the publisher of one or two works about 1831. He was an ingenious mechanic, and did something in the manufacture of stereotype plates, though he was not himself a printer. He was engaged in the publication of "Scott's Family Bible" here, which was to have filled some six or more large volumes; but after the completion of the New Testament in two volumes, the remainder of the undertaking was abandoned.

There were several other printers, who were apprentices of Mr. Norris or Messrs. Williams, who issued one or more small works each, bearing the Exeter imprint, but of whose history nothing further is known.

Samuel Bartlett Clarke, who had been engaged in the *News-Letter* office as one of the proprietors from 1840, died in July, 1857, having sustained a high character as a man of excellent business capacity and integrity.

Oliver Smith, now deceased, was also one of the proprietors of the paper for nearly the same period, and was afterwards employed for several years in the *News-Letter* office as a journeyman. He was a person of decided character and of sturdy honesty.

The Press. — The first newspaper published in Exeter, and the third in New Hampshire, appeared in the latter part of the year 1775. It was conducted by Robert L. Fowle, and issued at irregular intervals until some time in the year 1777. It was printed with large type and on small paper, often on only a half-sheet. The number of titles which it bore in its brief existence was remarkable, as the following list of a part of them will show, viz.: *A New Hampshire Gazette, The New Hampshire Gazette, The New Hampshire Gazette or Exeter Morning Chronicle, The New Hampshire (State) Gazette or Exeter Circulating Morning Chronicle, The Journal or the New Hampshire Gazette and Tuesday's Liberty Advertiser.* The days of publication were changed nearly as often as the title. The proprietor's name did not appear; and a single person was undoubtedly printer, publisher, and editor, as the contents of the paper were made up chiefly of advertisements and extracts from other journals, with only occasional original communications.

The second paper was entitled *The Exeter Chronicle*, and was still shorter-lived than the first, having been commenced in June, 1784, and discontinued in December of the same year. John Melcher and George J. Osborne were the publishers.

Newspapers were published in Exeter during the twelve succeeding years under various titles and different proprietors, but probably constituting a single series, and numbered continuously as such. From the impossibility of consulting files of these at the present day, it is not easy to fix the succession of the papers with accuracy, but it is believed that the following statement is substantially correct.

About July, 1785, Henry Ranlet commenced the publication of a paper called *The American Herald of Liberty*, which in 1791 was entitled *The New Hampshire Gazette;* in 1792–93, *The New Hampshire Gazetteer;* in 1795, *The Weekly Visitor or Exeter Gazette*, and published by John Lamson, and afterwards by Lamson & Odiorne; in 1796, *The Herald of Liberty or Exeter Gazette*, and published by Samuel Winslow and Stearns & Winslow until it ceased, in 1797.

The Freeman's Oracle or New Hampshire Advertiser appears to have been commenced about Aug. 1, 1786, was under the charge of John Lamson in 1789, and probably did not survive that year.

The Political Banquet and Farmer's Feast was established by Henry Ranlet in 1797, and continued about one year, when it probably merged in *The Exeter Federal Miscellany*, which was but of short duration, it is presumed.

It is not known that any other journal was set up in Exeter until May 21, 1810, when *The Constitutionalist* was begun by Ephraim C. Beals. It was given up June 4, 1811, but recommenced June 23, 1812, and finally discontinued June 14, 1814. *The Constitutionalist* was conducted with more ability than any paper which preceded it, but probably had no recognized

editorial head. It extended over nearly the whole period of the war of 1812, when the popular feelings were sharply divided and personalities were much indulged in.

In the department of local news, however, this journal was little in advance of the earlier ones. One or two paragraphs per week afforded all the information it contained respecting New Hampshire affairs, and unless a fire or some other unusual event occurred in Exeter, no allusion was made to home matters except in the column of deaths and marriages.

During the latter part of its existence *The Constitutionalist* was published by Joseph G. Folsom, but in the change of proprietors there was no noticeable change of character.

The Watchman was the next journal established in Exeter. It was begun Oct. 2, 1816, by Henry A. Ranlet; in December of the same year its title was changed to *The Exeter Watchman*, and Nathaniel Boardman became the publisher; Nov. 9, 1819, it passed into the hands of George Lamson, and the name was altered to *Exeter Watchman and Agricultural Repository;* and Feb. 6, 1821, Samuel T. Moses became the publisher, and gave it the final designation of *Northern Republican*. Aug. 6, 1821, the last number of the paper was issued.

George Lamson, who might properly have been mentioned in the notices of Exeter printers, was a man of much intelligence and enterprise, and is well remembered for many excellent traits of character. He printed quite a number of law-books, and took pains to furnish employment to deserving, needy persons.

Sept. 21, 1824, Francis Grant commenced the publication of *The Rockingham Gazette*, which was under the editorial charge of Oliver W. B. Peabody. It was continued until October, 1827, when its subscriptions were transferred to *The Portsmouth Journal*. This was the earliest paper here which professed to have an editor. Mr. Peabody was a gentleman of learning and taste, and the selections and original articles—though the latter were not very numerous—which appeared in the *Gazette* were of a higher literary order than any of the former papers afforded. In the matter of news, of course, journalism of that time was but the mere germ of what it now is.

Joseph Y. James was the proprietor of a small paper called *The Hive*, begun in September, 1829, and carried on till some time in the year 1830.

On the "2d mo. 12th, 1830," Michael H. Barton issued the first number of a publication of eight duodecimo pages, entitled *Something New*, to be devoted, as the prefatory address announced, to the introduction of a perfect alphabet and reformed orthography of the language, probably something like the phonographic system of a later date. Mankind were undoubtedly content to live in ignorance of Mr. Barton's improved method, as we do not learn that the publication reached a second number.

Exeter News-Letter.—The first number of this journal was published in Exeter on Tuesday, May 10, 1831, with John Sherburne Sleeper as editor and publisher. Mr. Sleeper was a native of Tyngsborough, Mass., and had been a shipmaster several years previous to his settlement in Exeter. The paper bore the imprint of Charles Norris as printer, and its typography was excellent for the times. During the two years of Mr. Sleeper's editorship the paper sustained a high character and gained a wide circulation; but not having a practical acquaintance with printing, Mr. Sleeper did not find it a pecuniary success, and he sold the paper to Capt. John C. Gerrish, of Exeter, a book and job printer. Mr. Gerrish was a man of excellent business qualifications, and at once started it upon a career of financial prosperity. He was fortunate in obtaining the editorial assistance of John Kelly, Esq., a gentleman of literary taste, with a fund of quaint humor and much antiquarian knowledge. He occupied the editorial chair for nearly twenty years. In July, 1840, Capt. Gerrish disposed of the *News-Letter* to Oliver Smith, Samuel Hall, and Samuel Bartlett Clarke, who, under the firm-name of Smith, Hall & Clarke, with Mr. Clarke as business manager, continued the paper in much the same way as planned by Mr. Gerrish, and with substantial success. After some years Mr. Smith retired from the firm, and the publication was continued under the name of Hall & Clarke until the death of Mr. Clarke, in July, 1857, when Mr. Hall became the sole proprietor. Under their ownership the paper was edited by John Kelly, Rev. Levi W. Leonard, Dr. Franklin Lane, Hon. Charles H. Bell, and Rev. George Osgood. In September, 1866, Mr. Hall sold the *News-Letter* establishment to Charles Marseilles, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., who came to Exeter to attend Phillips' Exeter Academy. Mr. Marseilles, although a young man, had become interested in literary pursuits, and took this method to gratify his inclination and tastes. For a short time he was assisted in the editorial and business management by Andrew J. Hoyt. Under the management of Mr. Marseilles the *News-Letter* took a high rank among the news journals of the State. Home news until this time was not thought of sufficient importance to appear in print, but the *News-Letter* became a pioneer in the feature of presenting a well-written weekly record of local happenings, not pertaining to Exeter alone, but column after column of letters furnished by special correspondents, giving brief accounts of any events of interest from every town in Rockingham County. Mr. Marseilles repeatedly improved the appearance of the *News-Letter* by enlarging it, substituting new type and headings, and working off his paper on new and improved presses, and always took pride in presenting the readers of the *News-Letter* a handsome, well-printed sheet. The editorial chair from 1871 to 1875 was filled by the Hon. Charles H. Bell, who was succeeded by E. L. Clark, Esq., a well-known and

talented journalist of New York State. In June, 1879, Mr. Marseilles, having previously purchased two newspapers in Kingston, N. Y., and removed there, formed a copartnership with William B. Morrill, of Exeter, for the publication of the *News-Letter*, and under the firm-name of Marseilles & Morrill the paper is still published. It is an ably edited sheet, and ranks among the leading journals of the State.

The Christian Journal was commenced April 2, 1835, and was issued every other week by the executive committee of the Eastern Christian Publishing Association, Elijah Shaw being the editor, and J. C. Gerrish the printer. The first year the "editorial council" consisted of Moses How, Mark Fernald, and Samuel E. Brown; the next year, of M. Fernald, M. How, Noah Piper, and William H. Gage; the third year of Messrs. Fernald, Piper, Gage, and Josiah Prescott; the fourth year of Messrs. Fernald, Piper, How, and Prescott. At the commencement of the fifth year the name was altered to *Christian Herald and Journal*. P. R. Russell was announced as assistant editor, and the editorial council were M. Fernald, Julius C. Blodgett, M. How, and B. F. Carter; and on beginning the sixth year the title was abbreviated to *Christian Herald*, Elijah Shaw, David Millard, and Philemon R. Russell were announced as editors, and A. R. Brown as printer, and the paper was issued weekly. The *Herald* was subsequently removed to Newburyport, Mass., where it still survives.

In January, 1840, appeared the first number of *The Granite State Democrat*, of which James Shrigley was publisher, and J. L. Beckett printer, who soon, however, became publisher. The paper, in 1842, was conducted by Ferdinand Ellis, Jr., and afterwards by William Young, and was dated "Exeter and Newmarket," but was printed at Exeter. In January, 1843, Samuel C. Baldwin became the editor and publisher, but in consequence of ill health relinquished the undertaking, and no number was issued after March 9, 1843. An attempt was subsequently made to revive the paper, but without success.

The year 1841 must have been peculiarly promising to newspaper schemes. A prospectus was issued in February for the publication of a semi-monthly paper to be called *The Rose and Thorn*, but it is supposed that nothing further came of it. In June *The Granite Pillar and New Hampshire Temperance Advocate* was brought out, to be continued monthly, by Abraham R. Brown, under the editorship of Joseph Fullonton, but it was not long-lived.

The next literary venture of 1841 was *The Factory Girl and Ladies' Garland*, commenced November 1st, and issued semi-monthly, by J. L. Beckett. This paper, or a continuation of it, under the designation of *The Factory Girl*, was afterwards carried on by C. C. Dearborn, and in the latter part of 1843 was conducted by A. R. Brown, under the name of *The Factory Girls' Garland*. Apparently the same paper, much enlarged, with the title of *Weekly Messenger, Literary Wreath, and Factory Girls' Garland*, was published in 1845, and some time in 1846, by Mr. Brown, but it was afterwards removed to Lawrence, Mass., by J. L. Beckett.

The Squamscott Fountain was begun in March, 1843, a weekly, devoted to the cause of temperance, and undertaken by Samuel Webster and J. P. Clough. It was afterwards called *The Squamscott Fountain and Weekly Advertiser*, and Mr. Webster became the sole proprietor, but it did not last long.

A paper called *The Factory Girls' Album and Operatives' Advocate* was begun Feb. 14, 1846, of which Charles C. Dearborn was the publisher and proprietor, and William P. Moulton the printer. The paper was issued a part of the time weekly, and afterwards semi-monthly, and was enlarged after a few numbers. It was continued somewhat over a year.

The initial number of a projected weekly of a religious and literary character, to be styled *The Olive-Leaf*, and to be edited by R. O. Williams, was issued Jan. 1, 1853, by Currier & Co., proprietors, but we do not learn that sufficient encouragement was offered to induce them to go on with it.

About 1857 *The American Ballot and Rockingham County Intelligencer*, a weekly journal, which had been established in Portsmouth in the interest of the American party some three years before, was removed to Exeter. Thomas J. Whittem was editor and proprietor, and the paper, though bearing date Exeter and Portsmouth, continued to be printed at Exeter until Sept. 7, 1865, when it was discontinued.

The Exeter Gazette was established in September, 1876, by James D. P. Wingate and Aubrey W. Dunton, it being then a seven-column folio sheet, but in 1878 it was enlarged to a six-column quarto, nearly double its former size. In July, 1879, the interest of Mr. Dunton in said establishment was purchased by John H. Shaw, and since then it has been owned and published by Messrs. Wingate and Shaw. The publishers' aim has been to make the *Gazette* a thorough local newspaper for Rockingham County, and they have also devoted much space to historical articles relating to Exeter and other towns. In circulation it stands foremost among the county papers.

The Protest was first published June 9, 1880, as a Greenback newspaper, for local and State circulation. The object of publication is the dissemination of correct views on finance and government reform. The editor believes the United States bonds should be paid as soon as due; the general government alone should issue legal-tender money, be the same gold, silver, paper, or other metal or material. There has been no change in sentiments, and none in proprietorship or editorship. The *Protest* was enlarged from a folio, twenty by twenty-six, in April, 1881, to a quarto, twenty-two by thirty-two. Circulation about one thousand copies, and steadily increasing. A. J. Hoyt, editor and publisher. It is an excellent local sheet, and justly deserves its present popularity.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

EXETER.—(*Continued.*)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Phillips' Exeter Academy—Robinson Female Seminary—The Union Five Cent Savings-Bank—The Squamscott Savings-Bank—Exeter Manufacturing Company—Exeter Machine-Works—Military Record—Representatives, etc.

Phillips' Exeter Academy.—This celebrated educational institution was founded by Dr. John Phillips, by charter dated April 3, 1781, and is the oldest institution of learning established by State authority in New Hampshire, Dartmouth College having been chartered by royal grant in 1769. Dr. Phillips was born in Andover, Mass., Dec. 27, 1719. His father, who was a clergyman of that town, fitted him to enter Harvard College, where he was graduated in good standing at the early age of fifteen years. After leaving college he taught school for a few years, and was engaged at the same time in studying theology. But though he was a man of strong religious feelings, and deeply interested in the work of the Christian ministry, he was too distrustful of his own powers, especially after he had heard the preaching of Whitefield, to undertake the pastoral office. He declined an invitation to become the minister of the First Church in Exeter, N. H., but established himself in trade in that town, where he slowly acquired what was deemed in those days a large fortune. He was happily married, but had no children, and as his tastes and habits were simple and inexpensive, and he was not covetous of money either for its own sake or for the distinctions which it could purchase, it seemed to him the most natural and easy thing in the world to give away during his lifetime a large portion of his wealth for charitable and religious purposes, and to bequeath the remainder of it to further the same objects after his death. It was finely said of him that, "without natural issue, he made posterity his heir." Munificence in the endowment of public institutions, in relieving the wants of the poor, and in promoting the cause of education and religion has now become so frequent and fixed a trait of character here in New England with those who have amassed riches by their own exertions that we are in some danger of forgetting the man who first set the example of such noble prodigality. In the obscurity of a country village, a locality where narrow views with penurious and selfish habits are too apt to strike deep root, the founder of Phillips' Exeter Academy became the George Peabody of the last century.

Nearly all the members of the family to which he belonged, besides earning distinction in many offices of public trust, were noted in their day for their wealth and generosity. He was the most liberal of them all, though the least conspicuous before the public, owing to the modesty of his disposition and his retiring habits; but the others seem to have caught his munificent spirit, and to have emulously followed his example. His two nephews, Judge Samuel Phillips, of Andover, and William Phillips, of Boston, each of whom served in his turn as Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, aided him with their counsel and their means in several of his noble undertakings. In conjunction with the former he founded Phillips' Academy at Andover in 1778, during the darkest period of the Revolutionary war, a charter being granted to it by the Legislature of Massachusetts two years afterwards; the nephew contributed for this purpose six thousand dollars, the uncle gave thirty-one thousand dollars, about one-third of this sum being bestowed at the outset, and the other two-thirds in 1790. Lieutenant-Governor William Phillips gave six thousand dollars to the same institution in his lifetime, and left it a legacy of fifteen thousand dollars more in his will. Dr. John Phillips, of Exeter, was one of the trustees of this academy at Andover from its first organization till his death, and during the last five years of his life he was president of the board. He also endowed a professorship of theology in Dartmouth College, served for twenty years as one of the trustees of that institution, and made liberal gifts to Princeton College, N. J.

The foundation and endowment of Phillips' Exeter Academy were regarded by Dr. Phillips as his own peculiar task, in which he required no coadjutor and sought no pecuniary aid. The charter of the academy was a liberal one, as all the property given to it, whether real or personal, is forever exempted from any tax. The entire management of the institution and its funds is vested in a board of trustees, not more than seven nor less than four in number, with power to fill their own vacancies in continuous succession forever. A majority of them must be laymen, respectable freeholders, and non-residents of Exeter; and to guard still further against undue local influence, they are empowered to remove the institution, if circumstances should render such a change desirable, "and to establish it in such other place within this State as they shall judge to be best calculated for carrying into effectual execution the intention of the founder." It is declared that the academy is established "for the purpose of promoting piety and virtue, and for the education of youth in the English, Latin, and Greek languages, in writing, arithmetic, music, the art of speaking, practical geometry, logic, and geography, and such other of the liberal arts and sciences or languages as opportunity may hereafter permit, or as the trustees shall direct."

The academy was not established merely to give instruction in the various branches of secular learning; it was also solemnly dedicated to the promotion of good manners, sound morality, and pure religion. This purpose of its founder is strongly marked in the constitution and laws, which were drafted by his own

hand. "Above all," he says, "it is expected that the attention of instructors to the disposition of the minds and morals of the youth under their charge will exceed every other care; well considering that, though goodness without knowledge is weak and feeble, yet knowledge without goodness is dangerous, and that both united form the noblest character, and lay the surest foundation of usefulness to mankind." And "it is again declared that the first and principal design of this institution is the promoting of virtue and true piety, useful knowledge being subservient thereto." In conformity with this design, in October, 1791, the trustees appointed Rev. Joseph Buckminster, of Portsmouth, to be "a Professor of Divinity in the Phillips' Exeter Academy, and joint instructor with the Preceptor thereof," with a salary of one hundred and thirty-three and one-third pounds lawful money. He does not appear to have accepted this appointment; but the office was revived in 1817, and continued till 1838, Rev. Isaac Hurd, A.M., of Exeter, being the incumbent. It is probable that the founder looked forward to a time when the academy should cease to be a mere preparatory school for a thorough education to be completed elsewhere, and should itself be developed into a college or a theological school or both combined.

At the same time the views of Dr. Phillips in respect to religious instruction were eminently liberal and catholic. He did not require the profession of any creed; and two of the trustees originally appointed by himself, besides three others of those who were chosen in his lifetime, and the first principal of the academy, Dr. Benjamin Abbot, held theological opinions that did not harmonize with his own. The school evidently was not intended to be, and has never been allowed to become, a mere sectarian institution. One restriction is made, however, by a clause in the constitution established by Dr. Phillips, which declares that "Protestants only shall ever be concerned in the Trust or instruction of this seminary." In the solemn charge delivered by the Rev. Benjamin Thurston, in presence of the founder, to the first preceptor of the academy this sentence occurs: "You will therefore, sir, make no discrimination in favor of any particular State, town, or family, on account of parentage, age, wealth, sentiments of religion, etc.; the institution is founded on principles of the most extensive liberality."

This charge formed a part of the inaugural ceremonies when the academy was formally opened, its first building set apart for its uses, and its first preceptor, William Woodbridge, A.B., a graduate of Yale College, inducted into office, on Thursday, May 1, 1783. In the afternoon of that day, says the contemporary record, "the Hon. Founder and Trustees, with many other gentlemen and a respectable auditory, attended in one of the meeting-houses in this town. The exercises began with singing, a prayer succeeded, by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, and an oration, on the Advantages of Learning and its happy Tendency to promote Virtue and Piety, was delivered by Rev. David McClure, A.M., with an address to the founder, trustees, and preceptor. The inaugurating ceremonies were performed by Mr. Thurston, a gentleman of the trust, with a particular address and a charge to the preceptor. Mr. Woodbridge, the preceptor, then publicly manifested his acceptance of the important charge, and pronounced an affectionate address to the trustees and auditory. A prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Mansfield, and the whole was concluded by singing. Each part was performed with propriety and the solemnity suitable to the occasion; the whole to universal acceptance."

Mr. McClure's oration was published at the time, together with a copy of the academy charter granted by the Legislature of New Hampshire. Mr. Thurston's charge, and the response by Woodbridge, also exist in manuscript, in the library of Harvard College, having been preserved by Mr. Mansfield. The original building, which was of small size and was afterwards converted into a dwelling-house, stood at some distance from the grounds on which the present academy edifice stands.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise amount of the funds with which the academy was originally endowed by its founder. At three different periods before his death Dr. Phillips made over to the trustees considerable property in real estate, mortgages, and notes of hand, large portions of which needed to be held for several years before they could be profitably sold or converted into money. The original grant, dated Jan. 9, 1782, conveys real estate only, consisting of several parcels of land in Exeter, and farms or lots of land in a dozen other towns in the State. A second donation, made in March, 1787, was in promissory notes and mortgages, amounting to four thousand one hundred and sixty-four pounds lawful money; and a third gift, which followed in 1789, was of a similar nature, but uncertain amount. Dr. Phillips died April 21, 1795, aged a little over seventy-five years; and his will, after reserving a slender life annuity to his widow, and a few trifling bequests, as tokens of affection, to his nephews and nieces, conveys two-thirds of his whole remaining estate to Phillips' Exeter Academy, and one-third to Andover Academy. Five years after his death, it appears from the treasurer's report that the trustees at Exeter then held as the property of the institution fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars in active funds, besides the Phillips mansion-house, then occupied by Dr. Abbot, and the academy building and grounds. As it is stated in the same report that "all these sums have arisen from the benevolent gifts" of the founder, it is evident that his whole endowment of the institution amounted to at least sixty-five thousand dollars, or a little more than twice as much as he gave to the sister academy at Andover. Considering the time and the place, this may well be

called princely munificence; nothing like it can be found in the history of this country up to the beginning of the present century. And if we look further to the many eminent men who have been educated at this seminary, a large number of whom could not have pursued their studies without the peculiar aids and facilities which it afforded, and to its influence in keeping up a high standard of scholarship and morals, while serving as a nursery for the principal colleges of New England, especially for Harvard, it may well be said that never was munificence applied to a nobler or more judiciously selected end.

But few particulars can be added to this meagre account of the life and character of Dr. Phillips. Tradition represents him as reserved and almost shy in his manners, punctilious in courtesy to others and in exacting the respect due to himself, strict in his notions of integrity and honor, and expansive only in his secret sympathies and his projects of far-reaching benevolence. We catch an interesting glimpse of him, as he appeared to those within his family circle, from a letter to Dr. Soule, the present principal of the academy, written by the late venerable Josiah Quincy in 1855, when the writer was already eighty-three years old. Alluding to the Phillips family, Mr. Quincy says, in his own warm-hearted way, "Would to heaven that I could express fully all that I feel, and all that I owe, and all that the country owes to that name and family! John Phillips, your founder, I knew well, that is, as a boy of fourteen could be expected to know, and realize the worth of, a man of perhaps sixty. About the year 1785, I visited him at Exeter in his family, with my mother, who was his niece. I spent three or four days there, and partook of his simple meals. I heard him at his family devotions. I shall never forget the patriarchal sweetness of his countenance, or the somewhat stern, yet not unattractive, manner in which he greeted and responded. He had an austere faith, softened by natural temperament and inherent kindliness of spirit. I rejoice that the spirit of his benevolence yet lives and breathes on the spot he selected for its abode, and that it bears the Phillips name upwards from its foundation to its height."

Mr. Woodbridge, the first preceptor of the academy, was compelled by ill health to resign his office in the summer of 1788, and in the following October, Benjamin Abbot, a graduate of Harvard of that year, who had held a distinguished rank in his class as a scholar, was appointed his successor. It was a fortunate choice; the reputation of the academy for scholarship and good morals, for harmony and affection of the students for each other and for their principal, began with the opening of his administration, and continued till its close. It remains unabated to this day. The present head of the institution has always followed the spirit and principles of his administration, even while introducing such changes and improvements as the progress of the age in the modes of teaching and in the range of scholarship rendered necessary.

Dr. Abbot's firmness and dignity of character, united with great natural sweetness of disposition and suavity of manners, served admirably to reduce to practice and enforce the laws. He never met the youngest academy scholar in the street without lifting his hat entirely from his head, as in courteous recognition of an equal; and an abashed and awkward attempt to return the compliment was the urchin's first lesson in good manners and respect for his teacher. He had strong feelings, but a reserve amounting almost to timidity kept down the expression of them, except when he deemed the interests of morality or religion were at stake, and even then the tones of his voice were low and his speech deliberate, though his frame quivered with earnestness. His government was always successful because it was not in his nature to be stern or passionate; and as he always allowed the offender time to deliberate and become sorry for his fault before sentence was pronounced, the punishment never seemed unjust even to the culprit.

To those who never studied under Dr. Abbot this picture may seem overcharged; but it was not mere accident which procured for him uninterrupted success and surpassing influence as head of the academy for fifty years, or which gave him such pupils as Lewis Cass, Joseph Stevens Buckminster, Daniel Webster, Leverett Saltonstall, Nathaniel A. Haven, Joseph G. Cogswell, Theodore Lyman, Edward Everett, the twin Peabodys, John A. Dix, John G. Palfrey, Jared Sparks, George Bancroft, Jonathan Chapman, Ephraim Peabody, and a host of others whom the country delights to honor. It was partly good fortune and partly the exercise of a sound discretion which procured for him, at different times during the half-century, such assistant instructors as Dr. Daniel Dana, Nicholas Emery, Joseph S. Buckminster, Nathan Hale, Alexander H. Everett, Nathaniel A. Haven, President Nathan Lord, Dr. Henry Ware, Jr., President James Walker, and Dr. Gideon L. Soule.

In August, 1838, Dr. Abbot, who had then completed the fiftieth year of his services as principal and had begun to feel the infirmities of age, resigned his office. A large number of his former pupils, many of whom had attained the highest honors in professional and public life, assembled once more within the walls of the academy, to pay a fitting tribute of gratitude and respect to their venerated teacher at this golden period of his life. The Abbot Festival, as it was called, was a remarkable meeting, unprecedented in character, and as honorable to those who engaged in it with great interest and zeal as to him whose protracted labors in the moral and intellectual culture of the young were there brought to a close. Mr. Webster presided at the dinner which was given on the occasion, and led the way in the hearty and eloquent

expression of the sentiments entertained by the whole assemblage towards his and their old "master." Members of all the professions, judges and distinguished scholars, ambassadors, and members of Congress followed, each with a tribute of admiration and respect for his former teacher or with some pleasant reminiscences of his school-boy days. Among those who thus spoke were Edward Everett, Judge Emery, Dr. Palfrey, Alexander H. Everett, Leverett Saltonstall, Jonathan Chapman, and John P. Hale. Songs were sung which had been written for the occasion by Dr. H. Ware, Jr., and Mr. A. F. Hildreth. In behalf of the old pupils, whether present or absent, Mr. Webster presented to their venerable teacher an elegant silver vase, as a token of their love and abiding reverence. His portrait, by Harding, had been secured for the occasion, and is now the property of the academy, and hangs in the chapel with Stuart's portrait of its founder and those of Webster, Cass, Bancroft, Hildreth, Sibley, etc. One white-headed man rose and claimed a distinction which, he said, "could belong to no other man living. You were his scholars, I was his teacher. It was little that I had to impart, but that little was most cheerfully given. I well remember the promise he then gave, and Providence has been kind in placing him in just that position where his life could be most usefully and honorably spent."

This former instructor of one who had taught others for half a century was the Hon. Jeremiah Smith, a member of Congress from 1791 to 1797, afterwards chief justice, and subsequently Governor of New Hampshire. He resided in Exeter, and was for many years president and treasurer of the trustees of the academy, its prosperity being largely promoted by his wise counsels and discreet management. In early life he had been an assistant instructor in Phillips' Academy, Andover, and among *his* pupils he could mention two presidents of Harvard College, Dr. Kirkland and Mr. Quincy, besides Dr. Abbot. Judge Smith died in September, 1842, at the ripe age of eighty-two, and was buried in the old cemetery at Exeter, not far from the marble monument that covers the remains of Dr. Phillips. Dr. Abbot survived, in a serene and prosperous old age, till October, 1849, when he too, at the age of eighty-seven, rested from his labors. A few years after the festival, his former pupils subscribed two thousand dollars for the establishment at Harvard College of the "Abbot Scholarship," the annual income from which is now devoted to paying the college expenses of some meritorious student from Exeter Academy.

For one great advantage which the academy has possessed from the outset over other classical schools in New England it is indebted to the wisdom and benevolence of its founder, who determined that meritorious students, whose circumstances required such aid, should not only have free tuition, but should be in great part maintained at the expense of the institution. Before 1800 the number of students "on the foundation," as it was called, appears to have been ten, which was perhaps one-sixth or one-eighth part of the whole average number. These foundation scholars were not distinguished in any manner from the other pupils, except by poverty and merit; what they received, therefore, was not regarded as alms, but as rewards for scholarship and good character, and as necessary aid in prosecuting their studies. They had all the privileges of the academy without charge, and their board and room-rent in private families were defrayed out of the funds. Of course, the hope of obtaining one of these "scholarships"—for such they really were—attracted many poor but able and ambitious students from a distance, and formed a bond for their good behavior and diligent effort while at Exeter. Their example diffused a spirit of industry and good conduct among their classmates; they were freed from anxiety about their support, and were fairly started on their course by being enabled to enter college while yet unencumbered with debt. Among them were some of those whose names have just been mentioned, and many other eminent graduates of Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, and Bowdoin could never have obtained a liberal education but for this encouragement and help received at the beginning.

One of their number, John Langdon Sibley, gave a signal proof of his gratitude for the essential aid which one of these scholarships rendered him many years ago by making over to the academy an accumulating fund, now amounting to many thousand dollars, the whole to be ultimately applied to aiding students "of poverty and merit" in prosecuting their studies. As soon as this fund becomes available, the allowance to each foundation scholar can be increased, and the whole number of such scholars considerably enlarged. The scholarships at present are twenty in number, supplied by the original fund, and the gift of the late Jeremiah Kingman, of Barrington.

But the trustees have not waited for further endowments before attempting to increase the usefulness of the academy in this direction. Early in the present century the number of these scholarships was raised to twelve, and within a few years it has been increased to twenty. About fifteen years ago they erected on the academy grounds, at a cost of over twenty thousand dollars, a large brick building, called Abbot Hall, in commemoration of the services of Dr. Abbot, in which are furnished rooms for fifty students. A foundation scholar now has free tuition, the use of a modestly furnished room without charge for rent, and an average sum of one dollar and sixty-three cents a week towards the expense of his food. There is also a small fund to aid the needy in purchasing the necessary text-books.

About twenty years ago Mr. John Langdon Sibley, the librarian of Harvard College, contributed three hundred dollars for this purpose, partly as a bequest

from his father and partly as his own gift, the income of which is to be applied to buying text-books, provided that "no one can have any part of it if he uses opium, ardent spirits, or tobacco in any form, except when prescribed by a physician." The only other additions to the original endowment by Dr. Phillips are a bequest by Nicholas Gilman, made many years ago, of one thousand dollars, the income of which is to be expended for instruction in vocal music, and one hundred dollars by the late Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, to purchase books for the academy library.

While the funds of the institution have thus been liberally used in promoting the cause of classical education and in assisting poor students, they have also been husbanded with great care and extraordinary success. The instruction afforded by the academy has always been practically free to all, as only a very moderate charge is made for it to those who are able to pay, and this charge is uniformly remitted to those whose circumstances are such that the payment of it would be inconvenient. The productive funds of the academy in notes and stocks now amount to two hundred thousand dollars, and its real estate, consisting of five or six acres of land in the village, the academy building, Abbot Hall, and the house of the principal, may fairly be valued at thirty-five thousand dollars more. The original endowment by the founder has thus been almost exactly doubled merely by savings from income and profitable investments, while all the beneficent purposes of Dr. Phillips have been carried into full effect, and no opportunity to extend the usefulness of the institution, even beyond his original design, has been omitted for want of aid from the funds. Probably a better or more successfully managed charity could not be found in the country.

The academy building, a wooden structure erected in 1794, to which wings were added about twenty-five years afterwards, was burned Dec. 17, 1870, and the present neat and commodious brick structure was erected in 1871, at a cost, including furniture, of about fifty thousand dollars. Its expense was defrayed by its alumni and other friends.

The academy was for many years exclusively a classical school, but now embraces an English course, and practice in sacred music is also given to those members of the academy who desire it and have acquired a sufficient knowledge of the rudiments to enable them to sustain a part in easy church music.

In 1808 what was called an English department was created in the academy, under a separate instructor, for the benefit of those who wished to be taught only mathematics and the physical and moral sciences. The instruction in this department, under the general supervision of the principal, was given by a "Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy," who was supplied on a moderate scale with the apparatus needed for chemical and physical experiments. Rev. Hosea Hildreth, an accomplished teacher and thinker, held this post for fourteen years; and among his successors, those who held office for the longest time were Mr. Joseph H. Abbot and Mr. J. G. Hoyt, afterwards chancellor of Washington University at St. Louis. This branch of the academy was continued with good success for about forty years, when it was discontinued. The present English course was subsequently established by a gift to the academy from the late Woodbridge Odlin, Esq., of Exeter. An English course of study has been established for the benefit of students who do not desire to pursue classical studies. The course extends through three years. At the discretion of the faculty it may include Latin.

It is provided that ten students from Exeter may be received to this course free, if that number of competent students belonging to the town apply who lack the means to pay the usual tuition fees.

There is now an average number of one hundred and eighty students in the academy at any one time, and of these about forty or fifty leave at the close of each academic year in order to enter college. Up to the present time about five thousand two hundred students have entered the academy.

As the institution is supported almost entirely by its own funds, it has never sought to attract students by offering to fit them for college in the shortest possible time, by excessive leniency to the undeserving, or by adopting showy but superficial modes of instruction. Mild but firm discipline and a high standard of scholarship are easily maintained by a process of elimination instead of punishment; the feeble, indolent, or insubordinate pupil after a short trial is privately told that he must seek some other school in which his errors may be corrected. A system of rigid classification is maintained, and no student is admitted except to a class for which he is fully qualified. The regular course of instruction covers only four years, three of which are occupied with studies preparatory for admission to college, while the fourth corresponds to the freshman year at Harvard. The period thus allotted is so short that only young men of good talents and persevering industry are able to accomplish the required work. The trustees have never been ambitious to increase the number of students in the academy, but only to maintain and advance its reputation for good morals, high scholarship, and hearty co-operation and good feeling between the teachers and the taught.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Bancroft Scholarship was founded by Hon. George Bancroft, and has an income of one hundred and forty dollars.

The Hale Scholarship, founded by Miss Martha Hale, in memory of her father, the late Hon. Samuel Hale, has an income of one hundred and forty dollars.

The Gordon Scholarship, founded by Hon. Nathaniel Gordon, has an income of one hundred and twenty dollars.

The Burroughs Scholarship, founded by the late Rev. Charles Burroughs, D.D., has an income of seventy dollars.

The foundation scholarships are supported by funds given by the founder of the academy and by the late Jeremiah Kingman, Esq., of Barrington. These at present yield sixty dollars each annually. They are given to about twenty students who, from their good character, indigence, talents, and scholarships, deserve special help.

Sibley Book Fund.—The income of this fund is appropriated for the purchase of text-books for indigent students.

The following is a list of trustees, treasurers, principals, and instructors from the establishment of the academy to the present time:

The list of principals comprises only the three names of Dr. Benjamin Abbot, Dr. Gideon L. Soule, and Dr. Albert C. Perkins. Dr. Abbot was principal of the academy for just half a century, from 1788 to 1838. Dr. Soule was elected principal in 1838, and remained until 1873, when he was succeeded by Albert C. Perkins, Ph.D., the present incumbent.

Trustees.—Hon. John Phillips, LL.D., 1781–95; Hon. Samuel Phillips, LL.D., 1781–1802; Thomas Odiorne, 1781–94; Hon. John Pickering, LL.D., 1781–1802; Rev. David McClure, 1781–87; Rev. Benjamin Thurston, 1781–1801; Daniel Tilton, 1781–83; William Woodbridge, A.M., *ex-officio*, 1783–88; Hon. Paine Wingate, 1787–1809; Benjamin Abbot, A.M., *ex-officio*, 1791–1838; Hon. Oliver Peabody, 1794–1828; Hon. John Taylor Gilman, LL.D., 1795–1827; Rev. Joseph Buckminster, D.D., 1801–12; Rev. Jesse Appleton, D.D., 1802–3; Hon. John Phillips, 1802–20; Rev. Daniel Dana, D.D., 1809–43; Hon. Nathaniel A. Haven, 1809–30; Rev. Jacob Abbot, 1812–34; Rev. Nathan Parker, D.D., 1821–33; Hon. Jeremiah Smith, LL.D., 1828–42; Samuel Hale, A.M., 1831–69; Samuel D. Bell, A.M., 1834–38; Hon. Daniel Webster, LL.D., 1835–52; Rev. Charles Burroughs, D.D., 1835–67; Benjamin Abbot, LL.D., 1838–44; Gideon Lane Soule, LL.D., *ex-officio*, 1838–73; James Bell, 1842–52; Rev. Andrew Preston Peabody, D.D., LL.D., 1843; David Wood Gorham, M.D., 1844–73; Hon. Amos Tuck, 1853–79; Francis Bowen, A.M., 1853–75; Hon. Jeremiah Smith, 1868–74; Hon. George S. Hall, 1870; Albert C. Perkins, Ph.D., *ex-officio*, 1873; William H. Gorham, M.D., 1874–79; Joseph B. Walker, A.M., 1874; Phillips Brooks, D.D., 1875–80; Nicholas E. Soule, A.M., M.D., 1879; Charles H. Bell, LL.D., 1879; John C. Phillips, A.B., 1881.

Treasurers.—Thomas Odiorne, 1781–93; Hon. John Taylor Gilman, LL.D., 1793–1806; Hon. Oliver Peabody, 1806–28; Hon. Jeremiah Smith, LL.D., 1828–42; Hon. John Kelly, A.M., 1842–55; Joseph Taylor Gilman, 1855–62; S. Clarke Buzell, 1862–80; Charles Burley, 1880.

Instructors.—William Woodbridge, A.B., Preceptor, 1783–88; Ebenezer Adams, A.M., Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil., 1808–9; Hosea Hildreth, A.M., Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil., 1811–25; Rev. Isaac Hurd, A.M., Theol. Instructor, 1817–39; Gideon L. Soule, A.M., Prof. Anc. Languages, 1822–38; John P. Cleaveland, A.B., Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil., 1825–26; Charles C. P. Gale, A.B., Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil., 1826–27; Joseph H. Abbot, A.M., Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil., 1827–33; Francis Bowen, A.B., Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil., 1833–35; William H. Shackford, A.B., Prof. Math. and Nat. Phil., 1835–42; Henry French, A.B., Instructor in Languages, 1836–40; Nehemiah Cleaveland, A.M., Prof. Anc. Languages, 1840–41; Joseph Gibson Hoyt, A.M., Prof. Mathematics, 1841–59; Richard Wenman Swan, A.B., Prof. Anc. Languages, 1842–51; Paul Ansel Chadbourne, A.M., Prof. Anc. Languages, 1851–52; Theodore Tebbets, A.B., Prof. Anc. Languages, 1852–53; Henry Stedman Nourse, A.B., Prof. Anc. Languages, 1853–55; George Carleton Sawyer, A.B., Prof. Anc. Languages, 1855–58; George Albert Wentworth, A.B., Prof. Mathematics, 1858; Bradbury L. Cilley, A.B., Prof. Anc. Languages, 1859; Robert F. Pennell, Prof. of Latin, 1875.

Robinson Female Seminary.—This institution was established by the liberal bequest of the late William Robinson, a native of Exeter, N. H. It was partially opened April 15, 1867, and reorganized and fully opened Sept. 21, 1869. The seminary building is an elegant and substantial brick structure, beautifully located, with fine grounds.

The present board of trustees is as follows: Gen. Gilman Marston (president), Albert C. Perkins, Ph. D., William G. Perry, M.D., Nicholas E. Soule, M.D. (secretary), George W. Furnald, Esq., Benjamin L. Merrill, Esq., George A. Wentworth, A.M., John E. Gardner, Esq. (treasurer).

The present instructors are, in the Academic Department, Annie M. Kilham, principal; Annie A. Emerson, Ellen M. Smith; Lucy Bell, drawing, painting, and art study; Katharine F. Wood, vocal music; Oscar Faulhaber, Ph.D., French and German. In the Grammar Department, Elizabeth C. Bridge, principal; Laura A. Colbath, Josephine A. Dustin; Lucy Bell, drawing and painting; Katharine F. Wood, vocal music; Oscar Faulhaber, Ph.D., French. Thomas Colcord, engineer.

The Granite State Bank was organized in 1830, with the following board of directors: John Harvey, Joseph Blake, Moses Sanborn, Joseph Smith, Jotham Lawrence, Nathaniel Gilman, George Gardner.

The presidents and cashiers of the State Bank were as follows: Presidents, John Harvey, Moses Sanborn, and Joseph T. Gilman; Cashiers, James Burley, Samuel N. Stevens. It was reorganized as a State bank in 1865, with the following board of directors: Abner Merrill, Charles Conner, William W. Stickney, Jeremiah L. Merrill, Stephen W. Dearborn, Edmund Elliott, and George G. Smith.

Presidents.—Abner Merrill, Jeremiah L. Merrill, and Benjamin L. Merrill.

Cashiers.—N. A. Shute and Warren F. Putnam.

The bank has a capital of $100,000, and a surplus of $33,000.

The Union Five Cents Savings-Bank was incorporated in July, 1868, with the following incorporators: Joshua Getchell, Luke Julian, Henry C. Moses, Benjamin L. Merrill, George A. Wentworth, Amos Tuck, John E. Gardner, William Conner, Daniel W. Ranlet, Charles Burley, Alva Wood, and Sebastian A. Brown.

First Officers.—President, Joshua Getchell; Secretary and Treasurer, Joseph S. Parsons; Trustees, Joshua Getchell, Daniel W. Ranlet, Hervey Kent, William B. Morrill, Joseph S. Parsons, Sebastian A. Brown, Thomas Connor, John J. Bell, Charles G. Connor, John G. Gilman, and Josiah J. Folsom.

In 1872, William B. Morrill succeeded Mr. Getchell as president, and George E. Lane succeeded Mr. Parsons as secretary and treasurer, and both continued to hold those positions until Dec. 1, 1881, when Mr. Morrill resigned, and was succeeded by George E. Lane, and Frank P. Cram was elected secretary and treasurer as Mr. Lane's successor.

The first deposit was made by Joshua Getchell, Jan. 1, 1870; amount, $100.

Number of depositors, Feb. 16, 1882, 2040; amount of deposits, $405,243.40; guarantee fund, $4670.81.

Present Officers (Feb. 1882).—President, George E. Lane; Vice-Presidents, Charles Burley and John A. Blake; Secretary and Treasurer, Frank P. Cram; Trustees, William B. Morrill, Thomas Conner, Charles G. Conner, Charles Burley, Winthrop N. Dow, George E. Lane, John G. Gilman, John A. Blake, Frank P. Cram, J. Warren Sanborn, and John N. Thompson.

The Squamscott Savings-Bank was organized in 1873, with the following incorporators: Francis Hilliard, Joseph Janvrin, John S. Cram, Robert Rowe, W. N. Shaw, O. Duston and others. Joseph Janvrin was chosen first president, James E. Odell, vice-president, and Francis Hilliard, treasurer. George B. Webster succeeded Mr. Janvrin as president, and Thomas Duston succeeded Mr. Odell as vice-president, and are the present incumbents. Mr. Hilliard has been treasurer from the incorporation of the bank. The first deposit was made Sept. 29, 1873, by Sarah P. Marston, of Brentwood; amount, $357.57. Present (Feb. 1, 1882) amount of deposits, $10,751.

The Exeter Manufacturing Company was incorporated June 26, 1827. Nathaniel Gilman, John Taylor Gilman, Bradbury Cilley, Stephen Hanson, John Rogers, Nathaniel Gilman (3d), and Paine Wingate were named in the act of incorporation.

The first meeting was called Jan. 27, 1828, when John Houston was chosen president; Bradbury Cilley, Mark W. Pierce, John Rogers, and Nathaniel Gilman (3d) were chosen directors; John Rogers, treasurer; and John T. Burnham, clerk. The first purchase of the company was made Feb. 12, 1828, of the corporation then known as the "Exeter Mill and Water-Power Company" (not now in existence, merged in the present manufacturing company, charter given up). The company commenced building April, 1828. Stephen Hanson was building agent.

The first cloth was manufactured in 1830, under John Lowe, Jr., who was agent twenty-nine years, and part of the time treasurer. The mill was originally only five thousand spindles, and cost forty dollars per spindle, or two hundred thousand dollars. The mill has been increased from time to time until the building of the new mill, when it was increased to twenty thousand spindles,—four hundred and twenty-eight looms. Nathaniel B. March, of Portsmouth, was a prominent director, also Mr. James Johnson, of Boston, of the firm of Johnson & Senall, merchants of Boston, who sold the goods for many years, and had the general direction of the corporation. After the death of Mr. Johnson the firm was changed to Dale Brothers & Co. Mr. Thomas J. Dale was treasurer; Mr. Ebenezer Dale, president, until their deaths in 1871. Mr. Samuel Batchelder, under the Dales' management, was the principal director, and Mr. James Norris was appointed agent at the suggestion of Mr. Batchelder. He was agent about three years. The present agent, Hervey Kent, was appointed in 1862. Mr. Kent has been treasurer since 1876.

The shares of the company were originally $1000. Subsequently the need of funds induced them to give one new for every old share on payment of $300. The capital then was made $162,500,—250 shares, each $650. The building of the new part caused a debt that obliged the company to ask for an amendment to their charter, which was done July 11, 1876, giving the company the right to issue as much preferred stock—drawing eight per cent.—as of the old, making the present capital $325,000, and changing the par value of the shares from $650 to $50. The monthly payments at the mill are some $6000; the annual consumption of cotton 2500 bales; the product something over 4,000,000 yards per annum of shirting and sheetings, well known to the trade throughout the United States as goods that sell on their past and present good quality, one sale always opening the way for another.

The present officers are as follows: Directors, Ebenezer Dale, Nathaniel W. Farwell, Hervey Kent, Thomas Appleton, William J. Dale, Jr.; Ebenezer Dale, president; Hervey Kent, treasurer and agent.

Exeter Machine Company.—This is a large and flourishing establishment, and gives employment to a large number of hands. It is one of the representative manufactories of the State.

Military Record.—Exeter responded promptly to the call for troops during the late Rebellion, and the record of her soldiery is one in which her citizens may justly feel a patriotic pride. The following is a list of those who entered the service from this town,[1] as prepared by Rev. Elias Nason:

[1] Figures denote the regiment; letters after figures, the company; wd., wounded.

Abbot, S. P., 8, B.
Allard, Job C., 13, E.
Avery, Alfred A., 9, A.
Barker, J. J. D., 11, I, dead.
Batchelder, C. W., 9, A.
Batchelder, George, 15, I.
Bean, Wm., 6, C.
Bearse, Frederick, 11, I.
Bennett, Charles, 7 Me.
Bennett, Edward T., 6.
Bennett, John H., 2, E.
Berry, Woodbury, 3, B, ord. sergt.
Bowley, Albert, 6, C; wd.
Bowley, A. J. R., 1 Cav., dead.
Bowley, Benj. F., 5.
Bowley, E. S., 4.
Brigham, A. P., 15.
Brigham, E. T., 11 Mass.
Brigham, G. H., navy.
Brigham, W. H., 15.
Broadbent, John, 3, B.
Broderick, Wm., navy.
Brown, Geo. H., navy.
Brown, G. W., R. 1 Cav.
Brown, J. C., 13, E.
Bryant, J. S., 3, B.
Cabem, Freeman, navy.
Cabem, Samuel, 3, B, wd.
Cabem, W., 3, B; dead.
Caldwell, F. M., 9, A, sergt.
Caldwell, L. H., 9, A, sergt., wd.
Carlisle, James, 3, B.
Carpenter, J. H., 8, B, dead.
Carter, Gideon, 15, I, dead.
Carter, Gideon, Jr., 3, B.
Carter, F. W., 15, I.
Carter, W. E., 15, I.
Carver, E. F., 3, B.
Caswell, J. K., 9, D.
Chase, J. W., Mass. Bat.
Chase, Wm., navy.
Cilley, J. K., lt., qr.-mr.
Clark, Geo. W.
Clark, Wm. A., 12 Mass., K.
Clement, J. W., 14 Mass., F, sergt.
Clough, E., 6, C.
Clough, Geo., 3, H.
Clough, H. C., 1 Mass., B.
Clough, Thomas H., 6.
Cobbs, George S., 8, B, sergt.
Cokely, G., 8, B.
Colcord, E., G., 3, B.
Colbath, C. W., 3, B.
Colcord, C E., 2, E.
Colcord, C. W., 3, B.
Colcord, W. H., 2, E.
Collins, M. N., lieut.-col.
Conner, Freeman, 44 N.Y., col., wd.
Conner, E. J., 17 U.S.A., capt.
Conner, J. N., navy.
Conner, W., 15.
Corcoran, Frank, 6, C.
Cotter, Maurice, 9 Mass., dead.
Cram, Alanson, 11, I.
Cram, Newton, 13, E, wd.
Crane, Patrick, 9, A.
Crummett, J. N., navy.
Cummings, Dr. E. P., asst. surg., 23 Mass.
Currier, Andrew J., 2, E.
Curtis, A. O., 13 Mass., dead.
Davis, A. J., 6, C.
Davis, C. H., 3, B.
Dearborn, A, 5.
Dearborn, C. L., 3, E, dead.
Dearborn, George, 15 Mass. Batt.
Dearborn, J. F., 9, A.
Dearborn, J. S., Cook's Batt.
Dearborn, W. S., 3, B, wd.
De Rochemont, A. P., 2 Mass.
Dewhurst, G. W., navy.
Dewhurst, G. W., 1st S. C.
Dewhurst, Henry, clerk.
Dodge, J. E., 22 Mass., q.m.-sergt.
Dolloff, J. L., 13, F.
Donnaran, C., 3, B.
Donnaran, J., 8, B.
Doody, John, 6, C, wd.
Doody, William, 6, C.
Dow, Samuel.
Dudley, D. W., 3, B.
Dudley, S. G., 3, B.
Duffee, John, 3, C.
Durgin, V. W., 8, B, corp., dead.
Durgin, William E., 14 Me., K.
Dyer, John, Jr., 8, B.
Elkins, James, 6, C.
Elliott, D. W., 3, B.
Ellison, F., 2, E.
Ellison, H., 5 Mass.
Farnham, James M., 6, C.
Farnham, John, 5 Mass.
Fielding, J., 3, B.
Finn, John, 3, B.
Floyd, C. W., 2, E, wd.
Floyd, Samuel.
Fogg, A. J., lieut., 3, B.
Folsom, C. E., 17 Mass., F, sergt.
Folsom, C. H., clerk.
Folsom, Joseph, 13.
Foss, Charles H., 8, A.
Foster, T. H., 9, A.
French, M. D., 9, A, wd.
Fuller, G. W., 13, E.
Furnald, J. F., 4.
Gadd, G. W., 15, I.
Gale, G. W., Jr., asst. surg., navy.
Garland, James H., 14, F, Mass., dead.
Garland, Geo. E., 13, E.
Giddings, Geo. H., 3, B., sergt.
Gill, Geo. R., 1 Cav.
Gill, W. I., navy.
Gill, Nathl., 11 Mass.
Gilman, A. J., 13, E.
Gilman, J. W., 11, I.
Gilman, Gardner, 45 Mass.
Gilman, George, 8, B.
Goodwin, Thos., 9, A.
Goodwin, S., navy.
Gordon, John, capt., 55 Mass., I.
Greenleaf, M. N., 6, C., capt.
Greenleaf, Chas., 15, I.
Hale, Chas. E., 8, A.
Hale, J. H., 2, E.
Haines, D. D., 8, B, corp., wd.
Haines, I. F., 2, E, wd.
Hull, Edward F., 3, B.
Hull, H. J., 3, B, died.
Hurtnatt, D. P., 8, B, wd.
Hurtnatt, J. H., 2, E.
Hurtnatt, M., navy.
Hurtnatt, Thos., 6, C.
Harris, D. C., 8.
Head, J. M., 3, D, lt.
Head, O. M., 8, adjt.
Healey, Ira, 8, B.
Hebbard, E. W., 3, clerk.
Herrey, F. H., 2, E.
Herrey, S. C., 14 Mass., B, lt.
Hill, W. B., 17 Mass., F, lt.
Hodgdon, S. S., 6, C, wd.
Huse, J. H., 2, E.
Irving, James, 1 Mass., B.
James, Geo. R., 3, D.
Janvrin, G. N., Cobb's Batt.
Janvrin, Joseph E., 16, asst. surg.
Julian, G. N., 13, E, capt.
Kaye, B., 3, B.
Keefe, Wm., 6, C.
Kelley, D. G., 8, B, corp.
Kelley, P.
Keyes, Philander, 9, A, dead.
Kimball, G. N., navy.
Kimball, James, navy.
Kincade, James, navy.
Lamprey, S. W., 3, B, lt.
Lamson, Rufus, 13, E.
Leavitt, A. J., 29 Mass.
Leavitt, C. H., 29 Mass., K.
Leavitt, E. A., 2, E.
Leavitt, J. W., 3, B, corp.
Leavitt, J. W., 5 Mass.
Leavitt, John, 13, E.
Leavitt, W. Q. R., 3, B.
Leighton, J. A., 6, C, sergt.
Little, P., 9, A.
Lord, J. G., 9, A.
Lovering, E. E., 6, C.
Mallon, J. M., 3, D.
Marjoy, John, navy.
Marsh, A. F., 6, C, dead.
Marston, W. S., 3, B, wd.
Marston, Gilman, Col. 2d Regt., promoted to brig.-gen.
McKusick, E., 9, A, sergt.
McNary, P., navy.
McNary, Thos., 3, C.
McNeil, D. F., 19 Mass., N., wd.
Melvin, M., 8, B.
Merrill, A., 12 Mass., F.
Merrill, W. H., 2, E, dead.
Morse, J. W., 15, I.
Morrison, Wm. J., 3, B.
Moses, H. M., 13, E.
Mullen, Francis, 5.
Murphy, D., 2, E.
Murphy, J., 8, B.
Nason, P. F. A., adjt.-gen. art. brigade, 5th Corps.
Nason, C. P. H., clerk.
Nealey, C. H., 11, I.
Nealey, B., navy.
Nealey, R. D., 11, I, sergt., died.
Norris, ——, 15.
Nudd, Wm., 15, I, D.
O'Bryan, John, navy.
Odiorne, Dr. G. W., 16, wd.
Page, Chas., 2, E.
Parker, J. J. D., 11, I.
Payson, J. C., 13, D, sergt.
Payson, T. K., navy.
Pearson, H. H., 6, lt.-col., wd.
Perkins, A. M., 2, capt., wd.
Perkins, A. E., 40 N. Y., dead.
Pettigrew, F., 2, E.
Pickering, V. A., 1 Mass., K, dead.
Pike, David, 2, E.
Pillsbury, S. H., 9, A, capt.
Prescott, Geo. A., 15, I.
Prescott, J. E., 3, B.
Reardon, M., 6, C, dead.
Reynolds, G. H., 11, I.
Riley, John, Jr., 3, B.
Robinson, G. W., 28 Mass., I.
Robinson, J. B., 6, C, dead.
Robinson, Wm., Jr., 2, E.
Rock, J., 6, C.
Rollins, Geo. F., 13, E.
Rollins, H. S. P., navy.
Rogers, C. W., navy.
Rowe, Chas., 3, D.
Rowell, A. E., 3, D.
Rowell, J., 6, C, sergt.
Rundlett, F. G., navy.
Rundlett, James, 2, E.
Ryan, Wm., 6, C.
Sanborn, A. J., 9, A.
Sawyer, S. W., 13, E.
Sawyer, J. B.
Semis, Wm., 3, B.
Simons, Chas J., 9, A, sergt.
Sinclair, J. E., 15, E.
Sinclair, J. T., 15, E.
Sleeper, Chas., navy.
Sleeper, W. H., 3, B.
Smith, Chas., 2, clerk.
Smith, G. H., 6, C.
Smith, J. W., 15, E.
Smith, J., 3, B.
Smith, J. R., 44 Mass.
Smith, M. M., 6, C.
Smith, W. H., 3, E, capt.
Stacy, ——, navy.
Staples, C. H., navy,
Staples, C., 9, A.
Stevens, C., 9, D, capt.
Stevens, G. W., 6, C, died.
Stickney, D., 8, D.
Stickney, M. H., 11, I.
Stockman F., 6, C.
Stone, D. W., navy.
Stone, J. W., 3, B.
Sullivan, John, asst. surg.
Sullivan, P. W., 6, C.
Swain, G. W.
Swazey, W. C., 12 Mass., K.
Swazey, W. E., navy.
Tanner, J., 2, E. corp.
Tanner, G. W., 9, A.
Tappan, J. M., 9, A, died.
Taylor, G. A., 2, E.
Taylor, J. W., 11, I.
Tebbetts, F. L., 2, E.
Tebbetts, J., 8, B.
Tebbetts, J. I., navy.
Tebbetts, W. V., 17 Mass., F.
Thing, F. F., 3, B.
Thing, G. E., 8, B.
Thing, G. H., 2, E, wd.
Thing, J. H., 3, B, sergt.
Thurston, E., 9, A.
Thurston, Geo. K., 15, I.
Thurston, J. O., 2, E.
Tilton, J. G., 8, B.
Tilton, Wm. P., 11, I.
Towle, Chas. J., navy.
Tuttle, James, 15, I.
Twilight, W. H., 3, Batt. Mass., H. A, corp.
Vanderzee, J. C., 13, E, sergt.
Vanderzee, J. H., 13, E, sergt.
Veazey, Henry.
Veazey, W. G., 15, lt.-col.
Vinal, G. A. W., 6 Mass., K.
Wadleigh, Geo. A., 3 Mass. Cav., lt.
Wadleigh, J. P., 9, A, wd.
Wainwright, W., navy.
Walker, H., 8, G.
Warburton, Thos., 5.
Warren, E., navy.
Watson, I. M.
Wallace, F., navy.
Weeks, H. A.
Weeks, J. E. G., 9, A.
Weeks, J. S., 3, B, died.
Weeks, J. W. J., 6, C.
Weeks, Nath'l (2d), navy.

Weeks, J. S., Invalid corps.
West, Wm., 13, E.
White, S., 6, C.
White, W. C., 8, B.
Whitehouse, W.
Wilbur, J. E., 3, B, capt.
Willey, A., 17 U. S. A.
Willey, Chas.
Willey, Edwin, 13, Mass. B.
Willey, Geo., navy, dead.
Willey, J., 13, Mass. B.
Wood, H., 9, A.
Weyman, W., 4.
Young, C. W., 8, B.
Young, J. R., 8, B.
Young, L. H., 13, E.
Warburton, W.

The following is a list of those who paid commutation money, furnished substitutes, or went into the army under the draft:

Adams, E. W.
Bartlett, J.
Batchelder, H. D.
Belknap, W. H.
Bowley, B. F.
Burley, C. H.
Carter, George.
Connor, C. G.
Cummings, H. P.
Currier, W. A.
Dame, S. P.
Fifield, C. K.
Giddings, N. G.
Ha'ey, Benjamin.
Kelley, P.
Lord, C. H.
Lord, James.
Lowd, G. A.
Morec, W. H.
Morrill, W. B.
Mullen, F.
Folsom, E.
Ramsey, C. C.
Sawyer, J. B.
Tilton, G. H.
Tuck, E.
Warburton, Thomas.
Warren, Charles.
Wentworth, G. A.
Young, C. W.

Roll of Honor.—The following is a list of the names of deceased soldiers and sailors who went into the service from this town or who have been buried in the town:

M. N. Collins, lt.-col.
H. H. Pearson, lt.-col.
Edward J. Connor, capt.
A. N. Perkins, capt.
W. H. Smith, capt.
John S. Bryant, lieut.
George H. Cobbs, lieut.
Geo. W. Dewhurst, lieut.
Simon N. Lamprey, lieut.
T. S. P. Rollins, ensign.
Job B. Allard.
John J. D. Barker.
Geo. W. Batchelder.
Fred'k Bearse.
Edwin F. Bennett.
George Black.
Benj. F. Bowley.
Wm. J. Bowley.
Wm. Broderick.
Henry C. Brown.
John C. Brown.
Geo. W. Buxton.
Wm. Caban.
John H. Carpenter.
Gideon Carter.
W. E. Carter.
Edward F. Carver.
John K. Caswell.
Geo. W. Clark.
Timothy Coakley.
Albert O. Curtis.
Morris Cutter.
Abraham Dearborn.
Calvin L. Dearborn.
John P. Doody.
John Duffee.
Daniel V. Durgin.
John W. Farnham.
John L. Floyd.
Frank Foster.
Geo. H. Fuller.
Daniel F. Gilman.
John W. Gilman.
Andrew J. Haines.
Daniel B. Haines.
Josiah F. Haines.
Edward Hall.
Horace J. Hall.
Michael Hartnett.
Ira Healey.
William H. Hovey.
Aaron D. Howe.
David G. Kelly.
George M. Kimball.
Philander Kyes.
Almon S. Langley.
Charles H. Leavitt.
William R. Leavitt.
Joel A. Leighton.
David McNamare.
William H. Morrill.
Abner Morse.
John W. Morse.
Richard Nealley.
William Nudd.
Charles Page.
Asa Perkins.
John R. Perkins.
Joseph E. Prescott.
Morris Reardon.
John Riley.
Josiah B. Robinson.
Andrew Sanborn.
Fred. Sawyer.
Joseph B. Sawyer.
William Sawyer.
James Sherrick.
Jacob Smith.
James Spencer.
Chandler Spinney.
George Stevens.
Moses H. Stickney.
Frank Stockman.
Jacob Stone.
George Swain.
George A. Taylor.
Josiah W. Taylor.
George H. Thing.
George W. Tibbets.
Jonathan Tibbets.
Warren V. B. Tibbetts.
James S. Tilton.
George H. Vanduzee.
John Vanduzee.
Joseph B. Wadleigh.
William H. Walton.
Edmund Warren.
Jeremiah S. Weeks.
John E. Weeks.

Postmasters.—The following is a list of postmasters since 1823, when John Ward Gilman held the office:

Col. Burgess, 1823–29; Joseph Y. James, about two years; Timothy Gridley; while Mr. Gridley was postmaster, Joseph B. Wiggin, of Stratham, was employed as clerk; Mr. Gridley was succeeded by Joseph J. Hoitt; then Jeremiah Dearborn, followed by Jeremiah Robinson; and then Jeremiah Dearborn the second time, about 1842–49; then Jeremiah Robinson the second time, 1849–53; Daniel Melcher, 1853–61; William B. Morrill, 1861–70; and Nathaniel K. Leavitt, 1870–78, who was succeeded by George S. Leavitt, the present incumbent.

EXETER REPRESENTATIVES.

Nathaniel Parker, 1807–9, 1818.
Oliver Peabody, 1813.
J. Tilton, Jr., 1815–23.
John Kimball, 1821–22.
William Smith, 1823–25.
O. W. B. Peabody, 1824–30.
Jeremiah Dow, 1826–29, 1832–34.
Samuel T. Gilman, 1830.
Nathaniel Conner, 1830–31.
Jotham Lawrence, 1832.
John Rogers, 1833–35.
John Sullivan, 1835–38.
William Odlin, 1836–38.
William Perry, 1839.
Daniel Connor, 1839–40.
Nathaniel Gilman, 1840–41.
Samuel Hatch, 1841.
Josiah Robinson, 1842–43.
Woodbridge Odlin, 1842–44.
Amos Tuck, 1843.
Charles Connor, 1844–45.
T. Goodwin, 1845.
John Kelley, 1846–52.
Gilman Marston, 1846–49, 1852.
James Bell, 1847.
William Wadley, 1847–49.
George Gardner, 1848–49.
Nathaniel Gordon, 1850–51.
N. G. Gilman, 1850–51.
John F. Moses, 1850–51.
J. G. Hoitt, 1852.
Isaac Flagg, 1853.
Orin Head, 1853–54.
N. G. Parry, 1853–54.
W. Conner, 1854–55.
R. H. Parker, 1855.
W. W. Stickney, 1855.
J. M Lovering, 1856–58.
George F. Waters, 1856.
J. W. Marsh, 1856–57.
Henry Shute, 1857–58.
I. S. Brown, 1858–59.
William B. Morrill, 1859–60.
Charles H. Bell, 1859–61, 1873–74.
N. K. Leavitt, 1860–61.
J. Conner, 1861–62.
M. N. Collins, 1862–63.
Charles Burley, 1862.
J. C. Hilliard, 1863–64.
Abraham P. Blake, 1863–64.
Samuel D. Wingate, 1864–65.
N. W. Giddings, 1865–66.
Henry C. Moses, 1865–66.
C. G. Connor, 1866–67.
J. W. Odlin, 1867–68.
J W. Merrill, 1867–68.
William H. Robinson, 1868–69.
S. A. Brown, 1869–70.
A. J. Hoyt, 1869–70.
E. Folsom, 1870–71.
J. H. Kimball, 1871–72.
John G. Gilman, 1871–72.
G. W. Furnald, 1872.
Gilman Marston, 1873–74, 1876, 1878–79, 1881.
Jacob Carlisle, 1873–74.
Asa Jewell, 1875–76.
John D. Lyman, 1875–76.
Thomas Leavitt, 1875–76.
Josiah F. Folsom, 1876.
Joseph T. Porter, 1876–77.
Horace S. Cummings, 1876–77.
William Burlingame, 1877–78.
Alfred Conner, 1877–78.
Daniel Sanborn (2d), 1878–79.
Winthrop N. Dow, 1879–80.
Charles O. Moses, 1880.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COMMODORE J. C. LONG.

Commodore John Collings Long, son of Capt. George and Marcy (Hart) Long, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 5, 1795. His grandfather, Pierce Long, was a prominent officer in the American army

J. C. Long

during the Revolution. His father, also born at Portsmouth, was for many years a captain in the merchant marine service. John C. was educated at the academy in Portsmouth. In 1812 he entered the naval service of the United States, and August 29th of the same year was ordered to duty as aide to Commodore Bainbridge, commanding the United States frigate "Constitution." After only four months' service, Dec. 29, 1812, he was a participant in the bloody, desperate, and historic engagement between the "Constitution" and the British frigate "Java." In this Midshipman Long received a slight injury from a ball which killed two seamen at his side. (At the time of his death Commodore Long was the last one left of the gallant band of officers belonging to the "Constitution" engaged in this action.) His bearing and conduct on this occasion indicated his subsequent gallant and successful career.

Sept. 14, 1814, he was transferred to the "Washington" (seventy-four guns), Commodore Hull, who subsequently placed him in command of gunboat "No. 87." This was the young midshipman's first separate command. He was next ordered to brig "Boxer," commanded by Commodore John Porter, and in that vessel made one cruise up the Mediterranean, and then others in the Gulf of Mexico and West Indies, where they cleared the Caribbean Islands of the piratical fleet infesting them. The "Boxer" was cast away Oct. 27, 1817, and in 1818 our young officer was granted a furlough, and made a voyage to the East Indies and return as first officer in a merchant ship, and in the same vessel other voyages to various European and South American ports, and in all these voyages was intrusted by the captain with entire command. Commodore Long always deemed this service as extremely valuable, giving as it did practical experience in seamanship not often acquired in the naval service. He returned on expiration of furlough to his naval duties, November, 1819, and was assigned to the "Independence" (seventy-four guns), Commodore Shaw. He joined the sloop "Hornet," engaged in suppression of piracy in the West Indies, February, 1823, and in November, 1823, was transferred to the sloop "Peacock," and went to the Pacific Ocean, and when the United States government contemplated dispatching the "Peacock" on a voyage of discovery to the South Pole, he was chosen as her first lieutenant. In 1824 he was joined to the frigate "United States," Commodore Hull, and served in her till June, 1827. Soon afterwards he was stationed at Portsmouth navy-yard, where he remained until 1831. While stationed at Portsmouth he married, June 1, 1829, Miss Mary O. Gilman, daughter of Nathaniel Gilman, of Exeter (Mrs. Long is now residing in her native town). On leaving Portsmouth he took command of schooner "Dolphin," and accompanied Commodore Downes in his fleet to the Pacific. On termination of this cruise, Capt. Long returned to Portsmouth, and stayed three years, when he was placed in command of a rendezvous in Boston, where he served two years. In 1840 he was given command of sloop "Boston" (twenty-two guns), and went to the East Indies, South Pacific, and Sandwich Islands, where he rendered valuable aid to the inhabitants, then suffering in the extremities of a fearful crisis. August, 1843, he returned to Boston, having circumnavigated the globe in his absence, and in 1849 was made "post-captain," at that time the highest office in the United States naval service.

Among the responsible positions for which Commodore Long was selected was that of commander of the United States steam frigate "Mississippi," sent to bring Kossuth to this country, and the proper and decided stand taken by him to prevent the eminent Hungarian from compromising our country by revolutionary harangues at Marseilles will long be remembered, and received the unqualified indorsement of our government. Commodore Long was placed in command of the "Saranac," Oct. 10, 1852, retaining that position three years. He was then appointed on a special commission to take home Chevalier de Sodre, the Brazilian minister, from which he returned in March of 1853, and was ordered to convey Hon. Carroll Spence, the American minister to the Turkish court, to Constantinople; which done, he joined the Mediterranean squadron, and remained until August, 1856. In 1857 he was placed in command of the United States Pacific squadron, with the "Merrimac" as his flag-ship. While inspecting the "Merrimac," previous to sailing, the commodore fell through an open hatchway, producing injuries that almost incapacitated him from active duties, and became ultimately the cause of his death. This cruise was ended in 1859, and was the closing cruise of his faithful and devoted services in the navy of the United States, in which he had passed more than fifty-one years, more than twenty-four of which were devoted to active duties, his shore duties occupying a period of more than thirteen years. He was compelled by his injuries to ask to be excused from taking command of the Brooklyn navy-yard, a highly responsible position, assigned him by the government, and in 1861 was placed upon the retired list, and passed his closing years in the pleasant quiet of the village of Exeter, N. H. His death occurred at North Conway, N. H., Sept. 2, 1865, while returning from a trip made for the improvement of his health to the White Mountains.

Commodore Long stood high on the roll of honor and fame among the officers of our navy. He adorned his profession by dignity, firmness, strict attention to duty, integrity of principle, high conscientiousness, goodness of heart, and affability of manners. At all foreign stations he commanded and secured respect for our flag. He was the model of a naval officer, and an ornament to our navy. He knew no jealousies or envyings in relation to others who enjoyed

other or higher honors or favors than those which fell to his lot. His intercourse with his officers and men seemed like a beautiful exhibition of family affection. All who sailed with him respected, esteemed, and loved him. No shade of professional jealousy dimmed the brightness of his chivalrous devotion to his country's cause. So far was he from feeling any petty disappointment at the elevation of his juniors in rank, that he was the first to glory in the promotion and honor which rewarded their splendid services. His unselfishness was one of the most graceful features of his declining professional life.

We can, perhaps, no better close this brief memoir than to extract a few from among the many of published articles giving the commodore as seen by impartial eyes. We therefore take from the Exeter *Ballot*, contributed by Governor Charles H. Bell: "As an officer, Commodore Long was distinguished for his energy, his familiarity with his duties, his fidelity to his trusts, and his high sense of professional integrity and honor. In his various commands he enforced the most exact discipline, but with a courtesy and impartiality which won him the hearty confidence and respect of his associates. He numbered among his warmest friends many of the most distinguished officers in the service, and on foreign stations contributed in no small degree to sustain the high character of the navy abroad. . . . But it was by his exemplary private life and character that Commodore Long was best known to our own citizens. Unassuming, courteous, sympathetic, and generous, he had no enemy, and all who knew him were his friends. No appeal to his kindness or his charity was ever made in vain; the poor have lost in him a ready and constant benefactor. In social life his affability, his careful consideration for the feelings of others, his high-bred politeness and honor can never be forgotten by those who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance. But his immediate friends, whose memories bear grateful testimony to so many acts of his thoughtful and delicate kindness and of his noble Christian charity, can alone feel the full bitterness of the stroke which has removed him from their midst."

The Boston *Journal* said, "On the tomb of this faithful public officer may be inscribed, without overstepping one iota the bounds of truth, 'He faithfully fulfilled through a long and eventful life his duties to his God and his country.'"

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says editorially, "He was one of the noblest specimens of a good and brave man that our country has produced, and thousands in and out of the service loved and admired him. During his long service he brought up many young officers who are now our distinguished heroes, and who, remembering their debt of gratitude, will lament him as a father. None could know Commodore Long personally without admiring and loving him. He was an accomplished Christian gentleman, a man of rare social qualities, as well as a thorough seaman and gallant officer. His features were exceedingly attractive, and as he grew to be an old man his snowy hair was a crown of glory to his fine countenance."

The Boston *Transcript* says, "Commodore Long was intrusted with high appointments, and always had the confidence of the Navy Department and of his brother-officers. It was a matter of deep regret to him that his injuries prevented him from taking a part in the suppression of the great Rebellion, and we well remember how his eye kindled and how emphatic were his expressions when he spoke of the villany of our treacherous domestic foe. He had carried the flag of the nation to too many foreign ports to see it honored there as the flag of the Union not to express patriotic indignation at the treasonable attempt to dismember the republic. To his high qualities as an officer Commodore Long added the bearing of a gentleman and the pure character of a Christian. There was a manliness in his high moral and religious tone, unaccompanied as it was by any bigotry, cant, or intrusive pretensions, which proved its sincerity and won the respect of all who knew him."

WOODBRIDGE ODLIN.

The first American Odlin was doubtless John Odlin, one of the first settlers of Boston, Mass., who was made freeman in 1634, was a member of artillery company in 1638, and died, aged eighty-five, in 1685. He had three sons,—Elisha, John, Peter. Elisha, born in 1640, was father of Rev. John Odlin, who was born in Boston in 1681, graduated at Harvard in 1702, was called as pastor to Exeter, N. H., and became the fourth settled minister in Exeter. His first wife was widow of Rev. Mr. Clarke, his immediate predecessor in the ministry. She was daughter of Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge, and granddaughter of Rev. John Woodbridge, the first settled minister of Haverhill, Mass. They had four sons,—John, Elisha, Dudley, Woodbridge. Elisha, born 1709, graduated at Harvard in 1731, married the same year, and became the third pastor of the "First Church of Christ" in Amesbury, Mass., dying there in 1752. His children were John, Winthrop, William, Anna, Elisha. William, born 1738, married Judith Wilson, settled in Exeter, dying in 1787. He had five children. His only son, William, born 1767, died 1825, married, 1791, Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. James Leavitt, of an Exeter family, dating back its occupancy and holding of its large tract of land to the original grants from the English crown. William was a saddler, carrying on his trade many years in a shop on the bridge in Exeter.

Woodbridge Odlin, son of William and Elizabeth (Leavitt) Odlin, was born in Exeter, N. H., May 9, 1805. He was educated in Phillips' Exeter Academy, and ever held it in high esteem. He learned the painter's trade, and began his business life as a

Woodbridge Odlin

painter and maker of carriages in Exeter. He afterwards became largely engaged in wool dealing. In many ways he continued in active business until a few years previous to his death, April 24, 1879, and was highly prospered. His success was the natural result of his ability to examine and readily comprehend any subject presented to him, his power to decide promptly, and his courage to act with vigor and persistence in accordance with his convictions. These traits of character moulded his entire life. In the early unpopular days of Free-Soil and Abolition labor, Mr. Odlin hesitated not, but cast the full force of his influence in favor of human freedom, and was one of the first pronounced workers in its cause. Both in this work and in that of temperance Mr. Odlin did effective labor. Many even now remember the impetuosity of the eloquence with which he scathingly denounced the abettors of either rum or slavery. His pen, too, did much good in this field. In all things Mr. Odlin acted with the energy of a strong positive nature, and impressed his powerful individuality upon all whom he met. He had the necessary qualities for a successful speaker. None could more clearly, forcibly, or convincingly present his views on any subject. He was a close analyst, a vigorous and independent thinker, and was considered a valuable counselor in intricate and complicated affairs. He was called to many positions of trust, represented Exeter in State Legislature several terms, and for many years was president of Exeter Savings-Bank. In the midst of his extended business operations he did not forget his duties to God and humanity, and was for many years active in church and Sabbath-school. He was a member of the First Congregational Society for many years.

Mr. Odlin was much interested in education. His aid to numerous students, and the encouragement given them by his wise counsel, manifests this, as well as his munificent gift to Phillips' Exeter Academy. It is eminently fitting that those who prize the educational standing and advantages of Exeter and its academy should cherish the memory of Woodbridge Odlin; and years after this, when generation after generation shall have passed away, there yet shall not be wanting those to reverence the kind and fatherly spirit that blessed them ere their lives began. Mr. Nathaniel Shute, in his "Recollections of Exeter," pays this just tribute: "Conspicuous among the departed who are entitled to honorable mention is the late Woodbridge Odlin, Esq., whose birthplace and home was in this part of the town. Commencing life with no capital save his own right hand and inflexible purpose, his industry and perseverance were rewarded by an ample competency of this world's goods, and a high, honorable standing among his fellow-men. His public benefactions have not been equaled by any other citizen of Exeter. In his munificent gift of twenty thousand dollars as a permanent fund to support an English department in Phillips' Exeter Academy he has left a monument of honor to his memory which will remain when monuments of stone shall have crumbled to dust. The iron fence in front of the First Congregational Church, it is well known, was erected by his liberality. These were not posthumous bequests. He did not hoard his wealth until death released his grasp, and then give it away because he could keep it no longer. These gifts were made years before his decease, and he lived to see the results of his generosity. In his private charities, which were not few, he followed the scriptural injunction, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Mr. Odlin married, in early life, Joanna Odiorne. She died in 1841. Their only child, Anna O., died in 1858, aged twenty-two. In 1844 he married Augusta Farley Little, who survives him. In the death of Mr. Odlin every good and worthy cause lost a kind patron, the community a citizen of rare integrity, the church a faithful worker, and his family a considerate and loving husband and father.

JEREMIAH L. MERRILL.

Conspicuous among the leading business names of Exeter during the past seventy-five years is that of Merrill. To no other is that flourishing village indebted so much for its prosperity, and it is eminently fitting that a sketch of the founder of the Exeter branch of the Merrill family, himself so many years interwoven with its diversified interests, should be embodied in this history.

Abner Merrill was born in Newbury, Mass., April 21, 1791. His ancestors were of English extraction, but were early colonists. He was one of a large family in limited financial circumstances, and after only meagre educational advantages was apprenticed to a hatter, which trade he thoroughly and minutely learned. He came to Exeter about 1812, marrying, two or three years later, Miss Sarah W. Leavitt, and moved into the house on Water Street so many years his home. He here commenced, in 1816, in a small way the manufacture of hats, and here a large family of children were born. For sixty-two years he carried on business at substantially the same place. His integrity, correct habits, business energy and sagacity were early shown, and gained him the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. Success attended his operations. When the supply of wool exceeded the demand for hats, he bought and sold largely to wool dealers and manufacturers in Boston.

This wool trade soon became his leading business, and resulted in the firm of A. Merrill & Sons, which was for many years signally prosperous, maintaining a high credit, and doing a business of fully half a million of dollars.

Mr. Merrill's children were Mary E., Jeremiah L., Joseph W., Charles A., Benjamin L., Abner L., Henry R., and David W. Merrill.

He died July 23, 1877, at his residence in Exeter, "full of days," in his eighty-sixth year. From an obituary article in the *Exeter News-Letter* we take this worthy tribute to his character:

"The loss of Mr. Merrill will be widely felt in the business circles, where his great capacity for affairs is familiar, in the town where he dwelt, and the religious society of which he was a member, where his public spirit and the purity of his life and character were fully recognized, but most of all by his immediate friends and family, who alone can rightly appreciate the warm heart and kindly and affectionate nature that was united with his vigorous mind and sound judgment."

Jeremiah L. Merrill, son of Abner and Sarah (Leavitt) Merrill, was born in Exeter, Jan. 4, 1819. He was delicate in health from a child. He entered his father's store as clerk when about fourteen, and was ever thereafter connected with business affairs as oldest son, taking confidential place in the financial matters of his father, and proving himself to have a natural capacity for business equaled by few. He was one of the three sons associated with his father in the firm of "A. Merrill & Sons," and for many years was financial manager of the firm. He was largely interested in the Granite State Bank, and also in its successor, the National Granite State Bank, of which he was president. He was also trustee of Exeter Savings-Bank. He was Whig and Republican in politics, but would have nothing to do with political office, believing it detrimental to his private business. He did, however, accept the position of one of the trustees of the estate of Jeremiah L. Robinson, of whom he was a namesake, and was a member of the Prudential school committee several years. He was eminently a business man of high order, and his financial success was the best evidence of that fact. He was a man of strong and positive opinions, ever careful of the feelings of others, however, and never obtruding upon them. Of strictest integrity, he enjoyed the fullest confidence of all, and he was one of the first, and always liberal, to aid any good work, religious, social, or educational. His death occurred March 8, 1879. He married Mary E., daughter of Theodore, and sister of Deacon John F. Moses, of Exeter. Their only child, Joseph W., is one of the leading business men of today in Exeter.

The following article from the *Exeter News-Letter* of March 14, 1879, written by one well conversant with Mr. Merrill, will give a juster estimate of his character and the esteem in which he was held by the community than any words of ours:

"Our town is again called to mourn the loss of one of its most prominent citizens, Mr. Jeremiah L. Merrill, who died at his residence on Saturday morning, at the age of sixty years. He was born in Exeter, and spent his life in this town. In January, 1844, he was associated with his father and two brothers in the firm of A. Merrill & Sons, and the firm remained unbroken until 1877. By their careful and prudent management the business grew until it became one of the largest and most important in this section of the State. Mr. Merrill was chosen a director of the National Granite State Bank, Feb. 3, 1873, and succeeded his father as president of the board of directors in January, 1876. Though his extensive private occupations prevented his accepting any public office, he has always been looked to for aid and counsel in every good work, and there are few of our citizens who are not indebted to Mr. Merrill for advice, encouragement, or assistance. As a business man, Mr. Merrill was cautious in forming an opinion, prompt in action when a decision was reached, enterprising and bold in the operations which his prudence sanctioned, and was possessed of the soundest judgment and good sense. His success is ample testimony to his wisdom and ability, and his scrupulous integrity is shown by the unlimited confidence reposed in him. In domestic life Mr. Merrill was cordial, warm-hearted, and generous. He was first in all charities and benevolent enterprises, and whoever was in distress found in him a ready and sympathetic listener, and a liberal and disinterested friend. He had long been an invalid, but he bore his affliction with noble and patient fortitude, and when his days were numbered he passed painlessly and peacefully to his reward. The funeral took place at his late residence on Wednesday morning, and was attended by a large number of sorrowing friends. Elegant contributions of flowers were received from the bank and from friends, both in this town and Boston, as a last tribute of affection and respect to one who had endeared himself to all by his life of kindness and benevolence."

As a business man, he was sagacious and far-seeing. In his intercourse with his fellow-men he was courteous and agreeable, and his vigor and indomitable will did much to maintain the high repute and to continue the successful career of the house of which he was a most active and reliable copartner. As a financier his judgment was sound, and his views of the most healthy character. His influence was exerted in behalf of progressive enterprise and judicious expenditures.

Joseph W. Merrill, only son of Jeremiah L. Merrill, was educated in Exeter. After finishing his education at Exeter, Phillips' Academy, took the position as clerk in the employ of A. Merrill & Sons. Here he remained about twenty years. He married, Sept. 20, 1866, Louise Clement, eldest daughter of Joshua J. and Susan (Bryant) Lane, of Stratham. They have four children,—William Edward, born June 29, 1867; Mary Louise, Jan. 25, 1871; Jeremiah Herbert, Oct. 13, 1875; Susan Emma, May 4, 1881.

J. L. Merrill

Nath'l Sanders.

HON. NATHANIEL GORDON.

Hon. Nathaniel Gordon, son of John S. and Frances Gordon, was born on the old homestead at "Gordon's Hill," Exeter, N. H., Nov. 26, 1820. He is a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of Alexander Gordon, a scion of the loyal Gordon family in the Highlands of Scotland. This young Alexander was a soldier in the royalist army of Charles II. He was captured by Cromwell, confined for a time in Tuthill Fields, London, and sent to America in 1651. He was held as prisoner of war at Watertown, Mass., until 1654, when he was released. He afterwards came to Exeter, N. H., where, in 1663, he married Mary, daughter of Nicholas Lysson. The next year the town voted him a grant of twenty acres of land, and he became a permanent resident, dying in 1697. From him and his descendants "Gordon's Hill" received its name. He had eight children, of whom Thomas was born in 1678. He married Elizabeth Harriman, of Haverhill, was father of eleven children, and died in 1762. From his son Timothy was descended John S. Gordon, and from his son Nathaniel was descended Frances Gordon. The line of John S. is Timothy (1), Timothy (2) (a Revolutionary soldier of bravery under Gen. Stark in battles of Bunker Hill, Bennington, Saratoga, etc.), Nathaniel (1), Nathaniel (2), and John S. The line of Frances is Thomas, Nathaniel (1), Nathaniel (2), and Frances.

John S. Gordon, like his immediate ancestors, was a quiet, unassuming farmer on "Gordon's Hill." He neither sought nor cared for office, but was a man of influence and weight in his neighborhood, serving, in his unobtrusive way, his day and generation well. His marriage to Frances Gordon occurred March 11, 1814, and his death in 1845. Mrs. Gordon was a superior woman in mental endowments, love of knowledge, social and domestic virtues, devotion to God, and Christian attainments. She is now living, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Of his four children, Nathaniel and Mary D. (Mrs. Edwin Gordon, of Hyde Park, Mass.) are now surviving.

Nathaniel entered Phillips' Exeter Academy in the autumn of 1833, was there fitted for college, in 1838 entered the sophomore class of Dartmouth College, and was graduated therefrom in 1841. Each winter of his college course he taught school three months, and after graduation taught from September, 1841, to May, 1842, at St. Thomas' Hall, Flushing, L. I. Going South, he passed the summer of 1842 as teacher in a female seminary in Baltimore, and in Washington. In September, 1842, he became tutor in a private family in Prince George's County, Md., and held this position for two years, during which time he studied law, and was admitted to the bar at the April term of Prince George's County Court in 1844. For about two years Mr. Gordon practiced in the various courts of Prince George, Calvert, and Charles Counties, then removing to Baltimore, continued his profession there one year. He then (September, 1847) returned to Exeter, where he has made his home ever since.

Mr. Gordon opened a law-office in Exeter, but finding an unpromising financial outlook, he relinquished his practice and devoted himself to more profitable business pursuits. He has often been called upon to fill important positions of office and trust, and has ever been alive to the best interests of his constituents, discharging his duties conscientiously and ably. In 1849 he was chosen secretary and treasurer of the "Rockingham Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company," and was re-elected annually for eight years. He represented Exeter in the Legislatures of 1849–50, and his district in the State Senate in 1869. In 1870 he was re-elected senator, and was chosen president of the Senate. His name was brought as a candidate before the Republican Congressional Convention held at Dover, Dec. 17, 1870. On the first ballot he received 76 out of 244 votes, the largest number cast for any candidate, received 85 on the next ballot, but after the third ballot withdrew in favor of Mr. Small, who was nominated and elected.

True to his principles, Mr. Gordon has been the uncompromising foe of slavery, and in the dark and trying days of 1861 was the boldest person in Exeter in support of the Union, placing every dollar he owned in government securities, thus showing his faith by his works. The result of this confidence was a very satisfactory financial increase.

From the age of eighteen, when Mr. Gordon, then in his sophomore year at college, united with the Congregational Church of Hanover, to the present he has been an earnest and devoted Christian, making other matters and secular pursuits subordinate to the cause of Christ. His time and his money have been freely given in aid of all good enterprises. His numerous benefactions show him to be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the Master, and he has worthily filled the office of deacon in the Second Congregational Society of Exeter for about twelve years. He has also taken great interest in Sabbath-school work, and was for ten years superintendent of the school connected with his church.

Mr. Gordon's kindness to struggling and deserving students will long be remembered. From his interest in education he was chosen, Dec. 15, 1866, one of the seven members composing the first "board of trustees" of Robinson Female Seminary, then just organized. This position he held until expiration of term in 1870. In 1872 he gave one thousand dollars to Phillips' Exeter Academy for a scholarship for deserving indigent students, and in 1874 gave one thousand dollars more for the same purpose. In 1881 he gave one thousand dollars, to be applied in the same manner, to Dartmouth College.

In 1865, Mr. Gordon made a trip to California in the interests of a silver-mining company of Boston, and remained there one year.

Mr. Gordon married, first, Dec. 26, 1853, Alcina Eveline, daughter of Moses Sanborn, of Kingston, N. H. Their children were Moses Sanborn, John Thomas (died young), Nathaniel, Frances Eveline, and Mary Alcina Elizabeth. Mrs. Gordon died April 14, 1864; and June 4, 1868, he married George Anne, daughter of John Lowe, Jr., of Exeter.

Systematic and conservative in business, Mr. Gordon has been financially prospered; but believing that "it is not all of life to live," his gains are not the object of his worship, and in many and widely varying directions the kindness of his benefactions will be a blessing and a happiness to many generations yet to come.

JEWETT CONNER.

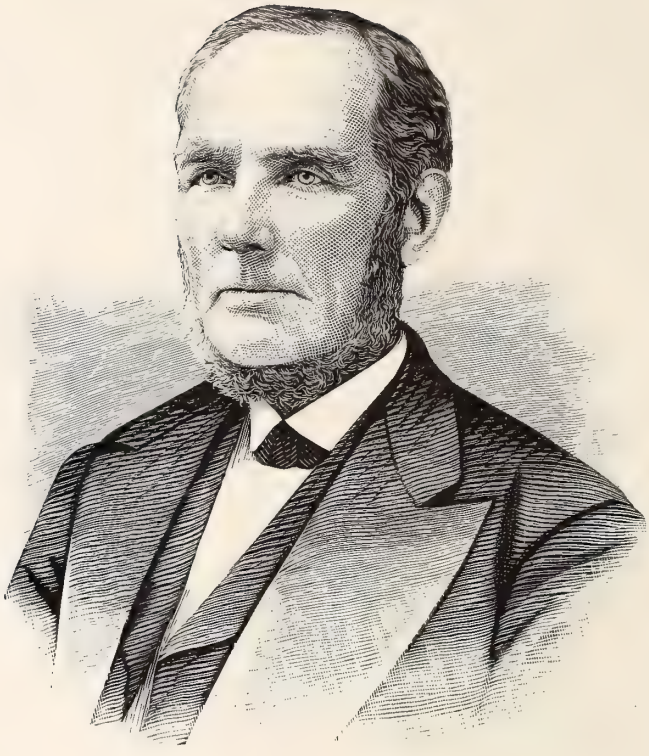
Among the many old homesteads in Exeter is the homestead farm owned and occupied by Jewett Conner, which has been handed down from father to son unencumbered by debt for nearly two hundred years, he being the fifth in descent from Jeremiah Conner, who it appears was a large landholder both in Exeter and Gilmanton, N. H., and was one of the selectmen of Exeter several years in the early part of the last century. His children were Jonathan, Philip, Samuel, Benjamin, Hannah, and Ann. The daughters were married, and took the names of Hannah Rawlins and Ann Lyford. Jonathan had the homestead. His children were Jonathan, Jeremiah, John, Mehetable, and Anne. The daughters were married and took the names of Mehetable Thing and Anne Giddings. Jonathan had the homestead. He married Mary Jewett, of Exeter. Their children were Jesse, Daniel, Nathaniel, Jedediah, Mary, and Eunice. Mary married Ezekiel Barstow, of Exeter. Eunice never married. Jedediah had the homestead. He was twice married,—first to Elizabeth Jenkins. Their children were Elizabeth W., Daniel, Susan F., and Jewett. His second wife was Abigail Gilman. They had one daughter, Mary, who died in infancy. Of these, Elizabeth W. married the Hon. Parker Sheldron, of Gardiner, Me., and died Oct. 5, 1824. Daniel never married, and died Sept. 24, 1835. Susan F. married the Rev. Joel Terry, a Baptist clergyman of Kane, Ill., and died Oct. 15, 1841. Jewett had the homestead. He married Nov. 15, 1838, Lydia, daughter of Josiah R. and Betsey Norris, of Exeter. Their children are William N., Fannie E., Ellen A., and Mary E. Of these William N. married, September, 1866, Emma W. Hart, of Boston, Mass., who died Sept. 12, 1877, leaving one child, Arthur J., born March 26, 1868. Fannie E. married Jan. 17, 1877, Harrison G. Burley, of Newmarket, N. H. Ellen A. married Nov. 26, 1870, Orin F. Hart, of Chelsea, Mass. Mary E. married Dec. 26, 1881, Freeman Sanborn, of Newmarket, N. H. Mr. Conner is a modest, unassuming man, calm and deliberate, who acts from conviction and upon principle. He is one of the representative men of Exeter in more respects than one. As a descendant of an old and honorable family, as an agriculturist, as an honest, earnest, progressive man, he has been honored by his fellow-citizens and others with various positions of office and trust, having been repeatedly elected one of the selectmen and to other town offices; has been twice elected a member of the State Legislature; in 1863 was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury assistant assessor under the United States revenue law, and acted in that capacity seven years; in 1879 was appointed by the Supreme Court a member of the State Board of Equalization for the term of two years, and reappointed in 1881; the duties of all which have been honestly and conscientiously discharged. His children have all married and are away from the old homestead, yet Mr. and Mrs. Conner are surrounded by many other blessings that tend to make their declining years comfortable and happy.

SOLOMON J. PERKINS.

Solomon J., son of Stephen and Lydia (Smith) Perkins, was born in Lee, N. H., Aug. 18, 1804. His grandfather, Lieut. Perkins, was a distinguished soldier in the Revolutionary war, and lived in Waterville, Me. He had three sons,—John, Joseph, and Stephen. Stephen Perkins was probably born at Waterville, but when young he was apprenticed to a farmer in Exeter. He married when of age, and began the mercantile business in Rochester, N. H. He unfortunately lost his property, after which he moved to Exeter about 1815 and engaged in farming.

His children attaining maturity were John (deceased), Stephen (deceased), Solomon J., Benjamin R., Joseph W., Sarah A. (Mrs. John F. Merrill), and Adeline A. (Mrs. George Merrill). He was an attendant of the Congregational Church. In politics he was a Whig. He died in 1832, aged sixty-five years. His wife died Sept. 7, 1864.

Solomon J. Perkins, coming from Rochester to Exeter when about ten years of age, worked in the "Pickpocket" wrap-yarn factory for about three years, then went to the Rockingham Mills for a few years; from there went to Dover and worked in the Upper Mills, and then in the mills at the landing, being in Dover altogether about ten years. Thence he went to Pittsfield, N. H., where he had charge of the weaving and dressing departments in the mills for about two years. He married Armine Goodwin, of South Berwick, Me., Nov. 26, 1831. In connection with his brother, Benjamin R., he bought the Rockingham Mills, where they manufactured batting and coarse wrap-yarn. Leaving his brother in charge of the mills, he engaged with Capt. N. Gilman to superintend his mill at "Pickpocket," and stayed there two years. In 1836 he bought the John S. Gordon place on Gordon Hill, comprising eight acres of land, moved there in the fall, and in 1837 opened a tavern and kept it for several years. He has ever since



Jewett Conner

Solomon F. Perkins

B. R. Perkins

Jacob Carlisle

made this place his home, and after a married life of over fifty years he and his esteemed wife have the satisfaction of knowing that they are held in high esteem by a large circle of relatives and friends.

This worthy couple have descendants as follows: seven children—Rev. George G. (pastor of Congregational Church, Avoca, Iowa), Solomon S. (a farmer, living near his father), Moses A. (United States mail agent), Augusta (Mrs. H. E. Parsons), Albert M. (died from wounds received while leading his company at Gettysburg), Robert Hamilton (a popular teacher in Portsmouth Grammar School), and Jennie S. (a teacher in Harvard Grammar School, Boston, Mass.) —and seventeen grandchildren. Mr. Perkins has ever been an industrious and valuable citizen of Exeter. He has never sought official station, but has held the office of selectman of Exeter for several terms. In politics he has always been a stanch Republican. Both he and his wife have been members of the Second Congregational Church of Exeter for many years.

Mrs. Perkins was a daughter of Moses and Sally (Lord) Goodwin. Moses Goodwin was a farmer and a builder of gondolas. He always resided in South Berwick and York, Me., dying in South Berwick in 1837. His wife died in 1861.

B. R. PERKINS.

Benjamin Rollins Perkins, son of Stephen Perkins, was born at Rochester, N. H., Jan. 17, 1807. When he was about five years old his father moved to Exeter, locating near Mr. Perkins' present residence, on what is now "Perkins' Hill," then known as "Gordon's Hill," to enable his family to work in the "Pickpocket" mill. This mill was one of the very first in this part of the State. The stern battle with poverty and adverse circumstances came on Mr. Perkins early in life, and we find him in childhood spreading hay, etc., for nine pence a day. From this humble beginning at the lowest round of the ladder has he steadily ascended until he to-day ranks among Exeter's representative farmers, and is in a position of independent prosperity. We find him in various employments, earning a little at each, until 1821, when he began work in a shoe-shop in Exeter, where he labored for two years, becoming much attached to his employers. He was then offered the (to him) enormous salary of six dollars per month to work in the Rockingham factory, and this drew him thitherward, where he worked one year. In 1824 he went with a brother to work in a factory in Dover, and from five dollars rapidly gained in position and wages until he closed his connection with the mill in 1827, when he was receiving one dollar a day.

Feeling the lack of education he returned to Exeter, and as long as the stock of money he had laid by lasted attended common school and academy. He then went to Dover Landing, and worked in a mill for about two years at one dollar and twenty-five cents per day. By this time he had saved fifty dollars. This he spent in traveling while vainly endeavoring to obtain employment in strange places. In 1829 he purchased on credit the stock of the store, then closed, at "Pickpocket" mills, amounting to about one thousand dollars, and was a successful merchant. In 1831 he with Mr. Flagg hired and conducted the Rockingham mills for three years, he removing his merchandise thither. In 1834, Mr. Perkins bought the mill, paying five thousand dollars, and carried on the business five years, when he sold a half-interest to his brother Solomon, this copartnership continuing until 1841, when they sold the mill, and Benjamin removed to the beautiful farm where he has since resided. Mr. Perkins has been a Whig and a Republican in politics. He was at one time much interested in militia matters, and was promoted step by step from clerk to colonel.

Mr. Perkins married (1) Mary Jane Dolloff, of Exeter, in 1831. She died in 1868. Their children were Lydia F., deceased; Benjamin J., married Sarah Giles, and has five children; William H., deceased; Jacob S.; and Irene E. (2) Elmira J. Kimball, of Haverhill, Mass.

Mr. Perkins is in possession of a comfortable property, the result of his industry and economy, and may be considered one of the representative farmers in his portion of the town.

JACOB CARLISLE.

To no man is the community more indebted than to the one who, by diligence, attention to business, and years of labor, has risen by his own inherent force from poverty to competency, and is acknowledged a "self-made" man. Perhaps no one is more entitled to this appellation in Exeter than Jacob Carlisle. Certainly no man has done more, during his more than forty years' residence in that place, to help the advancement of improvement there, and a brief sketch of his career may be perused with benefit.

Jacob Carlisle, son of James Carlisle and Sally Dushong, his wife, was a native of Waterborough, Me. James Carlisle was an esteemed citizen, a farmer, and for many years served with acceptability as justice of the peace. He and one Swett were the first two settlers of Waterborough, and his family experienced all the vicissitudes of life in the woods. He died when Jacob—who was third in a family of four children—was a lad of thirteen. For a year thereafter Jacob was an inmate of the family of Mr. Swett. He then went to the home-place, originally two hundred and fifty acres (but two-thirds had been sold for four hundred and four dollars), and commenced his nearly half a century of business life by taking his mother's "thirds," the care of the family, and assuming a debt of one hundred and eighty dollars. He stayed here till he was eighteen, repaired the house (largely out

of repair), erected a barn thirty-six by forty, paid the indebtedness, and had one hundred and fifty dollars at interest. This was a great achievement for a youth no older than he, and was the talk of the country-side. Young Carlisle had a vigorous and active temperament, and labored more days and hours than many men would do. When but sixteen he went into the woods, taking two men with him, whom he hired at two shillings per day, *cash* (a wonderful thing in those times of almost universal barter), and made a kiln, and burned three thousand six hundred bushels of charcoal, personally attending to the labor for sixteen consecutive days and nights without once going out of the woods. This narration gives the key to the success of Mr. Carlisle's whole business life.

After leaving the farm he went to Lowell, Mass., and engaged for one season as boatman on the Essex Canal. The next year he engaged with the same man for another season, but the boat not being ready, he went to Exeter, N. H., to work on a railroad until needed. This was in May, 1840. He did not return to Lowell, for he soon formed a partnership with Hosler Shedd, a stone-mason. From this time to the present Mr. Carlisle has been a resident of Exeter. From time to time, as his earnings accumulated, he invested in real estate, and has since dealt quite largely in it. This copartnership did not last but a few months, and Mr. Carlisle continued the business alone for many years, employing at times as many as twenty men, winning a high reputation for honesty of work and promptness of execution. He afterwards began to move buildings, was very successful, and even yet is called upon to perform a difficult job. To employ the teams used in this business during the winter season, he commenced buying wood lots and clearing them of their lumber and firewood. He soon was extensively, for those days, engaged in this business, being the leading operator in this line. It never made any difference to him whether he was bound by a written contract or verbal agreement, his word was kept and his agreement met, even at pecuniary loss. A characteristic instance occurred in his wood contracts with the Boston and Maine Railroad. About 1860 he verbally agreed to deliver a thousand cords of wood at a defined price. Wood advanced a dollar on a cord, but Mr. Carlisle carried out his agreement, and by so doing lost the increase, one thousand dollars, in price. The next year, on same contract, the price increased five hundred dollars on the whole amount, and it was again filled. This keeping his word at a great loss gave him the confidence of the company, and for several years he could deliver wood when none else could, and has taken contracts for two thousand five hundred cords in one year.

For about ten years he carried on the grocery business in Exeter. He began the manufacture of tinware and dealing in stoves about 1865 (in the building on Water Street since occupied by Porter & Thyng), with one Skillings, as Carlisle & Skillings. This firm soon changed to Steele & Carlisle, and on completion of the Carlisle business block, built by Mr. Carlisle, in 1875, removed to the store now occupied by its successors, J. Carlisle & Son. In 1869 or 1870, Mr. Carlisle engaged in the foundry business with his brother James, and when, on the burning of the building ten months after this, the foundry was rebuilt by the "Exeter Building Company," Jacob took the business, and continued it until 1881, when he disposed of it to Lorenzo Ely.

Mr. Carlisle has personally superintended his business, and is regarded as a sagacious and reliable practical man, whose advice is sought often and carefully considered by many shrewd and successful men. He is frank and outspoken, and goes toward his mark in a straightforward, practical way, successful generally in his projects, and always keeping his money moving where it benefits the community as well as himself. He has never invested in bank stocks or government bonds, and is probably much higher taxed than many of greater wealth. He was from the organization of the party a Republican, has been collector three years, selectman two years, and member of the State Legislature from Exeter for two years.

In 1843 he married Mary O., daughter of William and Olivia (Steele) Colcord, of Exeter. They have eight children now living,—James W. (of firm of J. Carlisle & Son), Josephine (Mrs. Woodbury Berry), George E., Cora (Mrs. Dudley Burpee), Walter S., Eva, Etta, and Jacob.

The career of Mr. Carlisle presents a valuable lesson to the poor but ambitious boy, starting as he did with nothing but willing hands, a stout heart, and a determination to succeed, and by industry, foresight, and integrity accumulating a handsome property and an independent position among men.

JOSEPH T. PORTER.

Joseph Thyng Porter, son of Dudley and Lydia (Swasey) Thyng, was born in Exeter, N. H., Feb. 14, 1815. His father was a blacksmith, working many years at that trade, and dying at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Young Joseph was educated at Phillips' Exeter Academy, and was a fellow-student of Benjamin F. Butler. He commenced the active business of life as clerk in the hardware-store of John Gardner & Son, where, by attention to business and diligence, he remained seven years. About this time (1838), by an act of Legislature, he added the name of Porter to that of Thyng. He then went to Georgetown, Ky., to enter the employ of Hatch & Miller as clerk in their mercantile establishment in that place. After discharging these duties with faithfulness for about two years he returned to Exeter, and in March, 1841, engaged in business for himself as grocer. His brother Samuel became associated in 1842, and the business was conducted under firm-name of Porter & Thyng until the death of Mr. Porter, Jan. 10, 1881,

J. T. Porter

Fr. [illegible] A.H. [illegible]

John F. Moses

and continued in the same building where started until 1879, ranking among the oldest business houses of Exeter.

Mr. Porter was a careful, shrewd, conservative man of business, energetic withal, and with a strong honesty and honor that always forbade his stooping to a mean action. For nearly half a century he walked daily the streets of his native village and mingled with its people in social and business relations, and never did malice or suspicion whisper aught against his integrity. He was truly an honest man, and the vacuum caused by his loss cannot be filled by another. Possessing rare intelligence, capacity for and knowledge of business, he was for many years intrusted with various official positions, and in each position his judgment was accepted. As selectman of his town during the dark days of the great Rebellion, he discharged the duties of that very difficult position to the satisfaction of his townsmen, and was elected again and again. He was town clerk seven years, and represented Exeter in the State Legislature two years, and was faithful in the discharge of those duties.

In public and private life he was modest and unassuming in his manners, courteous and gentlemanly in his demeanor, and attached to his friends. He was firm and unflinching in the discharge of duty, energetic and indignant against all appearance of chicanery or fraud. Honest himself, he could not endure deception in others.

Mr. Porter married (1) in 1843, Abby P., daughter of Josiah Fogg, of Exeter. She died in 1861, leaving one daughter, Ella (Mrs. Hazen Churchill), whose only son bears his grandsire's name, "Joseph Porter;" (2) Dec. 26, 1861, Anna M., daughter of James J. and Nancy P. Wiggin, of an old and honored New Hampshire family.

Never possessed of a strong physical nature, Mr. Porter yet carried a pleasant philosophy of life through many months of illness, and when he died his family lost a kind and tender husband, a loving and indulgent father, and the community one of its worthy citizens.

His widow and daughter reside in the village of Exeter, and, like the lamented husband and father, enjoy a warm place in the hearts of a large circle of friends.

JOHN F. MOSES.

John F. Moses was born in Exeter, N. H., Sept. 10, 1792. He was second son of Theodore Moses, whose residence in Exeter dates back to 1776. As a young man he is known to have been industrious, early engaging in the manufacture of hats, which he continued many years. The war of 1812 found him just stepping into manhood; his name was enrolled as a volunteer, and for a short time he performed military service in Portsmouth. Dec. 27, 1815, he was united in marriage to Mary S. Pearson, a woman of rare worth, who died Aug. 10, 1844. By this marriage there were eight children, of whom two sons and three daughters survived their father. His second wife was Abby C. Boyd, a faithful helpmeet for him in his declining years. She outlived him but a few months, leaving one daughter and two sons. The home of this family was a centre of happiness, where the sceptre of rule was love and not fear, and where God was remembered and his word revered. As a citizen, Mr. Moses early won, and ever held, a high place in the estimation of the community. He took a lively interest in everything that promoted the welfare of the people,—in education, in morals, in good government, in the care of criminals, and in religious culture. He was broad in his sympathies, and his influence extended beyond his own town or county. For three successive years, 1849–51, he represented Exeter in the State Legislature. Engaged for many years in the wool business he was quite successful, and was well known and highly respected in business circles as a man of sterling integrity.

But it is as a representative *Christian* that Deacon Moses principally appears in this historical work. He was early identified with the First Baptist Church of Exeter, and for more than sixty-seven years was a faithful and a consistent member. During sixty-two years he served the church as a deacon, and his deaconate was after the pattern presented by Paul. For nearly fifty years he was superintendent of the Sunday-school, a work in which he took special delight. His love for children was always manifest. Previous to the formation of a school in his own church—as early as 1818—he assisted in forming one on a union plan, and gave to it years of patient toil. Deacon Moses was a man of deep research and intelligent reason. He was a genuine Christian, the result of close study of the Scriptures and clear convictions of their truth and belief in their teachings. He could give a reason for the hope that was in him. He was a believer of the Pauline stamp, and hence possessed that firmness and solidity of character which made him a pillar of strength in the church. He could be relied on every day in the year. He was a man of prayer. That was a true remark made at his funeral, "The easiest thing in the world for Deacon Moses to do was to get down on his knees and pray," and his prayers were unusually appropriate wherever offered.

A marked feature of his life was its *beneficence.* It truly exemplified a religion that "visits the widow and the fatherless in their affliction." It was not a cold, narrow, heartless form with him, but a life of active goodness, reaching out in the direction of need. Like his Master, "he went about doing good." He was eminently self-forgetful. Visiting the sick and relieving the needy were more than daily duties, they were labors of love. And in this work he sought out those who had the fewest friends and the most pressing wants. The almshouse was made more cheerful by his frequent visits. He was welcomed there as the

poor man's friend. Many an inmate of the jail or convict of the prison had occasion to remember him for his kindly words, his earnest prayer, his gift of a Bible, and, in not a few cases, his seed-thought of hope that started into being a new life. The poor and unfortunate of Rockingham County had reason to thank God for the life of Deacon Moses. Of his manner of doing good it is enough to say that he illustrated the spirit of the precept, "He that giveth, let him do it with simplicity; he that sheweth mercy, with cheerfulness." He was ready with his means to answer his own prayers, but never with ostentation, the recipient being often the only one to whom the act of kindness was known. His ministries by the bedside of the sick and the dying were always suitable. He seemed to know just how to approach the sufferer with kindly words, and how, with singular appropriateness, to carry his case to God. His motto was, "Hope for the best, but prepare for the worst." His activities did not cease till the very close of his life. His old age was beautiful for its serenity, its childlikeness, its strength, and its ripeness. He died, after a short illness, surrounded by his family, Dec. 24, 1877, at the age of eighty-five years, three months, and fourteen days. "The memory of the just is blessed!"

GILMAN BARKER.

Gilman Barker is descended from one Josiah Barker, and is the son of Noah Barker and Deborah (Gilman) Barker. Noah Barker was born in Exeter, N. H., Sept. 8, 1763. He married, first, Mary Philbrook, Oct. 7, 1789. Their children were Josiah, born July 25, 1790; Benjamin, born May 28, 1792; Noah, born March 22, 1794; Lydia, May 21, 1796; and John, July 3, 1798.

Mrs. Barker died May 17, 1800. Mr. Barker married for his second wife Deborah Gilman, Oct. 21, 1800. She was born June 29, 1773. Their children were Mary G., born Sept. 17, 1801; then three children who died in infancy; then Gilman, born March 1, 1808; Susannah G., April 27, 1810; Deborah, July 16, 1812; and William, Nov. 5, 1815. Of the above, Josiah, Benjamin, Noah, Lydia, John, and Deborah are dead. Of those living, Mary married John Scammon, of Stratham; Susan married Nathaniel Shute, of Exeter; and William is a jeweler in Elgin, Ill. Mrs. Barker died Nov. 21, 1855, and Mr. Barker, May 10, 1858, in his ninety-fifth year.

Gilman Barker, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, had very meagre educational facilities during his boyhood, but made the best of what opportunities were presented. He was the son of a farmer, and chose that as his lifetime occupation. He married, first, Emeline, daughter of Deacon Daniel Smith, of Brentwood, January, 1839. To them were born three children,—Sarah, born May 5, 1842; Annie E., born Dec. 6, 1846; William G., born July 10, 1849. Mrs. Barker died May 13, 1851, and Mr. Barker married for his second wife Lucy Ann, daughter of Thomas K. Russell, of Brentwood, June, 1853. Their children were Arthur C., born June 2, 1858, and Charles W., born June 4, 1863. Of these, Sarah married William C. Marble, of Methuen. They have three children,—Maud, Charles, and Ernest. William G. married Alice Amadon, of Bellows Falls, Vt.; they have two children living, Lucy and William, and one dead, Edith. Arthur C. is a machinist in Providence, R. I.; Charles W., also a machinist, is in Bellows Falls, Vt. Mr. Barker resides on the old homestead, which has been in possession of the family since about 1740. It is a large and valuable farm. In politics Mr. Barker is a Republican. He is a member of the First Congregational Church, Exeter. He is a modest, unassuming man, never has sought office or distinction, preferring a quiet, honest, unostentatious life, free from the cares, strife, turmoil, and intrigue incident to a public career. He is a very energetic, active man, and at seventy-two years of age his step is more brisk and his movements more sprightly than most men of forty.

He is a man who has the confidence and esteem of those who know him; and his reputation for truth, honesty, and nobility of character is beyond cavil or dispute.

CHAPTER XL.

FREMONT.

Geographical—Topographical—Early History—Incorporation—Poplin—Fremont—Military History.

THE town of Fremont lies near the centre of the county and is bounded as follows: on the north by Epping; on the east by Brentwood; on the south by Danville and Sandown; and on the west by Chester and Raymond. The surface is generally level and the soil fertile. The early history of this town will be found in the history of Exeter and Brentwood, of which towns it originally formed a part. At the setting off of Brentwood from Exeter, in 1742, it became a part of the latter town and remained such until June 22, 1764, when it was organized as a separate town. It was originally called Poplin, but in 1854 changed to its present name, in honor, doubtless, of Gen. John C. Fremont, the first candidate of the Republican party for President.

The precise settlement of the town is not known. Rev. Orlo Hines was the first minister. There are two churches, Free Baptist and Methodist.

Fremont is a station on the Nashua and Rochester Railroad, seventy miles from Worcester. It is twenty-four miles west of Portsmouth, ten west of Exeter, and thirty southeast from Concord.

SOLDIERS OF FREMONT IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Joseph R. West, Co. B, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. April 6, 1864.

Charles W. Brown, Co. I, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; disch. July 15, 1865.

Gilman Barker

Robert T. French

Orrin West, Co. I, 5th Regt.; enl. March 22, 1864; absent, sick; no disch. furnished.
Michael Flynn, Co. C, 5th Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.
T. Yelton, Co. B, 5th Regt.; died Feb. 1, 1863.
John Loane, Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
James Smith, Co. H, 5th Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864; absent, sick, April 6, 1865; no disch. furnished.
Jacob Vogle, Co. H, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; disch. Dec. 15, 1863.
Bruce D. Osgood, sergt. Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861.
William B. Cadmus, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Dec. 16, 1862.
William L. Neal, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; killed Dec. 13, 1862.
Julius Koening, 6th Regt.; enl. May 17, 1864.
George D. Foss, Co. D, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; disch. July 5, 1862.
Henry Hutchinson, Co. D, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; died Oct. 26, 1863.
Thomas G. Judd, Co. A, 9th Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 7, 1863.
Perley R. Gordon, Co. C, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1862; disch. March 18, 1863.
John Clarken, Co. F, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died Dec. 26, 1864.
Plummer D. Small, corp. Co. B, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 4, 1865.
Sylvester McLane, Co. B, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
George W. Morrill, Co. B, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; killed Dec. 13, 1862.
George F. Small, Co. B, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
Joseph L. Small, Co. B, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
Moses P. Stevenson, Co. B, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. April 29, 1863.
John C. Trickey, Co. B, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died March 1, 1863.
John W. Marsh, Co. B, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; killed Dec. 13, 1862.
Joseph Sanborn, Jr., corp. Co. C, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
Orrin Bean, Co. C, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
Charles O. Copp, Co. C, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; pro. to corp. June 4, 1865.
John B. Clement, Co. C, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
Enoch F. Osgood, Co. C, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; killed Dec. 13, 1862.
John A. Tilton, Co. C, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. Jan. 24, 1863.
George A. Tilton, Co. C, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; died May 12, 1864.
Josiah West, Co. C, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
George D. Foss, Co. C, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864; trans. to 6th Regt.; disch. July 17, 1865.
Charles Muller, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863; trans. to 6th Regt.; no disch. given.
Charles Fries, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
Louis Ferry, Co. H, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863.
John Gippert, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863; disch. Aug. 14, 1865.
James Toben, Co. K, 14th Regt.; enl. July 29, 1864; disch. July 27, 1865.
David Sanborn, Co. K, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
Joseph W. Bishop, Co. B, 18th Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864; disch. June 10, 1865.
Daniel A. Webster, Co. B, 18th Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864; died March 27, 1865.
Warren D. Lovering, Co. E, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
Orrin West, Co. F, 2d Regt. U. S. S. S.; trans. to 6th Regt. March 22, 1864; absent, sick; no disch. furnished.
Hiram P. Beede, Co. E, 2d Regt. U. S. S. S.; enl. Sept. 9, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to 5th Regt. Jan. 30, 1865; absent, June 28, 1865; no disch. furnished.
Joseph Toland, U. S. C. T.; enl. April 6, 1865; date disch. unknown.
John H. Carr, Jr., date disch. unknown.
James Mager, date disch. unknown.
James Carroll, date disch. unknown.
Robert Baker, date disch. unknown.
George Merrill, date disch. unknown.
Samuel Wilson, date disch. unknown.
Thomas Fowler, enl. Aug. 26, 1864; date disch. unknown.
George W. Wiggin, enl. Aug. 26, 1864; date disch. unknown.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ROBERT S. FRENCH.

Robert S. French was born March 21, 1801, in the town of Danville, N. H. He is the son of Jonathan French, of that town, who was one of the most prominent men of his community. He was a man of strong religious proclivities, and an earnest, faithful Christian. He possessed the confidence of his fellow-townsmen to a remarkable degree, and did a great deal of probate and justice business, was a representative to the Legislature three years, and held various other offices. He was an eminently pious, earnest, honest man (see French history, in another part of this volume). When Robert S. was twenty years of age he went to reside with an aunt in Chester, and after his father's death, in 1828, he made Chester his home, remaining with his aunt until her death. While living in Chester he was elected selectman two years. In 1835 he came to Fremont, and in November of that year he married Sarah, daughter of Abel and Abagail (Wood) Kimball, of that town. She was born in May, 1805, and died Oct. 6, 1875. She was a devoted wife, a kind, affectionate mother, and a generous, constant friend. She had learned early in life what it is to battle with the world. Her father died when she was but sixteen years of age, leaving her and her widowed mother alone. The cares of the farm devolved upon them entirely. They had a hard fight, but sustained themselves heroically and well.

When she and Mr. French were married he took charge of the place, and from that time to the present it has steadily and constantly been improved, beautified, and rendered more valuable. The old, tumble-down, dilapidated buildings were removed, and in their stead he has reared handsome structures,—a commodious and elegant residence, with numerous and spacious out-houses.

He has been a very successful man in business, and has surrounded himself with all the comforts and conveniences in his home which would tend to make his home-life enjoyable. He has always been Republican in politics, and a Free-Will Baptist in religion. He has twice represented his town in the Legislature, in 1856 and also in 1878, and has been selectman two years. Mr. French is a man of fine physique, and at eighty-two years of age is hale and active, and attends to more business than most young men would like to undertake. He has but one child, a daughter, Sarah E., who resides with her father. Miss French has inherited all her father's business qualities and

intellectuality. She has taught twenty-seven terms of school,—eleven in Fremont, seven in Brentwood, two in Raymond, and three in Sandown. She has always received the highest encomiums of praise from superintendents and patrons for thoroughness and success as an instructor of youth. She is a rigid disciplinarian, an earnest worker in the school-room, and an intelligent, cultivated woman; just the kind of guardian and guide to direct the young mind in the proper pathway, and encourage its progress.

DANIEL BEEDE.

Daniel Beede is descended from one Eli Beede, who emigrated from the Isle of Jersey to this country about the year 1700, being then about sixteen years of age. He married Mehitable Sleeper, and to them were born six children,—Hezekiah, Daniel, Thomas, Jonathan, Elizabeth, and ——. Jonathan was born Sept. 18, 1734. He married Anna Sleeper, born Feb. 17, 1736. They had ten children,—Ruth, born May 22, 1759; Jonathan, born Dec. 24, 1760; Naomi, born Jan. 18, 1763; Mary, born Nov. 11, 1764; Huldah, Jan. 31, 1767; Hannah, March 31, 1769; John, April 8, 1771; Moses, July 16, 1773; Abraham, June 27, 1775; Eli, Sept. 9, 1777. He married for his second wife Susannah Hoag. He was the first of his family who joined the Society of Friends, in which church he became a minister, and all his descendants since his day have been birthright members of this society. He died June 14, 1825. Eli, his son, married Ruth Peaslee, Oct. 22, 1800. They had four children,—Jonathan, born Jan. 4, 1802; Daniel, born March 28, 1804; Eli, born Aug. 1, 1806; and Mary, born May 18, 1808. He was a farmer, and held various town offices. He died in the prime of life, March 5, 1822. Mrs. Beede, his wife, died Nov. 13, 1842. Of their children, Jonathan is living now in Iowa. He married Ezubah Leishure, May 18, 1842. Eli is living in South Hampton, N. H. He married Miriam Huntington, Oct. 2, 1834. Their children are Ruth Ann, born Dec. 4, 1835; Phebe, Feb. 12, 1838; Lindley M., Feb. 5, 1840; Mary Ellen, Jan. 18, 1843. Mrs. Beede died July, 1845. He married for his second wife a sister of the first, Elizabeth Huntington, born April 20, 1822. They were married Aug. 24, 1846. Thir children are Anna M., born March 4, 1848; Almira B., Nov. 15, 1850; Daniel S., Jan. 31, 1852; Charles E., Jan. 5, 1854; John J., Sept. 10, 1856; Lillie H., July 18, 1863.

Daniel Beede received a common-school education, supplemented by an attendance of six months at Y. M. B. School, Society of Friends, Providence, R. I. He made remarkable progress in his studies, particularly in the science of mathematics. He married, Oct. 9, 1834, Ann Elizabeth, daughter of John Folsom, of Epping (see Folsom history in this volume). They had two children,—Susan L., born June 12, 1836, and George F., born Jan. 5, 1838. Susan married Andrew Philbrick, of Danville, June 4, 1868. Mrs. Beede died Dec. 30, 1846, and Mr. Beede has never married again. He has been a minister in his church between twenty and thirty years, and has traveled quite extensively both in the United States and Canada. He has been clerk or assistant clerk of society meeting for more than fifty years. His grandfather, his father, himself, and his son have each been selectmen of their town. He has been superintendent of school committee twenty years, was a member of Constitutional Convention of 1850, and has held various other offices and positions of trust. In politics he has always been Whig and Republican. He bears in his face the stamp of honor, truthfulness, and integrity, and through the course of a long and active life has so deported himself as to make friends of all with whom he came in contact; and now that his days draw near their close, can look back without regret, and review his career without remorse.

George F. Beede, his son, was married May 20, 1863, to Ruth P., daughter of John and Sarah Nichols, of Winslow, Me. She was born April 3, 1839. Their children are William B., born Aug. 3, 1864; Annie E., July 16, 1866; Louis A., May 20, 1868; George E., June 24, 1870; Mary Alice, Oct. 14, 1874; Augustine, March 27, 1876; Charles C., June 9, 1877; Abbie S., Jan. 15, 1880. He attended the Friends' school at Providence three winters, and one term at Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro', Me. By occupation he is a farmer, and also deals in lumber. He has been representative to Legislature two years, superintendent of schools ten years, selectman nine years, and chairman of the board eight years; is also justice of peace and land surveyor. He lives on the land owned by the original Eli Beede, and settled by Jonathan about 1760.

JOHN WHITTIER.

John Whittier, son of Aaron and Lydia (Worthen) Whittier, was born in Raymond, Rockingham Co., N. H., Aug. 12, 1818. Being reared a farmer's son, he had only such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools of his town, which at that early day were rather meagre. He made the best use possible, however, of such facilities as were presented, and succeeded in obtaining a fair education. At about eighteen or twenty years of age he learned carpentering and followed this trade until the death of his brother, who had remained at home with his father, called him back to the old homestead to take charge of the affairs there. He married, Sept. 12, 1849, Mary A. Lovering, born Aug. 31, 1825. She was the daughter of Daniel and Ruth (Atwood) Lovering. Mr. Lovering was a native of Raymond, and Mrs. Lovering of Hampstead, her father being James Atwood, who resided on the old Atwood homestead, and was a descendant of one of the earliest pioneers of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Whittier were married at Epping and came immediately to Fremont to re-

DANIEL BEEDE.

John Whittier

Horatio Beede

Horatio Beede was the son of Phineas and Miriam (Taylor) Beede, of Fremont. He was one of a family of five children,—Horatio, born Dec. 18, 1797, Sally, Mary, Phineas, and William T. Sally married Samuel Smith; she is now a widow, living in Bristol. Mary married David Robinson, is also a widow, and resides in Lawrence, Mass. Phineas Beede, Sr., was a prominent and worthy member of his town. He was a Federalist and Whig in politics, and in religious faith a Methodist. He died Jan. 7, 1863. His father was a sergeant in the Revolutionary war, and was descended from Eli Beede, who emigrated to this country from Jersey Isles about 1650. (See Beede history elsewhere in this volume.)

Horatio was reared a farmer and received only such education as was to be obtained at the common schools of that day. His life was chiefly spent in agricultural pursuits, with the exception of about seven years spent in Boston when a young man, during which time he never lost a day from his employment except when he came home to visit his parents. At the expiration of this period he came back to Fremont, and purchased the farm upon which he resided to the time of his death, and which his son, Phineas B., now owns. He married, April 12, 1824, Hannah Fellows, of Danville. She was born June 11, 1799. Their children were Hiram P., born Feb. 26, 1827; Mary M., born May 13, 1829; Phineas B., born Sept. 16, 1831; and Sarah J., born Oct. 18, 1840. Hiram P. lives now in Chalk Mound, Kan. He was a volunteer in Co. E, First New Hampshire Volunteer Sharpshooters, and was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks. Mary M. married Smith Rowell, and resides in Sandown; Sarah J. married Geo. W. Bassett, and lives in Fremont. Mr. Beede was a captain of militia. He was selectman of his town, and also a representative to the Legislature. In religious belief he was a Universalist. He was a remarkably liberal-minded man, of broad views and sound judgment, of sterling integrity of character, firmness, and decision; independent in thought and action. A man who acted from principle, and acted fearlessly. Mrs. Beede died Jan. 27, 1862. Mr. Beede married for his second wife Mrs. Susan E. Tilton. (See history of French family in this volume.) He died Feb. 16, 1878. Phineas B. married, Oct. 29, 1856, Ann R., daughter of James and Affa (Atwood) Leavitt. They have but one child, Charles Ellsworth, born May 10, 1861. He is on the old homestead with his parents.

side, where, on small capital, Mr. Whittier established himself as a shoe-box manufacturer and a dealer in lumber. From a small beginning he, by dint of untiring energy, fair dealing, and a far-seeing business policy, succeeded in rapidly building up a large and lucrative business, and soon became one of the most successful men of the town. He dealt considerably in real estate, and through the course of a pushing, active, successful business career he built up and maintained a reputation for honesty, sincerity, candor, and fair dealing which it is the lot of few men to obtain. He was one of the few men against whom the voice of envy and malice seemed to be hushed. He died April 14, 1873, leaving one child,—Hattie A. As soon as the estate was settled up, Mrs. Whittier, with her daughter, removed to Manchester, N. H., where she now resides. She has a pleasant, beautiful home, and by her amiability and kindness of heart has won a large circle of friends.

CHAPTER XLI.

GREENLAND.

Geographical—Topographical—Petition for Privileges—Petition for a Township—Documentary History—Petition of Inhabitants of "Breakfast Hill"—Other Petitions—Taverns—War of the Revolution—Action of the Towns—Town Stock of Ammunition—Hiring Soldiers—Annexation to Massachusetts.

THE town of Greenland lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Great Bay and the town of Newington; on the east by Portsmouth and Rye; on the south by North Hampton and Stratham; and on the west by Stratham. The surface of the town is rolling and its soil fertile.

Documentary History.—The parish of Greenland was incorporated in 1703, and two years later, 1705, the inhabitants petitioned for liberty to have "a minister and school-master among themselves. The following is a copy of the petition:

Petition of the inhabitants of Greenland for Priciledges—1705.

To His Excellency Joseph Dudley Esq.—Govern^r and Comander in Chiefe in and over his Majesties province of New Hampshire and Vice Admiral of the same—

The humble Petition of John Johnson Abraham Lewis and Samuell Weeks on behalfe of themselves and the Inhabitants of Greenland, belonging to the Town of Portsmouth.

Humbly Sheweth

That there are about three hundred & Twenty persons: men women and Children in Greenland who are Oblidged to come to the Bank to meeting, and the distance being five and six miles and the season of the yeare occasioning bad travelling as alsoe the danger of the Enemy makes it very difficult and Tedious to gett to the said meeting, or to send their children every day to school being not able to Table them abroad: Soe that your poor petitioners are almost deprived of publickly hearing the word of God or getting their children Educated with Reading and writing And your petitioners have desired at a publick Towne meeting to have the Liberty of a minister and schoolmaster among themselves. They paying their sallary and to be Exempted from paying to the minister and schoolmaster at the Bank. but there is noe care taken about itt by the Town who continues Silent in the matter.

May it therefore please y^r Excellency to Consider the premise, and to order as you in your prudent Judgment shall see meet relateing to the same whereby yor petitioners may obtaine the priviledge of a minister and schoolmaster among themselves as aforesaid, And they as in duty bound shall ever pray &c

JOHN JOHNSON
ABRAHAM LEWIS
SAMUEL WEEKS
5th May 1705

This Petition is referred to the Select men of Portsm^o to make answer and objections if they have any to myselfe in a months time.

J. DUDLEY.

In 1716, Ebenezer Johnson and others petitioned to be joined to the parish of Greenland, as follows:

17th January 1716.

To the Honourable George Vaughan Esq. Lt Governor of his Majesties Province of New Hampshire and the Honourable his Majesties Counsel—

The Humble petition of the Inhabitants That live on the Pattin adjacent to Greenland who are on this side of the line which was formerly Run between Portsmouth and Exeter begining att Walls Crick & running to Hampton bounds—Humbly Sheweth

That we the subscribers would humbly pray that we may be joined to Greenland Parrish because we there commonly attend the worship of God, which is abundantly more convenient for us than any other place of publick worship and have diverse of us been helpe full in building an house to worship God In there att s^d Parrish.

We Likewise the Inhabitants of Greenland being a poor & small Parrish Humbly pray your honors to Grant that all the Inhabitants which are within the afore s^d line from Walls crick to Hampton bounds May be added to us—We therefore humbly crave your Honours Grant of these our request & yoor petitioners as In Duty bound shall pray &c.

EBENEZER JOHNSON
JOHN CATE — Assessors
JAMES BERREY
Nathanell Wright
Richard White
Jud. Allen
Samuell Folsom
Mikel Hicks
Joseph Hill
Walter Philbrick
John Eveny
Isaac Foss
Jonathan Weeks
Th^o Letherbe.

Petition for Certain Privileges.—In 1720 Greenland had so increased in population and importance that the inhabitants petitioned the Governor and Council for privilege to choose a constable, and one of three members to represent them in the General Assembly. This petition is dated March 18, 1720–21, and is as follows:

Petition to be Freed.

Province of New Hamp^r } To ye Honble John Wentworth Esq Ltt, Govern^r and Comandr-in Chief for ye time being, & to ye Honble ye Council of his Majesty^s Province afores^d.

The petition Jam^s Johnson, Saml Weeks & Josh Weeks of Greenland in behalfe of s^d Parrish—Humb^l Sheweth—

That on ye 15th Instant att a Parrish meeting Law fully conven'd we your Petition^rs were elect^d a comitte to address your Hon^rs & this Honble Board in behalfe of our s^d Parrish for some further liberty^s & Privilede to be granted in & amongst ourselves for y^t ye Petition^rs have now only ye liberty of Raising money on ye Inhabitants there for ye support of ye ministry schoole & poor w^thin ye District; & ye Province Tax being Raised by the Selectmen & assessors of Portsm^o who living Remote canot posibly be apprized of ye perticular Capacity of ye several Inhabitants there—Whereby ye Tax is many times very unequal— Wherefore your Petitioners Humb^l Pray, y^t your Honours in your Great Wisdom will see cause to order y^t we may be dismissed from ye Bank from having any tax laid on us there; & y^t we may be freed from ye charge and Trouble of attending ye Publick Town meetings there & y^t a Comittee be By your Hon^rs

chosen to Proportion Greenland in ye Province Rates & yt ye same may be Raisd in Equal Proportion by our own assessors & yt Mr Treasurer be Directd to issue forth his Precept to our Parrish for yt End & yt we may choose a constabl amongst our selves to collect ye assessments yt are from time to time made & yt we may be allowd ye Privilidge of choosing one assembly man in our Parrish to Represent us in Genll Assemly we paying him out of the Parrish stock which Grantd yr Petitionrs shal as in Duty bound ever pray &c.

James Johnson
Samll Weeks
Josh. Weeks.

.18, Mar. 1720–1

March 21st at a Council—

Psent ye Lt Govr Wentworth, Saml Penhallow Esq. Richd Wibird, Colle Walton Esq. Thos Wastbrook, Esq. George Jaffrey—

The above Petition Read, and Granted and Ordered that a com'ittee upon Oath take an account of ye Rateable Estate of ye District of Greenland by wch ye Proportion of the Prov. Tax, is to be Settled who are to make Return to this board, that the Treasurers warrant be made out accordingly.

Petition of Greenland for a Township.

To His Excellency Samuel Shute Esqr Capt Genll & Com'andr in Cheif & Over His Majtys Prov. of New Hampsr and to the Honble the Council of sd Province—

The Humble Petition of Saml Weeks James Johnston & Mathias Haines of Greenland Parish in the Town of Portsmo in ye Prov. of New Hampsr afores for themselves & in behalf of sd Parish, Humbly Sheweth.

That yor Petitioners are a district of Portsmo and always have been accounted Part of sd Portsmouth, and have paid Rates in sd Town accordingly, and but very Lately have been made a Separate Parrish, and the Town of Portsmo afores having obtained a grant of yor Excellency & Honrs for a Township.

Yor Petitioners Humbly pray that yor Excellency & Honrs would be pleased to Ordr that yor Petitioners, as they all along have paid their part of the charges & help to support the warrs against the enemy as inhabitants of Portsmo afores That they may now Reap the benefit of the aforesaid Grant of Land in proportion wth their neighbours—the other inhabitants of sd Portsmouth or that yor Petitioners may have an Equivalent of Land adjoyning to the afores Grant, Granted unto us.

And yor Petitioners as in Duty bound will ever Pray :

Samll Weeks,
James Johnston,
Matthias Haines.

Portsmo May 10th 1722.

Petition of inhabitants of Breakfast Hill.[1]

To the honble John Wentworth Esq. Liut Governr & Commander in Chief in and over his Majties Province of Newhampshire to ye honble the Council & house of representatives Conven'd in Genll Assembly.

The humble Request of us the Subscribers inhabitants about Breakfast hill & owners of Land neare Greenland meeting house, humbly Desires, That whereas we are soe neare said meeting house & have paid our part towards the maintenance of ye Ministry there Evr since it hath been built, Yt for the future wee may be by act of Government set of towards payment of the ministry to yt place It being most convenient for us by many miles—& your Petitioners shall ever pray &c.

May 25th 1725

his mark	
Thomas O bery	James Whidden
Jon his O mark, bleak	James Johnson
Isaac his 2 mark, foos	R. Wibird
James fooler desires to pay to Greenland & *Sande-bech* be a parish of themselves.	John Wheden

Petition for extension of boundary lines.

Province of New Hampr } To the honble John Wentworth Esq. Liut Govonr & Commander in Chief in and over his Majties Province of New Hampshire and to the honble the Council & house of Representatives Conven'd in Genll Assembly for sd Province.

The humble Petition of Capt Samuell Weeks, Capt Joshua Weeks & Mr John Cate.

In the behalfe of the Poore parrish of Greenland as they are Impowered by said parrish to represent the same with the select men of Greenland.

humbly Sheweth.

That whereas by a vote formerly of the Town of Portsmouth (of which the said Greenland is a part) It was voted that Greenland Bounds should be on the South side of Packers farm (which supose is now Doctor Marches) and Whereas by a Vote of the Genll Assembly 28th July 1714, Its said that Greenland bounds to Packers Bridge and thence to Joshua Haineses Mr Cates & Edwd Ayerses farm, The Same is verry Ambiguous Whether these are included or Excluded and alsoe Mr. Edward Ayers at that time had two farms Southwest of sd Packers or Marches farm—& it is not mention'd which—And Whereas Capt Langdon & the comittee that made the last return: run the line from said Marches farm to Edward Ayres Southwesterly farm, Exclusive of said Farm; which line comes to Northward of Berry Brook in the Rhoad to Sandy Beech, which is not above a mile from Greenland Meeting house, and Excludes fifteen families that live about Breakfast hill from ye sd Parrish of Greenland that used to pay there towards maintenance of the ministry & lyes most convenient for them to come there, The loss of so many families is verry Great & Grievious to your verry poore petitioners:

Therefore your humble Petitioners Humbly prayes (That considering your said parrish of Greenland consists chiefly in verry poore Inhabitants) and Containes a verry small Quantity of Ground; Great Part of said Parrish being not three Quarters of a mile Deep & In the Deepest or Widest place verry little above a mile—That they containe a small Compass of Grond & no probability of Increasing themselves—humbly prayes your consideration & order that theire line betwixt them and Portsmouth may Extend Due south from Marches farm to ye farm Mr Edward Ayers Bought of the Admr of Richard Jose Esq Deceas'd and thence South East to New Castle line which line will take in the fifteen families afore sd and suppose the line formerly Intended—But if it should seem meet to your honrs to take these fifteene families from said Parrish it would occasion theire Breaking up not being able of themselves that remaine to support the charges of the Ministry with the other contingents on them.

All the Comittees that Ever made any returne relating to a Divissionale line being all of Portsmouth they made it as much in theire favor as possible by all Strain'd construction—Therefore if your honrs se not meet to Grant us the line Desier'd, That then yr honrs will appoint a Comittee of som other Towns (wholly Indifferent) to make and settle a line as they shall see convenient, accordin to Portsmouth Town Voate, in 1705 and in Greater Certainty than hath as yet been Don. And your Petitioners as in Duty Bound shall ever pray &c.

May 19th 1725.

John Cate
Joshua Weeks
Ebenezer Johnson
Mathias Haines
Samll Weeks

May ye 26th 1725.

In the House of Representatives

read, and ordered that the Select men of Portsmo be serv'd with a copy of the petition and they to notifie the town of Portsmouth, To Appeare the second day of the setting of the next Genll Assembly to show cause (if any they can) why the Prayer of the Petition may not be granted.

James Jeffry, Clr. Assm

In counl Eodm die.

Read and concurred

Richd Waldron

Petition relating to tax warrant.

Province of New Hampr } To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq. Captain General Governor and Commander in Chief in & over his Majestys Province of New Hampshire, The Honble his Majesties Councill and House of Representatives in General Assembly Convened—Jan. 12th 1763.

Humbly Shews—James Bracket & Simon Dearborn both of Greenland in said Province yeomen and two of the selectmen of said Greenland for the year 1762 the Maj. part for themselves & in behalf of the Inhabitants of said Greenland that the selectmen of said Greenland for said year Raised a Tax on the said inhabitants and gave a list thereof to Joseph Pickerin Constable of said Greenland for said year with a warrant, and the hands of the Majour part of the said selectmen, in consequence thereof the said constable hath made distress on sundry of the said Inhabitants of said Greenland who refused to pay their Re-

[1] So called from the circumstance that a party of Indians in 1696, after an early attack on inhabitants of Portsmouth, and the slaughter of fourteen persons, hastily retreated, and stopped on the declivity of a hill (now in Greenland) and took breakfast. Ever since it has retained the name of Breakfast Hill.

spective Taxes and for which sundry actions are brot against him to the Inferior court to be held in March next, and on examining the warrant aforesaid, it appears that the Selectmen have neglected to seal the same, which is thought necessary by Law, and if so will greatly hurt said Inhabitants, for altho most of them may not dispute it, yet there are many that do & so pay no Tax this year, Besides bringing a great charge on the said Inhabitants for the suits allready commenced & others that may be, wherefore the Petitioners as aforesaid Humbly pray the advisement of this Honble Court on the Premises—and that you will be pleased to pass such Order thereon as to make the said Warrant good & Valid The want of seals notwithstanding or grant such other Relief thereon as to you shall seem meet. And your petitioners as aforesaid shall as in duty bound ever pray.

JAMES BRACKETT, SIMEON DEARBORN } Selectmen of Greenland

Province of New Hampsr } In the house of Representatives Jany 19, 1763. This petition being Read

Voted That they be heard thereon on fryday next, & that they Cause the sundry persons who prosecuted the constable for Illegally making Distraint to be notified thereof that they may be present if they see cause.

A. Clarkson clerk.

In council Eodm Die.
Read & concurr'd,
T. Atkinson Jr Secry.

Province of New Hamps } In the House of Representatives Jany 21, 1763

The party being heard on the within Petition— Voted & Resolved that the Warrant Referr'd unto in the within Petition is a good & Lawfull Warrant, the want of seals notwithstanding, and also resolved that all the warrants given by any selectmen or assessors singly or conJunctly within this Province for the Collecting of any Rates or Taxes for the year 1762 shall be Looked upon and accounted legal and Valid the want of seal or Seals notwithstanding

H. Sherburne Speaker.

In Council Jany 22d 1763

Read & concurr'd with this addition (viz), That if the Plaintiffs mentioned in the within Petition, shall withdraw their suits & not prosecute them, that in that case no complaint be Receiv'd for cost in such actions from the constable or other Defendant in any of the actions aforesaid

T. Atkinson, Junr Secry.

Province of New Hampr } In the house of Representatives Jany 25th 1763.
Read and Concurred.

H. Sherburne Speaker.
Consented to B. WENTWORTH.

Petition for representation in the General Assembly.

To his Excellency Jonathan Belcher Esq. Capt. Genll and Commander in cheif in and over his Majties Province of New Hampshire, the honble the council & house of Representatives conven'd in Genll Assembly.

The humble Petition of Capt Joshua Weeks Ebenezr Johnson & Matthias Haines, Select men for the parrish of Greenland in sd Province In behalfe of the said Parrish, most humbly Sheweth—

That the Parrish of Greenland for severall years past since they have been set of from Portsmouth have not had the Bennefit of having a voat in makeing choice of any person to sit in the Genll Assembly, and therefore are humbly of opinion that they are much Grieved in not having any person to represent them in Genll Assembly nor any Vote in the choice of any other:

Therefor yer humble Petitioners most humbly prays For themselves and in Behalfe of said parrish of Greenland That your excellencie & honrs &c will as in yr wisdom you shall see meet to make such order act or Law so that your Petitioners may have the liberty of other Towns or precincts to have the choice of some one of their Freeholders to Represent them in the Genll Assembly & your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray

JOSHUA WEEKS
EBENEZER JOHNSON
MATTHIAS HAINES

May the 10th 1732.
In the house of Representatives.
Voted, that the prayer of the Petition be answered and that his Excellencie be desired to Issue out a precept for an assembly man to appeare at the next sessions in the fall—

James Jeffry, Clr. Assm

May the 12th 1732.
In council May 13, 1732
Read & Concurred
R Waldron, Sec'y
I assent to the foregoing vote, May 15, 1732.

J. BELCHER

Portsmouth votes relating to Greenland.

Att a Genll Town meeting held in Portsmo ye 4th June, 1705:

Where as ye Town of Portsmo payes £100 p Annum for ye support of their minister in sd Town— Att the Request of ye inhabitants of Greenland part of sd Town considering ye Distance of Ground ye number of persons & ye Danger of passing to Public worship,

Voted, That ye inhabitants of Greenland be paid out of the Town stock their proportion of sd £100 During ye Maintenance of an able Minister amongst them and no longer & ye sd Proportion be yearly, Proportiond by the selectmen for time being ye Bounds of Greenland to be on ye south side of coll Packers farme.

Pr Samll Keais, Town clerk.

True Coppy out of ye third Book of Records for Portsmo: foll. 12:
p Josh. Peirce,
Town cler.

15 Mar. 1719–20

Att a Genll Town meeting in Portsmo ye 8th April, 1706,

1706. Voted, That ye Inhabitants of Greenland in this Town being freed from paying yr proportion of Rates for ye Ministrye fix'd att Straberry Bank in consideration of their maintaining a minister amongst themselves ye sd Inhabitants of Greenland having procured yt they may have 150 acres of land out of ye comons lying & being att Greenland: Bounded to ye Sow west End of ye Great Swamp & ye sd 150 acres to be taken out or Deductd from wt may fall to ye share of sd inhabitants of Greenland of sd comons whenever there shall be a Division of all ye Towns comons ye sd 150 acres to be laid out by ye Lott layers where it may be most convenient for ye ministry & school for ye use of that part of ye Town.

Samll Keais, Town Cler.

True coppy from ye 3d Book of Record for Portsmo foll: 13th
Josh: Peirce, Town Cler.

15th Mar. 1719–20.

And That the Parish of Greenland be bounded upon the Great Bay by the farm of ye widow Jackson, Joshua Peirce, & Israel March; & so to Packers bridge, and thence to Joshua Hainses, M Cates & Edwd Ayras's farm and from thence southwesterly to Hampton bounds; and that these Present Inhabitants with the lands and estates they live upon & whosoever shall live upon them hereafter or build & Inhabit within the limitts aforesaid, shall pay their Parish Taxes to Greenland.

The Above is an Extract out of ye Council book pass'd by the Genll Assembly ye 28th of July, 1714.

Attest.

Richd Waldron, Cler. con.

Taverns.—At a town-meeting held Nov. 11, 1771, it was voted that three taverns could not be kept "on the parade, so called." It seems in the early days the people exercised a care over the "taverns" and tavern-keepers, for at the same meeting it was voted that Mr. John Folsom should not keep a tavern, and then a petition be presented to the court "that he may not be licensed to keep a tavern, and if he now is licensed, that said license be abrogated and rendered null and void."

War of the Revolution.—The first vote on the old town-book concerning the Revolutionary struggle is under date July 12, 1774, when it was voted that Clement March and William Weeks be appointed delegates to attend the Provincial Congress to be held at Exeter for the choice of delegates to the

Continental Congress. Thus was Greenland early awake to the importance of the then impending struggle.

Jan. 9, 1775, the town voted to approve "of the measures agreed upon by the Continental Congress," and also voted "that John Haven, William Weeks, James Brackett, Clement March, and Greenleaf Clark be a committee to carry such measures into execution."

April 21, 1775, it was voted "to send to the aid and assistance of our Brethren of the Massachusetts Bay in their defence against the ministerial troops."

"*Voted*, That twelve men be immediately enlisted and sent for the above purpose."

"*Voted*, That said men be allowed two shillings lawful money per day each, and be found necessary provisions during this continuance in said service."

"*Voted*, That Captain Nathan Johnson enlist said men."

Town Stock of Ammunition.—May 1, 1775, it was voted to procure ten fire-arms and a barrel of powder.

July 17th, a committee was appointed to ascertain the number of persons not provided with guns.

Hiring Soldiers.—It appears that the recruiting officer was abroad in the land during the Revolutionary struggle, as well as during the late war of the Rebellion, for under date April 2, 1777, the town

"*Voted*, That Mr. James Brackett and Lieut. David Simpson be a committee to go to Durham to endeavor to hire soldiers to serve for this town in the Continental service."

It was also "*voted*, to pay the expense that the officers of the militia were at in treating the soldiers to encourage them to enlist on Tuesday, April the 3d, and Wednesday, April the 3d."

It was also "*voted*, to pay a bounty of $20 to those who should enlist for three years, or during the present war with Great Britain."

Annexation to Massachusetts.—The following is a list of those in Greenland who, in 1739, petitioned to be annexed to Massachusetts: Samll. Weeks, Joshua Weeks, Benjn. Macres, Samll. Chapman, Pennel Chapman, Ebenr. Johnson, Matthias Harris, Lewis Harris, James Johnson, Samll. Davis, John Weeks, Jr., Ebenr. Johnson, Jr., Samuel Weeks, Jr., Joseph Hill, John Johnson, George Kennison, Joseph Melon, Joseph Weeks, Samll. King, Joshua Macres, Robert Bryon, Jr., Jona. Dockum, Jr., Jno. Dockum, Robert Bryon, Jno. Watson, Tucker Cate, Jno. Rawlins, Wm. Sympson, Samll. Bryon, Jno. Lang, Jedediah Weeks, David Dearborn, Jno. Weeks, Walter Weeks, Matthias Weeks, Benja. Kennison, Jona. Weeks, James Cate, Enoch Clark, Bracket Johnson, Samll. Hiex, Henry Clark, Elias Philbrook, Beja. Philbrook, Joseph Grant, Jona. Weeks, Henry Clark, Jr., John Johnson, Elisha Bryon, Nathl. Huggin, Danll. Aldin, Jr., Nathan Johnson, Jr., Joseph Nelson, Jr., Leonard Weeks, and Wm. Walles.

CHAPTER XLII.

GREENLAND.—(*Continued.*)

Civil History—Incorporation of the Town—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Ecclesiastical—Congregational Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Junkins Council, American Legion of Honor—Winnicut Lodge, No. 92, F. and A. M.—Brackett Academy—Representatives—Military Record.

Civil History.—The town of Greenland was incorporated in 1703. The first record of which we have any knowledge is under date March 14, 1749, as follows:

"Att a legall meeting of the Inhabitants of the Parish of Greenland held at the meeting-house on March 13, 1748–49,

"*Voted*, Clement March, Esq., moderator; Walter Weeks, clerk.

"*Voted*, Daniel Lunt, Ebenezer Johnson, Walter Weeks, selectmen.

"*Voted*, William Rains, Jr., Nathan Marston, assessors.

"*Voted*, Samll. Hains, Jr., constable.

"*Voted*, Clem^{tt} March, Esq., Enoch Clark, viewers.

"*Voted*, Joseph Clark, Francis Berry, tythingmen.

"*Voted*, Joseph Maloon, W. Jinkins, survs. of highways.

"*Voted*, Nat^{ll} Grow, B. Kenniston, hog constables.

"*Voted*, Will. Berry, Joseph Hains, to take account of the heads and stock.

"*Voted*, Henry Clark, Jr., John Watson, fence-viewers.

"*Voted*, Clem^{tt} March, Esq., Danl. Lunt, Tho. Packer, Esq., a committee to settle the account of the parish with the selectmen for the years 1744, 1745.

"*Voted*, Ja. Nud, John Johnson, to settle the value of the lands in the parish."

Enoch Clark, Walter Weeks, and Ebenezer Johnson were selectmen in 1750.

Conspicuous among the votes at the early town-meetings were those relating to the ministry. Nearly the entire business transacted by the town was in relation to regulating the minister's salary, collecting his rate, etc.

The Congregational Church[1] in Greenland was organized in July, 1706, consisting of twenty-nine members, whose names are as follows: William Philbrick, John Cate, Ebenezer Johnson, Joshua Haines, Samuel Foss, Richard White, Joshua Weeks, Samuel Weeks, Hannah Lewis, Elinor Johnson, Mary Philbrook, Margaret Johnson, Judith Cate, Comfort Weeks, Mary Whidden, Ellis Haines, Prudence Philbrook, Martha Philbrook, Elinor Berry, Elizabeth Berry, Hannah Brick, Susannah Foss, Mary Foss, Abigail Burnham, Dorothy Crockett, Sarah Babbe, Sarah Kenstone, James Sherburne, —— Sherburne.

Pastors.—Rev. William Allen was ordained July 15, 1707. Died Sept. 8, 1760, aged eighty-four years.

Rev. Samuel MacClintock was ordained as colleague with Mr. Allen, Nov. 3, 1756. Died April 27, 1804, aged seventy-two.

Rev. James Armstrong Neal was ordained May 22, 1805. Died July 18, 1808, aged thirty-four.

Rev. Ephraim Abbott was ordained Oct. 27, 1813. Dismissed Oct. 28, 1828.

Rev. Samuel Wallace Clark was ordained Aug. 5, 1829. Died Aug. 17, 1847, aged fifty-two.

[1] Contributed by Rev. Edward Robie, D.D.

Rev. Edwin Holt was installed March 8, 1848. Dismissed Jan. 7, 1851.

Rev. Edward Robie was ordained Feb. 25, 1852, and is the present pastor.

The present church edifice was built in 1756, was remodeled in 1834, and renovated again in 1881. It is the second church edifice occupied by the society.

The present officers are Rev. Edward Robie, pastor; Joseph A. Holmes and John Porter Weeks, deacons.

George Brackett, Esq., who died June 23, 1825, aged eighty-eight, gave in trust to the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge five thousand dollars, on condition that that society pay two hundred dollars annually to the pastor of the Congregational Church in Greenland.

Mr. Brackett was very desirous of doing good with his property. He founded the academy in Greenland which bears his name. He gave two thousand six hundred dollars to the academy in Hampton, also considerable sums to other charitable objects. The gift of five thousand dollars to the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was made six or seven years before his death.

Francis March, who died in New York in 1858, aged seventy-one, a native of Greenland, left by will a legacy of five thousand dollars to the Congregational Church and Society for the support of their minister.

Rev. Samuel MacClintock.—A worthy patriot during the Revolution was Rev. Samuel MacClintock, D.D., pastor of the Congregational Church. He was the son of William MacClintock, who lived at Medford, Mass., where Samuel was born May 1, 1732. He graduated at Princeton in 1751. He settled in the ministry at Greenland in 1756, where he had supplied the desk for the aged Mr. Allen. He was of warm temperament, and encouraged enlistments in the army destined for the overthrow of the French power in America. That his practice might tally with his preaching, he volunteered as chaplain for Col. Goffee's regiment. He continued with his regiment until after the fall of Montreal and its return to Crown Point, which place he left September 22d and returned home, accompanied by Moses Ham, Samuel Sleeper, and Henry Hill as a guard. In the war of the Revolution he warmly espoused the patriot cause, went into active service, officiated as chaplain, "in turn with other clergymen in the province," for the New Hampshire troops in the vicinity of Boston in 1775, and was the regularly appointed chaplain of Stark's regiment of 1775, and Cilley's of 1776, the former ever speaking of him with pleasure as "my *chaplain*." Dr. MacClintock died April 27, 1804, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Methodist Church.[1]—The first Methodist sermon preached in Greenland was in August, 1808, by Rev. George Pickering.

In July, 1808, he organized a church, consisting of forty members, among whom were the following persons, the only names preserved in the history of the organization: Samuel Hatch, Sr., and his wife, Polly Hatch, Samuel Hatch, Jr., William Simpson and his wife Abigail, Abigail Packer, Thomas Chapman and Sally, his wife, Joseph Clark and Comfort, his wife, Isaiah Berry and Elizabeth, his wife, Mary Marston, Olive Snell, and Elizabeth Gookin.

The pastors of the church from its organization to the present, with the year of the appointment of each and not the time of service, are as follows: 1809, George Pickering; 1810, John Brodhead; 1811, Orlando Hinds; 1812, Lewis Bates; 1813, Jonathan Cheney; 1814, William Hinman; 1815, Martin Ruter; 1816, Caleb Dustin; 1817, A. Metcalf (a local preacher who supplied the church until 1835); 1835, Russell H. Spaulding; 1836, J. H. Patterson; 1837, Samuel Prescott; 1838, E. D. Trickey; 1840, A. H. Worthing; 1841, John Smith; 1842, Matthew Newhall; 1844, Richard Newhall; 1845, James Adams; 1847, Franklin Furber; 1849, Benjamin R. Hoyt; 1851, Silas Green; 1853, James Thurston; 1855, Lorenzo Draper; 1856, N. L. Chase; 1858, J. W. Guernsey; 1860, Charles Young; 1861, Eleazer Smith; 1863, George S. Barnes; 1865, Nelson Green; 1867, A. C. Manson; 1869, George N. Bryant; 1871, Fred. D. Chandler; 1873, Hugh Montgomery; 1875, N. M. D. Granger; 1877, George W. Ruland; 1880, W. E. Bennett; 1882, W. H. Jones.

The first church edifice was erected in 1815. Previous to this worship was held in private houses. In November, 1836, the church edifice was destroyed by fire. The present edifice was erected the following year, 1837. It was quite thoroughly remodeled in 1872. The present membership of the church is one hundred and twenty-five.

Junkins Council, American Legion of Honor, No. 45,[2] was organized Oct. 31, 1879, with nineteen charter members, viz.: William O. Junkins, Frank P. Philbrick, Fred. S. Smith, E. Bloomer Jewell, Herbert C. Taft, George L. Wentworth, Daniel Keefe, Nathaniel P. Ordway, George G. White, Joseph S. Holmes, Crosby R. Edmunds, Nathaniel Wiggin, John W. Hobbs, Carmi A. Norton, Nathaniel M. Gookin, Levi Barker. Present membership, forty-two.

The council was named in honor of its organizer, Dr. William O. Junkins. Average age of members, thirty-five years. Number of assessments the past year, ten. Amount of one assessment, $44.37. Amount of insurance represented, $75,500. Average of one assessment, $1.05. Amount paid the benefit fund, $606.71.

Past Commanders, William O. Junkins, Herbert C. Taft, N. P. Ordway, C. M. de Rochemont.

No deaths have occurred in the council at Green-

[1] Contributed by Rev. W. E. Bennett.

[2] By William O. Junkins, M.D.

land since its organization. Its members are insured from $500 to $5000, and pay according to age and amount insured. The cost for insuring a member during the last year has been $5.20 on $1000 at thirty-four years of age.

The officers for 1882 are as follows: C., William S. Bennett; V. C., Jeremiah C. Shaw; Orator, Nathaniel M. Gookin; Sec., Frank P. Philbrick; Col., Ernest Holmes; Treas., Nathaniel P. Ordway; Med. Exam., William O. Junkins; Chap., Fredmah S. Smith; G., Mary J. de Rochemont; W., George C. White; S., Arthur H. Durgin.

Winnicut Lodge, No. 92, A. F. and A. M.,[1] was instituted May 16, 1877. Charter members were Herbert C. Taft, Edgar S. Taft, William O. Junkins, William H. L. Brackett, John H. Brackett, Nathaniel P. Ordway, Carmi A. Norton, Lorenzo D. Duntley, Frank M. Holmes.

The lodge is named after the river Winnicut, which flows through the town. Past Masters, Herbert C. Taft, Edgar S. Taft, William O. Junkins. Present membership, twenty-four. The lodge is not only free from debt, but has a fund invested. The lodge-room is small but well furnished. Junkins Council, A. L. H., hold their meetings in the Masonic Hall.

Brackett Academy[2] was incorporated by act of the Legislature of New Hampshire, A.D. 1824. Its title-name was derived from its principal benefactor, George Brackett, Esq., whose family were among the earliest settlers on that beautiful and fertile tract of land in the town of Greenland bordering the south-eastern shore of the Great Bay, and known in the vicinity as the "Bay-side."

The sum of two thousand dollars was granted by Mr. Brackett to the trustees named in the act of incorporation, for the purpose of founding a literary institution for the higher education of the youth of the community in which he and his ancestors lived. Additional funds to the amount of about two thousand dollars appear to have been contributed by others, citizens of the town and friends of popular education.

The first meeting of the board of trustees was holden Aug. 11, 1826. It consisted of Rev. Ephraim Abbot (afterwards principal), Rev. Huntington Porter, Nathan Parker, Stephen Pickering, and J. W. March. In the mean time, between the date of the act of incorporation and the first meeting, funds had been procured, material and labor contributed by the citizens, to erect quite an imposing edifice, according to the standard of architecture of those earlier days.

The preamble of the constitution drafted by the Rev. Ephraim Abbot, a learned and progressive Congregational minister of the town, is a model of excellent English, as well as a concise and expressive statement of the value and importance of a good education to every community. It reads as follows:

"A serious consideration of the great design of the Parent of the universe in the creation of man, and of the improvements in knowledge and virtue of which the human mind is capable, and a full conviction that youth is the important period, on the improvement or neglect of which depend consequences of the highest moment, both to individuals and to the community, have determined me to appropriate, in the following conveyance, a part of the substance wherewith God has blessed me to the purpose of laying the foundation of an *Academy* for the instruction of youth, not only in English and Latin grammar, arithmetic, and the sciences, but more *especially to teach them the great end and real business of life.*"

The first principal was Rev. Ephraim Abbot, a Congregational clergyman, settled over the church at Greenland. It is recorded of him that he worked on the building, then being erected, with fore-plane and hewing-axe.

He was also the first president of the board of trustees. He resigned in 1829, both as principal and trustee. Rev. Huntington Porter was the second president of the board, from 1829 to 1840, and Joseph Hale second principal of the academy. The funds contributed being exhausted, as appears by the record in 1830–31, the building was subsequently leased, free of rent, to any competent teacher who applied to the trustees with testimonials as to his fitness. From 1840 to 1876 ex-Governor Ichabod Goodwin was the acting president of the board of trustees. He was succeeded in 1876 by Charles W. Pickering, of Greenland, who is now the acting president. For five years past the academy has been in operation under the instruction of a competent principal, but the old charter has been so far modified by the Legislature that the town has control under lease from the trustees of the academy building for all purposes, public and literary. This change was made in 1876, in order to induce the town to appropriate a liberal sum of money to remodel and refurnish the building, which was accordingly done. The building now contains one of the most commodious and richly-furnished school-rooms in the State. It is supplied with a valuable library of books of reference in all departments of science and literature, together with a cabinet of minerals and natural history. The last graduating class numbered twelve. The course of study embraces Latin and French, sciences, and English literature.

REPRESENTATIVES.

S. Robinson, 1807.	Edward Holmes, 1853.
James Whidden, 1810–15.	James Hill, 1854–55.
Ebenezer Johnson, 1813–20.	Charles W. Hatch, 1856–57.
William Pickering, 1816–17.	George W. Davis, 1858.
Isaiah Bery, 1818–19.	J. F. Adams, 1860.
John Avery, 1821–22.	R. W. Weeks, 1861.
Joseph Weeks, 1824–26.	George Weeks, 1862.
Stephen Pickering, 1827–28.	W. L. Brackett, 1863.
Alfred Metcalf, 1829–30.	J. G. C. Weeks, 1864–65.
John K. Hatch, 1831–33.	E. P. Packer, 1867–68.
T. A. Burley, 1834–36.	Albert Blaisdell, 1869.
J. W. March, 1837–39.	C. W. Pickering, 1870–72.
Thomas J. Berry, 1840–41.	J. P. Tilton, 1873.
John Foss, 1842–43.	No representative, 1874.
Thomas Brackett, 1844–45.	Nathan Berry, 1875.
J. P. Packer, 1846–47.	Nathan Berry, 1876.
Ralph Hall, 1848–49.	Edwin A. Peterson, 1877.
J. G. Pickering, 1850–51.	Edwin A. Peterson, 1878.
T. A. Burleigh, 1852.	John Hatch, 1879–82.

[1] By William O. Junkins, M.D.

[2] By Charles W. Pickering.

Charles W. Slocum

Military Record.—Greenland during the late Rebellion furnished thirty-eight men for the service, and the bounties paid amounted to $24,184. The following is a list of their names, as far as we have been able to secure them:

Jeremiah Mahoney, Peter Barry, James Berry, Pierpont Hammond, John Herrington, Isaiah Bagley, John W. Pickering, John P. Weeks, John A. Tucker, Rufus Simpson, Augustus L. Clark, Ebenezer W. Smith, Joseph Sanborn, Joseph A. Young, James Welch, Ephraim Pickering, Thomas H. Brown, Jacob Davis, Charles T. Farrell, Edward Burleigh, William H. Mix, Solomon Gray, Albert Durgin, Arthur T. Ball, J. O. Keefe, John Gofy, Robert C. Pierce, Ephraim Packer, Lincol Roak, Charles Burleigh, George Ham, John Sherburn, Horatio Littlefield.

The following died in the service:

John W. Pickering, Joseph Sanborn, Jacob Davis, Jeremiah Mahoney, Peter Browman, John Freeland. There may have been others, but the records show no additional names.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES W. HATCH.

Charles W. Hatch was born in the town of Greenland, Oct. 24, 1820. At twenty-seven years of age he married, Feb. 6, 1848, Mary Christiner Hall, daughter of Rev. Ralph Hall, of Strafford. They had two daughters,—Marianna and Ruth Allen, who died in early life, greatly beloved by all. Mr. Hatch's life was passed in the town of Greenland, and by its uprightness and usefulness proved him to be a worthy and exemplary citizen. While it is not denied that, in common with all, he had his faults and failures, yet it is claimed that in him they were fewer in number and less glaring in character than in most men of his station in life. As a man, he was considerate and kind, truthful and honest. He acknowledged both in his acts and in his heart the great brotherhood of man, and whenever he found the impress of humanity he recognized the full, inalienable rights bestowed by God on all the race. The genuine essence of humanity was in his soul, and he was possessed of feelings that could be touched by others' woes, and would respond to their claims for sympathy and aid. Implacability and revenge had no home in his heart. With charity towards all and enmity towards none, he had no foe to whom he would intentionally do harm; but such were his generous impulses, such the moderation of his wrath, that if one must needs fall into the power of his enemy, he might well wish that enemy were he. Nothing of hauteur or self-importance tainted his life or marred his intercourse with his fellows, and he claimed only to be a man with men, yet in that consciousness of true manhood that scorned to be an underling. He claimed to be a man in that higher sense which spurned the duplicity and chicanery of the unprincipled, and sordidness and supineness of the pretentious and the selfish. He was a simple, honest brother in the great family circle of man. As a citizen his ideas were progressive and liberal rather than radical or prodigal. In both his judgment and action he was found on the right side, with opinions of his own, but ready to give place to the opinions of others if they gave promise of subserving the interests of a greater number. In matters of public improvement he occupied the golden mean, not bound by the chains of self-interest on the one hand, nor dazzled with visions of local superiority on the other. By his townsmen he was honored with all the preferment within the range of their suffrages, and acquitted himself honorably in them all; and the citizens of his district showed their appreciation of his merit by placing him in the Senate of the State.

In all these positions he never betrayed the trust reposed in him, nor performed an act which might cause a flush of shame upon the cheek of purest truth and honesty. In his departure the community lost a candid, upright citizen, and his native town a well-wisher to all its vital interests. As a friend, he was true, constant, and affectionate. He was not a demonstrative man, whose friendship is like the shallow noisy stream, but his friends always found the fountains of his love copiously but quietly flowing. His friendship was calm and deliberate, rather than spontaneous and gushing; so, while it burned not with so fierce a flame it excelled in continuance and equability. The siren song of fortune, which allures so many to wander from the scenes of childhood and the family haunts, had no power to fascinate him or cause him to break from the ties of kinship and friendship. He wished not that strangers should perform the last deeds of kindness for him or for his most cherished ones. He was not of that cast of mind that gained outside of his family circle very ardent attachments, but very general esteem and respect. His friendship was of that quiet, unobtrusive kind that must be sought after, rather than offer itself to every passer-by. Consequently it was in his own immediate circle of home influences and affections that he was to be seen to best advantage. As a son, he was respectful and dutiful; as a husband, forbearing, affectionate, and thoughtful; as a father, indulgent and mild, but faithful; as a brother, cordial, appreciative and kind; so that the loss sustained by his decease, while it is felt deeply in the town, and more deeply in the church of which he was a worthy member, falls most afflictively upon the dear ones who best know his worth. He joined the church in 1840, when about twenty years of age, and for thirty years cheerfully bore his share of the labors and anxieties of the church as well as of its financial burdens. In the counsels of the church he stood deservedly high for his good sense and sound judgment. He held and properly performed the duties of every office of the church below the ministry. He served many years as superintendent of the Sunday-school and steward, both of which offices he held at the time of his decease. He had also served as class-leader and trustee.

SAMUEL A. HATCH.

Samuel A. Hatch, son of Samuel and Nancy (Wiggin) Hatch, was born in the town of Greenland, N. H., Sept. 1, 1826. The ancestors of the subject of our sketch came from England and settled somewhere in New England. One of his descendants was Samuel Hatch (grandfather of the above Samuel), who was a poor boy, and spent his youth with an uncle Knight, in Newington, N. H.; removed to Greenland in an early day, and kept what was familiarly known as "Hatch's Hotel." He died June 7, 1843, aged eighty-four years. His wife died Sept. 16, 1843, aged eighty-two. They had children, one of whom was Samuel, born about 1790, married Nancy Wiggin, and to them were born five children, viz.: Elizabeth, deceased; Charles W., deceased, whose portrait and biography may be seen in another part of this work; Sarah A., Samuel A., and Harriet J., all of whom were born in the town of Greenland. Mr. Hatch was a Democrat and Free-Soiler in politics. He held the office of selectman for several years, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died Dec. 1, 1851, aged sixty-one, and his wife died Jan. 17, 1867.

Samuel A. Hatch was educated in the common schools of his town. As his father was a farmer, he was reared in all the practical details of farm life, which he has successfully followed. In politics he is a Republican. He has held the more important offices of his town, in all of which he has proved himself both competent and worthy. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been twice married,—first to Lucy H., youngest daughter of Rev. John F. Adams, whose steel portrait and biography are in this work. They were married June 26, 1856, and to them were born four children, viz.: Ida M., John William, Charlotte A., and George A. Mrs. Hatch died June 6, 1875. She was an earnest worker and member of the Methodist Church, and a lady universally respected wherever known. Mr. Hatch married for his second wife, March 7, 1877, Mrs. Harriet B. Little, widow of Silas Little, of Newbury, Mass. She was a daughter of Nathan Molton, of Hampton Falls, N. H. She died Aug. 21, 1877.

JOHN L. BRACKETT.

The subject of this sketch was born in Greenland, N. H., April 19, 1811, and was the third and youngest son of Thomas Brackett, who was the son of George Brackett, the founder of Brackett Academy of Greenland.

Tilling the soil has been the occupation of the Bracketts for several generations, and by their industry and frugality have been always rated among the most important farmers of their native town, and have ever been ready to contribute to any worthy object that would promote the growth or prosperity of Greenland. John L. is the fourth John Brackett, and now owns the estate granted by the king to his forefathers, who have handed it down from generation to generation. He married Ellen A. Smith, daughter of S. P. Smith, of Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 13, 1836. Of this union there were born two children, a son and a daughter,—Anna D., who married Rev. J. W. Garland, of Canada, and Simeon S., who married Abby, daughter of Charles C. Barrell, of York, Me. He is an honored member of the Congregational Church, to which he is much attached. In politics he is Republican, but being of a retiring disposition has never sought or accepted office. Quiet and unassuming, he has always held the friendship and esteem of his neighbors, who love to speak of him, as well as his ancestors, in terms of praise. His grandfather died 1825, at the ripe age of eighty-eight years. His father died 1851, aged seventy-eight years.

REV. JOHN F. ADAMS.

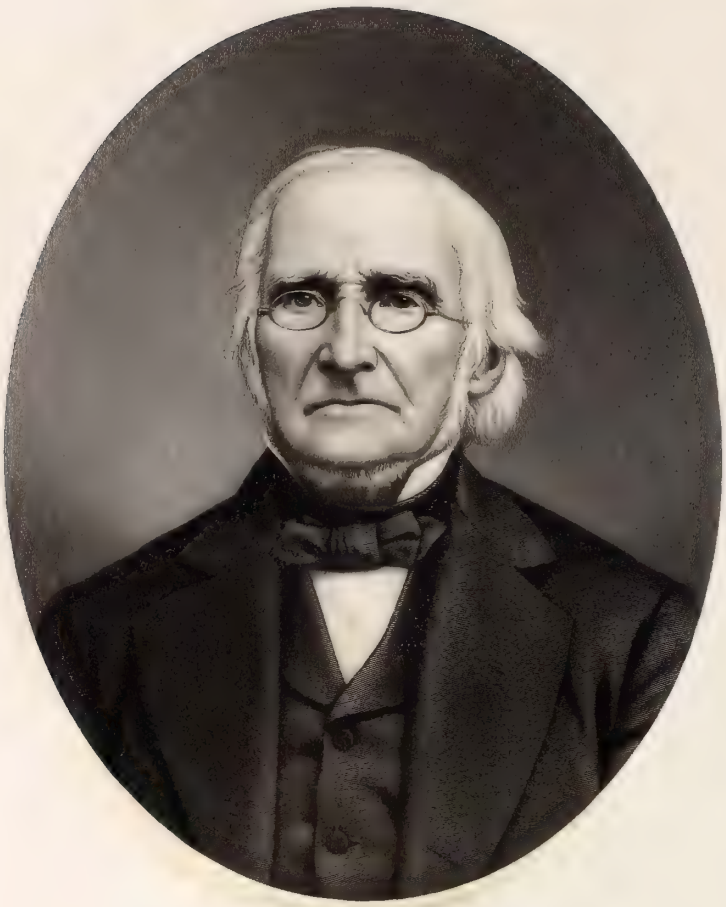
Rev. John F. Adams, a son of John Adams, an officer in the Revolution, was born in Stratham, N. H., May 23, 1790. He joined the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1812, which Conference at that time embraced all the Methodist Episcopal Churches of New England. His appointments for the first three years of his ministry were circuits in the back settlements of Maine, and were full of the peculiar hardships incident to the war with Great Britain then being waged.

His earliest preaching-places were chiefly in poor, dark houses and in barns. His salary for the first year was only thirty-two dollars, mostly in articles of clothing. Like the majority of the Methodist preachers of those days, he was furnished with saddle-bags, rode over his large circuits on horseback, and studied principally the Bible, Methodist hymn-book, and discipline. His saddle-bags were filled with books, which he would read when he could and then sell to the people.

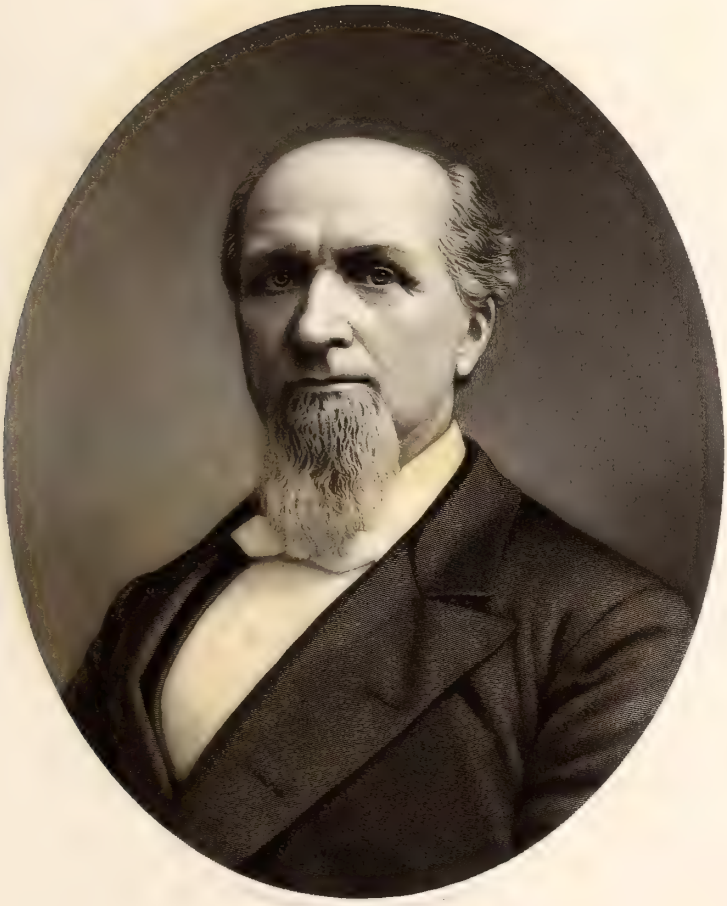
His appointments were as follows: 1812, Durham Circuit, Maine; 1813, Livermore Circuit, Maine; 1814, Bethel Circuit, Maine; 1815, asked and obtained a location for two years; 1817, he again joined the traveling connection, and for two successive years was stationed at Salisbury, Mass.; 1819–20, Rochester, N. H.; 1821–22, Barre Circuit, Vermont; 1823–24, Lyndon Circuit, Vermont; 1825–26, Lynn Common, Mass.; 1827–30, presiding elder of the New Hampshire District; 1831, appointed to Great Falls; 1832, Lyndon, Vt.; 1833–34, St. Johnsbury Circuit, Vermont; 1835–38, solicitor of funds for Newbury, Vt., Conference Seminary; 1839, stationed at Bromfield Street, Boston; 1840–43, presiding elder of Dover District, New Hampshire Conference; 1844, stationed at Hampton, N. H.; 1845, Durham, N. H.; 1846, Auburn, N. H.

At the Conference of 1847 he asked for and was

Samuel A Hatch



J. F. Adams



J. A. M. Chapman

John L. Brackett

ranted a superannuated relation, in which relation e continued until, at the ripe age of ninety-one ears, he died at his home in Greenland, N. H., June 1, 1881.

He was twice married,—first to Mary Lane, Feb. 24, 815, with whom he lived happily for fifty-one years, r until her death, March 1, 1866. Six children were orn to them, of whom only two survived the father.

His second marriage, July 25, 1867, was to Sarah V., daughter of Capt. Charles and Elizabeth Treadell, formerly of Portsmouth, a lady in every way orthy of the man, who made his home happy, and on the highest esteem of all his friends.

The entire life of Mr. Adams was quite eventful, nd he has left on record many narrow escapes from eath and severe injuries. He was an intimate friend f Bishop Hedding, and was four times elected a delgate of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was several times elected representative, first y his native town, and later from the town of Greenand, where he resided from 1852 until his death. fter his retirement from the active work of the minstry he devoted much time to horticulture and agriulture, in which he took great delight, and from hich he realized a reasonable pecuniary profit. As preacher, Mr. Adams was pleasing and instructive, nd although his educational advantages were meagre, e attained to high rank among his brethren in the inistry. One who knew him well says of him,—

"A strong vein of good sense was wont to pervade is pulpit ministrations. His voice, never boisterous r strained, was, however, invariably grateful and leasant to the ear. His preaching was not the torm-wind, sweeping resistlessly athwart the landcape, nor was it the rushing of swollen floods, bearng everything away on their rapid tide; it was rather he gentle breeze, coming with its balmy influence to gladden and refresh us, or the calm waters flowing vith gentle current through pleasant fields and unny pasture-lands."

REV. JOHN A. M. CHAPMAN, D.D.

Rev. John Alfred Metcalf Chapman, D.D., now 1882) pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, was born in Greenland, N. H., Aug. 21, 1829. His parents were Nathaniel and Martha Meserve Chapman. His brothers and sisters are Sarah J., wife of Nathan Berry; Joseph W.; Nathaniel; Martha J., wife of Eli Waterhouse; and Lucy R. Dr. Chapman is a lineal descendant of Edward Chapman, who came from England in 1642, and settled in Ipswich, Mass., the line of descent being through Samuel, Samuel, Pennel, Samuel, and Nathaniel.

He inherited a good constitution, which was developed and hardened by the stern duties and plain living of a farmer's boy. He planted the first seeds of a liberal education in the common school, and at the academy at Hampton, N. H., and being an apt, as well as a diligent, scholar, he was always ranked among the foremost in his class. In these early days he acquired a taste for reading by appropriating the contents of every readable book in the neighborhood, thus laying the foundation for the broad culture of his ripened manhood.

Ambitious to acquire an education, with the spirit of a true New England boy, he determined to help himself by helping others, and in the autumn of his sixteenth year tramped over into the State of Maine and secured a school, which he taught successfully, returning home in the spring with his winter's wages, and the more valuable acquisition, increased self-reliance. From this time to the close of his college course he supported himself by working on the farm and teaching school, thus securing his education by his unaided exertions.

In August, 1844, at the age of fifteen, he made a public profession of religion, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church the same month in his native town. Impressed from the first with the conviction that he was called to the gospel ministry, he still shrunk from the vast responsibility which it involved, and sought for some legitimate avenue of escape. In the spring of 1848 he went to Ohio for the purpose of teaching and studying, with the intention of making the law his life profession. He looked for employment as a teacher in the vicinity of Cleveland, Akron, and Worcester, but not succeeding he journeyed towards Cincinnati. To add to his discouragement he found much sickness in the State, and that dreaded scourge, the Asiatic cholera, had made its appearance. Change of climate, diet, anxiety and disappointment, with loss of sleep, resulted in serious illness, and as he left the cars at Cincinnati and stepped upon the platform, valise in hand, the shadow of death seemed settling upon him. Alone in a strange city, almost penniless, too sick to think or act intelligently, he was thus accosted by a gentleman in friendly tones: "Young man, you seem to be a stranger here, and you are sick. Come with me, or you will be in the Potter's Field in twenty-four hours, and your mother will never know what has become of you." He complied instinctively, and, stepping into a carriage, was driven to the Galt House, amid the rumbling of the death-carts as they bore their dead burdens away to burial. His benefactor was Dr. Shepherd, a bachelor physician of considerable wealth and distinction, who took him to his own room, tended him through a severe attack of cholera with a physician's skill and the tenderness of a father, and kept him for three weeks without charge, and then assisted him in securing a school near Xenia.

This good Samaritan "builded better than he knew." He could not explain what impelled him to go to the depot that morning and fix his attention upon the young stranger, nor did he live long enough

to know that his kindly act had saved to the Christian pulpit one of its brightest lights.

Our young hero remained but a few weeks in Ohio, as his broken health compelled him to return to his native hills. As his health returned he began anew his struggle for an education, which was finally completed at Waterville College, Maine, and at the Biblical Institute in Concord, N. H. He left the latter institution in the fall of 1853, having been licensed to preach in the previous year. He joined the Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1854, at its session in Edgartown, Mass., and received his first appointment at North Fair Haven in the same State.

On the 15th of October, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma J. G. Knox, daughter of Nehemiah Knox, Esq., of Pembroke, N. H., and sister of Col. Thomas W. Knox, the distinguished writer and traveler. In his marriage he found indeed a helpmeet for him through all the vicissitudes of his itinerant life. Their surviving children are Mattie Ethol, born March 28, 1866, and Alfred Knight, born June 5, 1868.

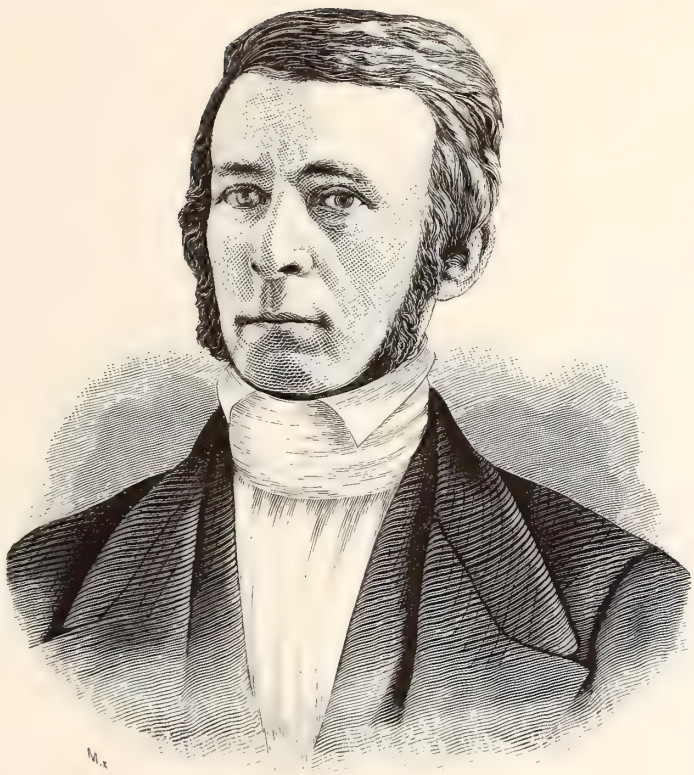
After remaining a year at his first appointment he was stationed at Millville, Mass., and the year following at New Bedford, where he preached with great success for two years. He then spent a year in Taunton, and the two following in Providence, R. I., and was then stationed at Fall River, Mass., where for two years he labored with extraordinary success, great numbers being converted and added to the church. After these exhausting labors he took a much needed rest of a few months, but a vacancy occurring in Hanover Street Church, Boston, he was induced to become the pastor of that church, and the same year, 1863, was transferred to the New England Conference. The following spring he was regularly appointed there, where he remained two years longer, the constitutional term having been extended to three years by the General Conference of 1864. In 1866 he was appointed to the pastorate of the Tremont Street Church, and after three years of successful labor went to Grace Church, in Temple Street, and in 1871 was transferred to the New York East Conference and stationed at St. John's Church, Brooklyn. His eight years in Boston had been a period of toil and triumph seldom paralleled. His power in the pulpit and on the platform was universally acknowledged. His services were sought for in every direction. The war of the Rebellion enlisted all his power of sympathy and eloquence. He was chaplain of the State Legislature, and his physical endurance was the only limit of his victorious zeal.

It was with great reluctance that his Boston friends gave him up to New York. But his health seemed to demand the change, and, after three years of successful work in St. John's Church, he was stationed at St. Paul's Church, New York, only to be returned, at their earnest request, when his term closed at the latter place. But before the second year of his second term at St. John's had closed he was obliged to ask for a period of rest, which his intense study and unremitting toil demanded. He retired to his old home in Greenland, N. H., and in 1879 traveled extensively in Europe with his family. He returned with invigorated health, and in 1880, at the unanimous invitation of the church, was reappointed to the pastorate of St. Paul's, New York. Dr. Chapman received the degree of Master of Arts from his Alma Mater, and in 187– the Wesleyan University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

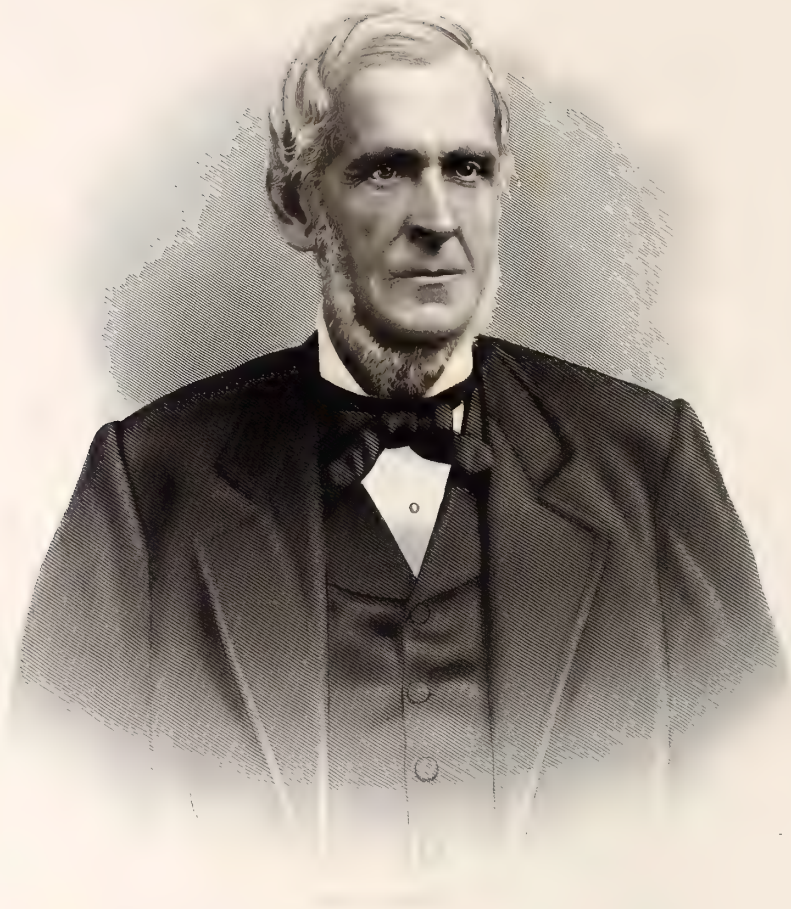
Dr. Chapman's success has not been the result of a happy accident nor the wise triumph of genius, but is the legitimate fruit of a laudable ambition and a "genius for hard work." When his education was "finished," as common parlance has it, he regarded himself as having merely finished his preparatory studies, and has ever since been a student. Believing that the profession of the Christian ministry is the very highest to which man can be called, his motto has ever been "This one thing I do," and no temptation to secular occupations and no call to honorable official place have ever moved him from his purpose to give himself entirely to the regular work of the ministry. With superior natural endowments of mind and body, and a heart alive to the needs of humanity, such ambition, devotion, and industry could have but one result. He has never had to seek for place, but is frequently embarrassed by the numerous calls from the best churches in the denomination to which he belongs. His sermons are models,—brief and logical, concise almost to severity, and yet ornate and eloquent,—so that the artist is gratified and the stern logician seldom finds a word that he can call superfluous. With such rare qualifications for the work of his profession, it is not surprising that men well qualified to judge should pronounce him, for all in all, without a superior in the pulpit of Methodism, or even of Protestantism.

REV. EDWIN HOLT.

Rev. Edwin Holt was born in New London, Conn., April 17, 1805. When he was about three years old his parents removed to New York City, where he spent his early years, and entered Columbia College in October, 1818, at the age of thirteen and a half; he graduated in August, 1821, and in September of the same year commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. H. Stevens, one of the most eminent physicians of the city, and had nearly completed his medical course when he experienced religion, and joined Dr. Spring's church in April, 1823, and was soon induced, by the advice of his pastor and his own convictions of duty, to turn his attention to theology. He entered Auburn Theological Seminary in 1824, and was licensed to preach in October, 1826, and was



Edwin Holt



Geo. M. Davis

George Mucks

ordained pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Westfield, N. J., in November, 1827.

On the 24th of July, 1828, he was married to Miss Emily Titcomb, of Newburyport, Mass.

After several other changes he accepted the call of the North Congregational Church, in Portsmouth, N. H., where he labored for nearly seven years, and was blessed of God with one of the most powerful revivals of religion that church has ever enjoyed. After a time it became his duty to accept the call of the West Presbyterian Church, in Carmine Street, New York, where, after four years of faithful labor, his health again failed, and he was dismissed from his people April 2, 1846. He was unable to preach for a year or two, but such was his love for his chosen work that as soon as he found his voice returning he accepted the call of the Congregational Church in Greenland; but soon—his health becoming feeble, and finding the climate too severe—leaving Greenland, he settled over the Second Church, in Madison, Ind. Here he soon found himself unable to continue his labors in the ministry, and, leaving his people, removed to Evansville, Ind., where he was ever ready to assist his brethren as his strength admitted.

His last sermon was preached in the old church at Evansville, with more than his usual impressive earnestness. Immediately after service he was seized with a severe attack of Asiatic cholera, which finally terminated in his old complaint of the throat, and after an illness of two weeks, which he bore with great patience, he expired on Sabbath morning, July 2, 1854, in his forty-ninth year.

In the words of one of his devoted friends, "he brought to his profession a well-trained intellect and a devoted heart." His ministry extended over a period of twenty-eight years. The great head of the church owned his labors in several powerful revivals of religion.

His remains rest in the cemetery of Evansville, beside those of his oldest son, whom he laid in the grave with the deepest sorrow just eight months before his own death.

GEORGE WEEKS.

George Weeks was born and lived at the Bay Side, Greenland, N. H., where his brother, J. Clement Weeks, resides. He married Caroline, daughter of Maj. John Avery, of Greenland, Dec. 24, 1856. He died Aug. 2, 1869.

He was a good citizen, holding various offices in the town, representing it in the Legislature at the time of the Rebellion, where, by his influence and vote, he did all in his power to sustain the government. Few men have passed through life with a higher character for usefulness, integrity, and fidelity in all the relations of public and private life.

Weeks is a Devonshire name. It has been variously written, as Wick, Wyke, Week, Weekes, and Weeks, etc. An old record says, "The Weeks family in England did not spring from obscurity," and describes their coat of arms.

Leonard Weeks, the emigrant, came to Portsmouth previous to 1660, located in Greenland, and married Mary, daughter of Deacon Samuel Haines, of Portsmouth. He was an influential man, holding positions of responsibility and trust in the colony. He is spoken of as "one of the men who stood rather for Massachusetts than the crown, as in Mass. Col. Rec. iv., pt. 2, 270." His name became a prominent one in all public movements of the time. A descendant of one of his daughters was Capt. Tobias Lear, who resided in Gen. Washington's family as his private secretary, married a niece of his, and after the general's death was appointed ambassador to some part of Europe. A descendant of another daughter was Governor John Langdon, of Portsmouth.

Joshua Weeks, a descendant of the emigrant, was the first of the name to make his residence at that part of the town called the Bay Side. To this branch of the family Mr. George Weeks, the subject of this sketch, belonged. He married in 1690 Comfort Hubbard, of Boston, whose father was the ancestor of Thomas Hubbard, treasurer of Harvard College twenty-one years, until his death, when he was succeeded in that office by John Hancock. His portrait by Copley hangs on the walls there, with the portraits of other benefactors of the college.

Maj. William Weeks, son of Joshua, married Eleanor March, daughter of Dr. Clement March, Sr., of Greenland, March 10, 1748. He was one of the leading men in town, a large landholder at the Bay Side, and did much to advance the best interests of the town. In his family Dr. Belknapp, the historian, for a time resided as private instructor to his children. Afterwards the daughters were sent to school in Boston. Two sons graduated at Harvard and one of his sons was in the Revolutionary army, holding the rank of major.

John, a son of Maj. William, and father of George Weeks, also lived at the Bay Side. He was deacon of the Congregational Church many years. Benevolence, soundness of judgment and intellect, a strong interest in the cause of education, and of whatever would promote the best interests of the town were among his many good traits. He married Mary Coffin, a descendant of the emigrant, Tristram Coffin, and also of Hon. Nath. Weare, father of Meshec Weare, who, with the title of "President," was the first Governor of the State, holding various important offices in the public service forty-five years.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.

George W. Davis was born in Greenland, N. H., Sept. 17, 1806, and is the son of Amos Davis, who was born in Amesbury, Mass., Dec. 4, 1761, and settled in Stratham, N. H., when a young man. He

was for nine years in the employ of Judge Wingate of that place, but from there moved to Greenland, N. H., where he died in 1848, at the age of eighty-seven years. He was a farmer and married Olive Veasey, daughter of Simeon Veasey, of Stratham, N. H. To them were born nine children, two dying in childhood, and seven grew to man and womanhood, but at this time (1882) George W. is the only surviving member of this large family.

He served his town as selectman, and in many ways became identified with the growth and prosperity of Greenland. He was an attendant upon and a supporter of the Methodist Church, of which his wife was a member. She died in 1848, aged eighty-one years. This family was of English origin, their ancestors being among the early settlers of Massachusetts.

George W. Davis received a common-school and academic education, and taught school several terms. His life's work has been that of a farmer, and for a number of years he has spent his winters in Florida, where he is engaged in the cultivation of an orange grove. In politics he is a Republican, and as such represented his town in the Legislature of 1857. He has been several times selectman, and held various other offices of trust in the interests of Greenland.

He married, June 26, 1850, Catherine M., daughter of William and Julia (English) Henry, of Balston, N. Y. Mrs. Davis was born April 23, 1814. Of this union there was born but one child, a son, George H. Davis, who died in 1865, aged nine years.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis are attendants upon the Congregational Church, of which Mrs. Davis is a member, and he a liberal supporter.

WILLIAM WEEKS.

Leonard Weeks came from England in company with two brothers previous to 1660. One of the brothers settled at Falmouth, now Portland, Me., one in Rhode Island, and Leonard in Greenland, N. H., where the brick house now stands. He had four sons—John, Samuel, Jonathan, and Joshua—and three daughters,—Mary, Margaret, and Sarah. Joshua settled at Bay Side. His son William (1st) was born in 1723, and married Eleanor Marsh in 1748, by whom he had nine sons and seven daughters.

William (2d) was born April 23, 1755. He was twice married,—first to Nabby Rogers, Oct. 5, 1780, and to them were born two children,—William and George. His wife died Dec. 8, 1783, aged twenty-three years. His second wife was Sarah Cotton Weeks, by whom he had twelve children.

William (3d), son of William (2d) and Nabby (Rogers) Weeks, was born Aug. 21, 1781. He married, May 26, 1835, Louisa Porter, daughter of Rev. Huntington Porter, of Rye, N. H. They had five children,—Ann Louisa, born March 22, 1836; Ellen Maria, born Jan. 23, 1838; Sarah Porter, born Oct. 27, 1839; George William, born Sept. 8, 1841, married Sarah L. Robinson, of Exeter, May 26, 1878. They had a son born May 1, 1880, named William.

John P. Weeks, born Jan. 24, 1844, married Ellen R. Hatch, April 26, 1870. She died Jan. 3, 1874. He married for his second wife Laura A. Foss, Sept. 26, 1876. They have two children,—Mabel Porter, born July 11, 1878, and Carrie F., born March 26, 1881.

William Weeks was a representative man of Greenland, filling all the more important offices of his town. He and his estimable wife were worthy members of the Congregational Church in Greenland for many years, and he was one of its most active deacons. He was closely identified with the Sunday-school interest of his church, and for many years was an acceptable superintendent of the same. He died Feb. 20, 1864. From the pen of a personal friend we quote the following:

"Seldom has the Christian profession shone with a brighter and more steady light than it did in the life of this excellent man. Humble and retiring, he was nevertheless efficient and influential. He was distinguished by a sincerity and kindness of heart which won for him the respect and love of all who knew him. His temper and daily walk betokened 'an Israelite indeed in whom is no guile.' The church of which he was long a good and faithful officer and servant, and the community in whose welfare he felt a tender interest, will ever cherish his memory as that of one whose life was eminently valuable and useful, and whose example will still remain for their imitation and encouragement.

CAPT. G. T. BALL.[1]

George T. Ball was of English ancestry, three brothers having come from England, and settled, one in New Hampshire, one in Virginia, and one in the far West. He is the son of Samuel S. and Mary (Muchmore) Ball, born in the seaport town of Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 27, 1809. He is one of a family of eight children, the names of several of whom are not unknown in some of our larger cities.

Mr. Ball's early educational advantages were somewhat limited, yet possessing a penetrating mind he acquired much information by reading and observation. He commenced his struggle with Dame Fortune at a very early age. When about fifteen or sixteen years of age the intense desire that he had always felt for a life on the "rolling deep" overcame all obstacles, and he shipped in the capacity of a cabin-boy under Capt. Howe. After one or two voyages he commenced the study of navigation with Mr. William Harris, of his native place. Later he sailed as the employé of Messrs. Coues & Goodwin, in the South American trade; of Messrs. Rice, Sise & Sims, in the European trade; Mr. Eben Wheelwright, in trade with St. Domingo, and others. Mr. Ball fol-

[1] By M. Effie Furber.

William Weeks

Geo. T. Ball

Nathan Berry

Edwin A. Pickering

lowed the sea for about twenty years, during ten of which he stood in the position of captain. At no time in his sea-life did he suffer from ill health or shipwreck, although several times he was fortunate enough to be able to effectively assist others in the latter plight. In April, 1844, the Philadelphia and Liverpool packet, "William and James Brown," became crushed in the ice off the coast of Newfoundland and sank, carrying down thirty-seven persons; with much exertion the remaining twenty-six were saved from an icy grave. Capt. Ball cherishes with much care the beautiful souvenir (engraved with the date, latitude, and longitude of the disaster) presented him by the rescued passengers. When about thirty-seven years of age he retired from the sea and purchased a farm, containing about one hundred acres, in the town of Greenland. Twenty years later he retired from active life and settled where he now resides, at Greenland Parade. Capt. Ball has been twice married, his first wife being Laurinda Mason, daughter of Samuel Mason, of Rye. They had four children, of whom the only surviving one, Arthur P., now resides in California. His second wife was Sarah A. Furber, of Newington, still living.

Capt. and Mrs. Ball are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and able supporters of the cause. Capt. Ball is a Republican in politics, but has preferred to accept no positions of trust. Much of his knowledge of life was obtained from contact with foreign nations, having crossed the ocean many times, and visited many places of interest on our own continent and mingled with many races; he has acquired a good understanding of various dialects of foreign countries. He is now (1882) seventy-two years of age, and still active, hale, and hearty.

NATHAN BERRY.

Nathan Berry is of English origin, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Berry, who was born Feb. 27, 1731, and Abigail Berry, born Nov. 23, 1734. They settled on the farm now (1882) owned by Nathan Berry, in the town of Greenland, N. H. There were ten children born to them. Isaiah Berry was their fourth son, born April 6, 1761, and married Bethsheba Shaw, and to them were born ten children, the fourth being Levi, born March 26, 1792, and married Patience Marsden, of Portsmouth, about 1815. To them were born four children, to wit: Abigail, Martha, Olive, and Francis A. (deceased).

Isaiah Berry was a representative to the State Legislature, and was a representative man of his day, taking a lively interest in matters of state as well as in the educational and industrial affairs of his native town.

Levi Berry was a captain in the State militia and served in the war of 1812. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was thoroughly identified with the growth and prosperity of Greenland. They journeyed down the path of life together, living to a good old age. He died in December, 1867, aged seventy-four years and eight months; she lived to the age of sixty-eight years.

Nathan Berry was born in Greenland, N. H., Oct. 23, 1818; received a common-school and academic education; was elected by the Democratic party a member of the State Legislature in 1875–76. He is a successful farmer, and one of the largest milk producers in the town. He married Sallie J., daughter of Nathaniel Chapman, of Greenland, March 4, 1841, who was born Dec. 27, 1818, and to them was born one son, George W. Berry, May 8, 1844, who married Annie M. L. S. De Rochemont, and to them were born five children,—Alice M., Martha C., Albert L., Edward A., and Percy D.

Nathaniel Chapman was a descendant of one Edward Chapman, of Ipswich, Mass., who settled at Windsor, Vt., as early as 1662. Nathaniel was a farmer and had seven children,—Sally J., Joseph W., Nathaniel, Martha J., Lucy R., and John A. M., D.D., who became an eminent divine, and did efficient work in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now (1882) pastor of a church in New York City.

George W., another son, died at fourteen years of age.

Nathaniel Chapman died in 1867, aged seventy-three years, ten months, and twenty-eight days. His wife, Martha Meserve, died about 1871, aged seventy-nine years.

EDWIN A. PICKERING.

Nicholas Pickering, son of Thomas Pickering, was born in the town of Newington, N. H. He was twice married, his second wife being a Langdon, of Portsmouth, and a relative of Governor Langdon. By his second wife he had four children, one of whom was Thomas, who married Martha P., daughter of Joshua Brackett, of Greenland, and to them were born six children, viz.: Edwin A., James A., Joshua B., Frank T., Martha P., deceased, and John B., all born in Newington, where their father always resided, and was a farmer by occupation. He died at forty-five years in 1825, and his wife at seventy-six nearly in 1856.

Edwin A. was born Oct. 21, 1808, and at two years of age commenced living with his maternal grandparents, Joshua Pickering and wife, in Greenland, on the same farm where he now resides, and where he has continued to live, except some three years spent with his mother at home in Newington, succeeding the death of his father. His brother, John B., commenced living with his maternal grandparents, also, at six months of age, and he has continued to reside there ever since. Their present farm was given to them by their grandparents, said farm never having been out of the Brackett name until the present time, and the present owners are relatives. Edwin A. received a common-school and academic education, and

taught several terms. His business through a long and successful life has been that of a farmer. In politics he is a Democrat, as his fathers were for generations. He has been selectman of Greenland and member of the Legislature in 1871–72, serving on several important committees. Since 1871 he has been magistrate of his town, and was at one time captain of the State militia. He is unmarried. James A. married Susan Mathes, and has three children, viz.: Frederick, Alice B., and Sarah. Joshua B. married Jane Pickering, and has two children, Deborah B. and Joshua B., Jr. Frank T. married Sophia De Witt, and has four children, viz.: Thomas, James B., Mary S., and Adelia. John B. was born March 7, 1821; married May 28, 1868, Sarah J. Hodgdon, and has two children, viz.: Edwin C. and John B.

RUFUS W. WEEKS.

The ancestors of Rufus W. Weeks on the paternal side came from England about the year 1620 and settled in Greenland, then a part of Portsmouth. His grandfather, Dr. Ichabod Weeks, born 1738, died 1807, was a practicing physician for many years in Hampton, N. H., and in Greenland. His first wife was Sarah C. Cotton, daughter of Rev. Ward Cotton, of Hampton. His second wife was Comfort Johnson, of Greenland. His third wife was Abigail March, daughter of Col. Clement March, of Greenland. By his third wife he left one son and two daughters. His son, Stephen March Weeks, married Mary Shackford Gookin, and were the parents of six children, viz.: Charles M., Stephen M., Caroline, Nathaniel Gookin, Ichabod, and Rufus W.

The subject of this biography is descended on the maternal side from Daniel Gookin, who was born in England, 1612. At the age of nine he accompanied his father, a colonist, to Virginia, and in 1664 removed to Cambridge, Mass. In 1655 he was made superintendent of Indian affairs, a position which he maintained during life. In military rank he rose to major-general. He wrote "Historical Collections of the Indians in Massachusetts down to 1674." He died in 1687. His son, Rev. Daniel Gookin, minister of the church in Cambridge, Mass., married Hannah Savage. Their son, Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, of Hampton, N. H., graduated at Harvard, 1703; ordained pastor of the church in Hampton, 1710; died 1734. His wife was Dorothy Cotton, great-granddaughter of Rev. John Cotton, who was born in 1585, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1612 vicar of St. Botolph's Church, in Boston, England, where he remained twenty years. Came to America in 1633. There he became pastor of the First Church. Their son was Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, of North Hampton, N. H., born in 1713, graduated at Harvard in 1731, ordained pastor in 1739, died in 1766; his ministry continued nearly twenty-seven years. He married Ann Fitch. Their son was Nathaniel Gookin, of Portsmouth, who married Mary Shackford. Their daughter, Mary Shackford Gookin, was the mother of the subject of this biography, who, in 1861, married E. Jenette Belknap, daughter of William Belknap, of Lisbon, N. H. They have four sons, viz., Belknap, Goldwin Ichabod, Arthur Hale, and Rufus W., Jr. He has held the various town offices, and represented the town in the Legislature.

CHAPTER XLIII.

GOSPORT.

THE town of Gosport is one of the cluster of islands known as the "Isles of Shoals," lying in the Atlantic Ocean, about twelve miles off the coast of Portsmouth, and with the exception of Appledore Island are within the jurisdiction of the State of Maine. Appledore lies within the boundaries of New Hampshire, and forms the town of Gosport, Rockingham Co.

From a very early period in the history of this section of country these islands have been known as quite famous fishing-grounds, and were settled at an early date. In 1728 the inhabitants paid sixteen pounds as their proportion of the province tax of one thousand pounds.

The Pioneer Preacher.—As early as 1650, Rev. John Brock held religious services on this island. The following story is related of him by Mather: "Mr. Brock brought the people into an agreement that, exclusive of the Lord's day, they would spend one day every month together in the worship of our Lord Jesus Christ. On a certain day, which by their agreement belonged unto the exercises of religion, the fishermen came to Mr. Brock and asked him if they might put by their meeting and go a-fishing, because they had lost many days by reason of foul weather. He, seeing that without his consent they resolved upon doing what they had asked of him, replied, 'If you will go away, I say unto you, catch fish if you can. But as for you that will tarry and worship the Lord Jesus Christ this day, I will pray unto him for you, that you may take fish till you are weary.' Thirty men went away from the meeting and five tarried. The thirty which went away, with all their skill, could catch but four fishes; the five who tarried went forth afterwards, and they took five hundred. The fishermen after this readily attended whatever meetings Mr. Brock appointed them."

Appledore and Star Islands are famous summer resorts, and not often is it the fortune of the summer tourist to drift into pleasanter waters than those that break upon the Isles of Shoals. Here are located the Appledore and Oceanic Hotels, both owned by Laighton Brothers & Co.

The islands are nine in number,—Appledore, Haley's or Smutty Nose, Duck, Malaga, Cedar, Star,

Rufus W. Weeks

Londoner's, Seavey's, and White Island, on which stands the light-house. Haley's Island has the safest harbor at the Shoals, and is the principal fishing port, many quintals of fish being cured there annually. During Mr. Haley's life a rope-walk was in existence upon this low-lying rock, and in it were made fishing lines and cordage. A wind-mill also turned its sails to the breeze, and a bakery furnished bread to all the islands. Of all these things no trace remains, but the handful of fishermen who inhabit the place keep up a brisk business while the season lasts, and the flitting back and forth of graceful fishing crafts makes glad the eyes of the artist and the lover of beauty.

Appledore had at one time a population of six hundred souls, it being one of the first points settled in New England. Traces of an ancient town are yet to be found upon its southern portion,—a ruined cellar here, a garden inclosure there, a half obliterated turfy burial-ground,—unmistakable evidence of lives which have passed away. Some of the Englishmen who made the first settlement christened it "Appledore," after a village in Devonshire, and the old name yet clings to the island.

Star Island held for many years the little village of Gosport safe above the tide. That quaint and most original and peculiar little town is now a thing of the past; hardly a trace of it is to be seen upon the island except the historic church.

CHAPTER XLIV.

HAMPSTEAD.

Geographical—Topographical—Petition for a Parish—Names of Early Settlers—Petitions—The First Settlements—Miscellaneous—Congregational Church—Military Record.

THE town of Hampstead lies in the southwestern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Sandown and Danville, on the east by Kingston and Plaistow, on the south by Atkinson, and on the west by Derry.

This town lies partly on the ridge of land between the Merrimac and Piscataqua Rivers. The soil is generally fertile.

Petition for a Parish.—The first measures taken for the formation of Hampstead as a parish was a petition presented to the Governor and Council, Jan. 1, 1743–44, signed by fifty-four inhabitants, as follows:

To his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief In and Over his Majesties Province of New Hampshire in New England, And to the Honourable His Majesties Council and house of Representatives in General Court Assembled, Jan. 1, 1743–4.

The Humble petition of the subscribers Inhabitants in the Province aforesd, Sheweth.

That the greater part of your Petitioners are Inhabitants of the Land in Controversie between Kingstown and Haverhill—That one part of us hold our Land of Haverhill and the other of Kingstown. That However the Right of the soil may be disputed, we are without Dispute of New Hampshire Government. That your Petitioners are at such a Distance from every Parish Meeting house as Renders our attending publick Worship upon the Sabbath in any of our Neighbouring Congregations Exceeding Difficult, and to many of us quite Impracticable. That we are therefore obliged to procure some person to preach to us or else to live without the Benefit of that Ordinance. May it therefore please your Excellency and Honours to take our case under your Wise consideration, and either Vest us with Parish Powers with the following bounds, viz. Beginning at a Crockred red oak tree standing in Londen Derry line from thence runing Eastwardly three miles on Bryants line Thence Northwardly to a bridge called Capt Ingalls Bridge thence westerly so as to comprehend the Dwelling house of one Jacob Wells from thence to the Corner Beach tree on Chester line and from thence upon London Derry line to the bounds first mentioned, Or If this may not at present be granted at least to pass an Act to Impower us for a time to assess and Levie Taxes upon the inhabitants within the bounds above sd for the support of the Gospel and other Incident Charges and your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall every pray.

Subscribers.

John Hoog	Daniel Johnson
William Moulton	Thomas Croford
William Stevens	James Mills
Peter Easman	Zecheriah Johnson
Michell Johnson	William Hancock
Hugh Tallant	James Heath
John Atwood	Steven Emerson
Israel Huse	Benjamin Emerson
Nathaniel Harriman	Caleb Heath
Samuel Worthen, Jr	David Heath
George Little, Jr	William Heath
Samuel Watts	Robert Ford
Benjamin Philbrick	John Kezar
Jonathan Kimball	George Kezar
Ezekiel Little	Otho Stevens
Jeremiah Eatton	James Johnson
Sam[ll] Stevens, Jr	Obediah Davis
John Johnson	Josiah Davis
William Eastman	Joseph Little
David Copps	Moses Tucker
John Muzzy	John Bond
Joseph Stevens, Jr	Jonathan Bond
Daniel Roberds	Daniel Hebberd
Daniel Roberds, Jr	James Graves
Ebenezer Gill	James Cook
Nathaniel Heath	Jonathan Gile
Joseph Stevens	Samuel Stevens

In the House of Representatives April 18th 1744. The within Petition Read and Voted that the Petitioners (at their own charge) serve the Selectmen of Kingston with a Coppy of this Petition and the Votes thereon that they may appeare the third day of the sitting of the General Assembly after the first day of May next. JAMES JEFFREY, *Cler. Assm*

Vote of Kingston setting off certain persons for a new Parish, &c.

Prov. of New Hamp.

At a Legall meeting of the Inhabitants & freeholders of Kingstown held the 24th of September, 1746,

1st Levt John Swett was chosen moderator of that meeting. 2d Voted, That we do hereby as far as in us lieth sett off

Moses Tucker	John Straw
Israel Huse	Jonathan Colby
James Huse	Daniel Hibbard
James Graves	Daniel Kidd
John Bond	Jacob Gurdy
Jacob Wells	David Straw
Meshach Gurdy	Reuben Clough
John Straw, Jr	Israel Huse, Jr
William Straw	John Pressey
Philip Wells	Benjamin Tucker
Jacob Tucker	John Hogg &
Joseph Dow	Orlando Colby

of Kingstown above 'sd with a certain Tract of Land in sd town for a Distinct Parish or Precinct Bounded as followeth viz: beginning at the Beach tree which is the Dividing Boundary between London Derry and Chester sd tree standing on ye west line of sd Kingstown and Running Southerly on sd Kingstown said Line as heretofore settled between sd London Derry & sd Kingstown to the Islands Pond (so called) then Running East and B South three miles. Then Northerly Till a North & B West Course will strike sd Kingstown line where it crosses the mill Brook (so called) as heretofore settled between sd Kingstown & sd Chester & from thence viz where sd Line Crosses sd mill Brook to run Southerly on sd line to the Beach tree first mentioned.

This is a true copy, taken out of Kingstown Book of Records.

Attest JED. PHILBRICK, *Town Clerk.*

Petition of Richard Hazzen, &c., about support of Rev. James Cushing.

To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq. Governour & Commander in Cheif in and over his Majestys Province of New Hampshire in New England & to the Honble his Majesties Councill & House of Representatives in Generall Court assembled at Portsmouth for sd Province, May 1748. Humbly Shews.

Richard Hazzen for himself and in behalfe of the Inhabitants of that Part of Haverhill district commonly called Timberlane,

That the inhabitants of said Timberlane have for the greatest part of fifteen years past at a verry great cost and charge hired a minister to preach amongst them and at the same time been Excused from paying any thing towards the support of the Revd Mr James Cushing.

That the Revd Mr Cushings Hearers (Exclusive of said Timberlane) live about two thirds of them on the North Side of the Boundary Line and in this Province and the other third on ye other side on which side lyes also the greatest part of his Personage or Glebe Lands.

That at a meeting of the District in November last Pursuant to the selectmens warrant it was agreed & Voted that the inhabitants living on this side of ye line (meaning those who lived out of Timberlane limits) should pay the Revd Mr Cushing Two Hundred pounds for his support this year, Old Tenor on consideration of the Depreciating of the money &c which would have been a small matter more than what they paid last year.

That some time afterwards at a Legall meeting of the afore sd Districts, The inhabitants of Timberlane were by vote set off from Mr Cushings Parish and near the same lines which a committee Sent By your Excellency & the Honble Council thought proper to be done as appears by their Report.

That notwithstanding the meaning & intent of the afore sd Vote respecting Mr Cushings Support by which the Inhabitants of Timber lane ought to have been excused from paying any thing thereto & after they were set off from Mr Cushings Parish as much as the District had a power to do, The assessors have rated us to Mr Cushing and thereby made their own Taxes much less than last year, & taken away our money from us which we should have had to pay our own minister.

That we have been thereby necessitated to make a Rate amongst Our selves to pay our minister but as we had no legall power to do it some refuse to pay, so that we are now in a verry deplorable Condition unless your Excellency & Honours will Interpose on our behalfe.

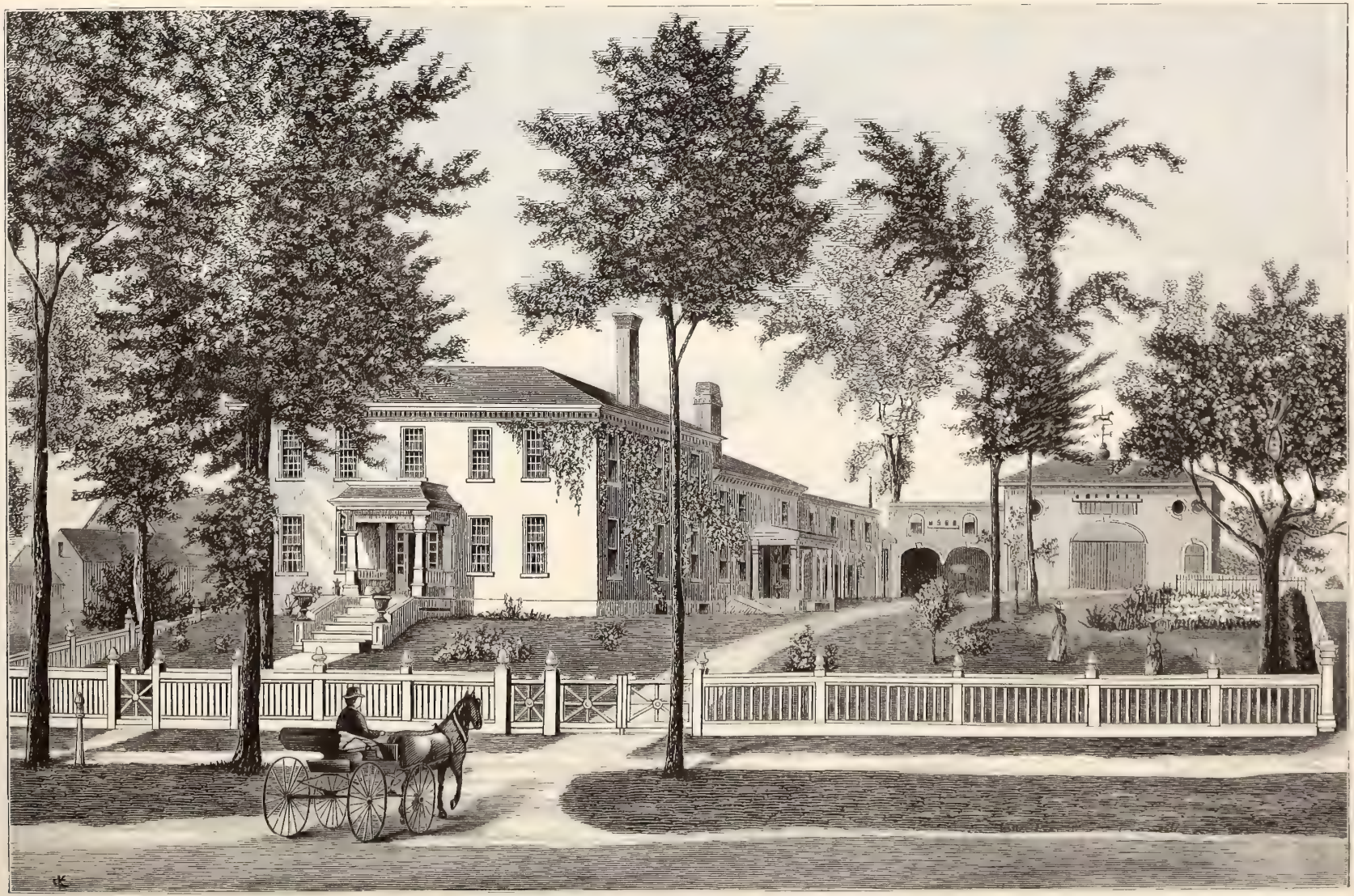
We therefore Humbly & Earnestly request your Excellency & Honours to compassionate our circumstances & give Such Orders that we may be excused from paying to ye Revd Mr. James Cushing & at the same time that he may not be cheated and defrauded of his honest due, & that we may be Impowered to raise a Tax amongst our Selves to pay our own minister or that you will afford us Such other Relief as to your Excellency & Honours shall think best for us.

And for your Excellency & Honours your Humble petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray &c

RICHARD HAZZEN

for himself & in behalf of ye Inhabitants of Timberlane.

May 12th 1748.



HOMESTEAD OF DR. ISAAC TEWKSBURY,

HAMPSTEAD, N. H.

Petition of Edward Flint and others to be annexed to Hampstead.

To his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq. Governour & Commander in Chief in & over his Majesties Province of New Hampshire in New England & to the Honble the Councill of said Province,

Humbly Shews,

The petition of Edward Flynt, Samuel Stevens & others the Subscribers that your petitioners Liveing in that part of Haverhill District commonly called Timberlane have always together with the other Inhabitants chearfully paid their Taxes & when a petition was preferr^{d} by the said Inhabitants to your Excellency & Honours to be incorporated into a Township, your petitioners signed ye said petition & hoped that when the Township was incorporated that not only your petitioners Houses but their estates also would have been taken within ye charter being much more for the Interests of your petitioners than to be put any where Else.

But so it is may it please your Excellency & Honours that by the Charter of Hampstead lately Granted, your petitioners Estates are so Divided that near one half lye within the Town of Hampstead & the other half is left out notwithstanding these lands have for many years past been fenc^{t} in and improved & being so Divided & Split by the said Lines it is to the very great damage of your petitioners.

We therefore earnestly request your Excellency & Honours to annex our whole lands to Hampstead according to our first petition.

And for your Excellency & Honours your Humble petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

EDW^{d} FLINT.
SAM^{l} STEVENS.
NEHEMIAH STEVENS.
DAVID STEVENS.
SEM^{a} STEVENS.
Wm STEVENS.
JOSEPH STEVENS.

Hampstead, February 14th, 1749.

The first settlement by white men in Hampstead was made prior to the year 1728 by a Mr. Ford, who is supposed to have been the pioneer. In 1728 a Mr. Emerson settled in the south part of the town. Prior to the division line between the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire this territory was embraced in Amesbury and Haverhill, Mass. It was granted Jan. 19, 1749, and named after the pleasant village of Hampstead, in England, a short distance north of London. It included within its grant a portion of Kingston, which created a long dispute between the two towns, which was finally settled by Hampstead paying one thousand pounds, old tenor.

The town is well supplied with railway facilities, the Worcester and Nashua road passing the western part.

The resources of the town are principally from the productions of the soil and mechanical labor.

There is a flourishing high school in Hampstead, founded by the liberality of B. D. Emerson.

The present physicians are J. C. Eastman and Benjamin Woodman. Postmasters, Hampstead, Thomas Foote; West Hampstead, J. D. Ordway; East Hampstead, H. S. Martin.

The Congregational Church[1] was organized June 3, 1752, with sixty-eight members. The first pastor was Rev. Henry True, who served (till the day of his death) thirty years. The church was then without a pastor ten years. The second pastor was Rev. John Kelly, who served forty-four years; third pastor, Rev. J. M. C. Barkley, served twenty years; fourth pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Pratt, served ten years; fifth pastor, Rev. Ebenezer W. Bullard, served five years; sixth and present pastor, Rev. Albert Watson, was installed March 23, 1876.

The church first worshiped in an edifice built by the town over one hundred years ago. In 1837 the society built a new church and dissolved partnership with the State. The old church was then remodeled and made available for town purposes, and ever since has been used as a town hall, and with a little repairing seems good for fifty or one hundred years more. The church built in 1837 was found to be in an unsafe condition after being used a little over twenty years. In the year 1860 it was taken down, and the following year the present commodious edifice was built upon the same site. The church is in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of one hundred and fifty-six.

Military Record, 1861-65.—The following is a list of soldiers, residents of the town, who served during the late Rebellion, and was contributed to this work by Mr. Aaron H. Davis:

[2]Charles E. Frost.	Aaron H. Davis.
Henry A. Noyes.	John C. Kimball.
John H. Pingree.	Caleb J. Hoyt.
[2]Charles M. Newbegin.	Thomas D. Barter.
[2]Daniel L. Sawyer.	Charles H. Shannon.
[2]George W. Keeser.	James Johnson.
Charles W. Clowe.	George Allen.
Simeon S. Clayton.	Allen B. Martin.
William H. Clayton.	Horace R. Sawyer.
William R. Cowel.	Charles H. Grover.
George Clayton.	Frank S. Eastman.
Simeon D. Hinds.	George W. Bickford.
David B. Hinds.	Nathaniel Corson.
Samuel Morse.	Samuel Johnson.
Thomas W. Morse.	Frank H. Little.
E. Jones Collins.	George H. McDuffee.
Marquis J. Brewster.	Henry C. Little.
[2]Leander Harris.	Albert C. Brickett.
James T. Hall.	Linus H. Little.
Horace Barney.	Henry B. Thorne.
Nathaniel H. Bushbey.	Thomas M. Arnold.
John Wast.	William Barrett.
George W. Conner.	[2]O. D. Nichols.
George R. Dow.	Hazen L. Hoyt.
Thomas O'Connel.	William H. Davis.
John L. Woodsum.	Nathaniel Frost.
Josiah C. Eastman, M.D.	David L. N. Hoyt.
Elbridge G. Wood.	[2]William L. S. Tabor.

[1] Contributed by Rev. Albert Watson.
[2] Served in more than one regiment.

Leonard Hutchings.	Albert H. Ayer.
Joseph J. Calef.	Charles E. Atwood.
Benjamin G. Currier.	Lewis Legacy.
Warren A. Kimball.	Daniel J. Wilson.
William H. Johnson.	Charles W. Williams.
Lucian M. Nichols.	John F. Johnson.
Avender Carson.	Charles Stevens.
William H. Minot.	Fred. P. Shannon.
Adin T. Little.	

The town also hired thirty-eight substitutes.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR. J. C. EASTMAN.

J. C. Eastman, M.D., son of Dr. Joseph and Miriam (Calef) Eastman, was born in Loudon, N. H., April 22, 1811. His grandfather, Timothy Eastman, was a farmer in East Kingston, born, however, in Raymond, and was descended from an old English family of high repute. He married Abigail, daughter of Col. Gale, of East Kingston. The mother of Dr. Eastman was a daughter of Joseph and Miriam (Bartlett) Calef, and granddaughter of Hon. Josiah Bartlett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and President and Governor of New Hampshire for three years, who brought her up from fifteen months of age as his own child (her mother dying at that time). The doctor unites, therefore, in his veins the blood of two of the most distinguished families of the United States. (For full history of Bartlett family, see Judge Bartlett's genealogy of the same.)

Joseph Eastman was a graduate of Dartmouth; was born in East Kingston, and died in Meredith, N. H., at the early age of thirty-three years, having already acquired celebrity in his profession. Two of his children are now living,—Dr. J. C. Eastman and Susan (Mrs. Lorenzo Bachelder), of Derry. Another child, Joseph, became a physician, spent some years in California, and retiring to New Hampshire died in Hampstead.

Dr. J. C. Eastman was educated at Kingston, Atkinson, and Saco (Me.) Academies, taught district school eight years, and was graduated from Dartmouth with honors in 1837. For a short time he practiced as a physician at Newmarket, and about 1839 located at Hampstead, N. H., where he has ever since been, except during his military life, in active practice. He has been a member of New Hampshire State Medical Society over forty years, and its president in 1860, at which time the photograph from which the accompanying engraving was made was taken. He is a member of Rockingham Medical Society, and was twice its president. He is also an honored member of the American Medical Association, attending its meetings at Washington, Baltimore, New York, and other leading cities, and frequently as delegate from New Hampshire.

During the Centennial Exposition (1876) there was an International Medical Congress held at Philadelphia. It consisted of seven hundred different members, representing sixteen nationalities, and each State of the United States had therein the same representation as in the House of Representatives. Dr. Eastman was one of the three who had the honor to represent the State of New Hampshire. His favorite branches of practice are surgery (both major and minor operations) and obstetrics. He has witnessed the births of over forty-five hundred children who have lived and of which he has kept a record.

Aug. 20, 1861, he was appointed by Governor Berry surgeon of the Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, with rank as major. He accompanied the regiment to Washington, Annapolis, Port Royal, Hilton Head, St. Augustine, and Jacksonville, and did active and laborious service for two years, when on account of illness in his family he resigned his commission and returned to Hampstead. Shortly afterwards he was offered the colonelcy of a new regiment, which position he declined, although a military career would have been not only in accord with his tastes, but also one in which he would doubtless have made a brilliant record. As evidences of this we would say that when a mere lad he was chosen by the sagacious Hon. Levi Woodbury as a cadet at West Point Military Academy, but though longing to go, through the pleadings of a widowed mother he refused the appointment so congenial to his nature. We would also mention that in old militia times he was promoted through every grade from private to colonel. In politics he has been ever unswervingly a Democrat. His ancestors have held in every generation high official positions in the different political parties. He also has been highly honored with political trusts. In 1845 was county treasurer. Renominated in 1847, he declined the nomination (equivalent to an election). He represented Hampstead in the Legislature in 1848, 1849, and 1850 (five sessions). Served his district as State senator in 1853–54; elected by twenty-three votes over the joint Whig and Free-Soil vote united on Thomas J. Melvin; was renominated and elected as senator in 1854 over Melvin (Whig) and Hoyt (Free-Soiler) by thirty-eight majority. (In 1855, Melvin was placed in candidacy by the Know-Nothings against Hon. N. Colby, Democrat, and elected by nearly one thousand majority.)

While he was in the Senate the Know-Nothings, concluding to nominate a Democrat for Governor, sent a committee to Dr. Eastman urging him to join their party and accept the nomination, and they would make him Governor. This proffered bribe he indignantly refused. They nominated Ralph Metcalf, and elected him by several thousand majority. This illustrates the strength of political principle possessed by Dr. Eastman.

Had the Democratic party since that time been the majority party in this State, it is highly probable that ere this he would have filled the gubernatorial chair.

J. O. Eastman

Isaac Newbury

He has been for years one of the standard-bearers of the Democratic party, and its candidate for counselor at two elections. He was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Gen. McClellan for the Presidency, and also to the convention that nominated for President that distinguished and honored statesman ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, of New York.

He married (first) Ann A., daughter of Capt. Leonard Wilson (a pensioner of 1812) and Elizabeth Gregg, his wife. She was daughter of Nathaniel Warner, Esq., of Derry. Their children are Mary Bartlett (Mrs. Lavosier Hill, of New York City) and Ella. Second, Mary Helen, daughter of Dr. Jerome Harris and Mary Tewksbury, his wife, of Amesbury, Mass. Their children are Josiah Bartlett and Susie A. The doctor has held various official positions, which the limits of this sketch forbid our mentioning. We must not forget, however, to say that he was largely interested in the building of the Rochester and Nashua Railroad, and one of its directors from organization. President Kinnicutt once remarked that in all probability the road would never have been built without the influence and direct help of Dr. Eastman, Col. Waters, and one or two others, and that its present route through Hampstead was dictated entirely by the doctor. Social and genial in his manners, the doctor fills the highest positions gracefully and well, and has a large circle of friends. His medical services are highly appreciated by his people, their only complaint being that the multiplicity of his public calls and official duties interfered too much with his attendance on them. He has one of the most attractive homes in the county in which to spend the closing years of a busy life, and with a cheerful philosophy and with malice to none he is passing on to the "twilight."

ISAAC TEWKSBURY.

Isaac Tewksbury, the oldest medical practitioner in Lawrence, Mass., and one of the venerables of the faculty in Essex County, was born in West Newbury, Mass., Jan. 13, 1795. Availing himself of the educational advantages of his time, he became early qualified for a teacher, and a portion of his early life was spent in that employment, teaching schools in West Newbury, East Haverhill, and in that neighborhood. One of his pupils who has since become distinguished was John G. Whittier, then a lad of eight years. This youth then began to attract attention, and on a certain occasion his teacher, Mr. Tewksbury, remarked of him that "if he lived to be thirty years of age he would occupy a prominent position in the literary world." This remark was based upon his knowledge of anatomy and physiology, phrenology not then having become recognized as a suggestive science. Still aiming in the direction of the medical profession, Dr. Tewksbury attended anatomical lectures in Gloucester, Maine, and other places in connection with his study of medical works. In 1817 he commenced the practice of his profession in Hampstead, N. H., where he remained for thirty years. On May 2, 1824, a diploma was conferred upon him by the faculty of Dartmouth College, signed by Reuben D. Muzzey, president; Josiah Crosby, Thomas Chadbourne, censors; Peter Bartlett, secretary. In the same year he joined the New Hampshire Medical Society, and for several years held the offices of councilor and censor. In the second year of his practice he entirely discarded the use of mercury, and entered his protest against it as a deleterious medicine, in consequence of which he encountered fierce opposition from prominent and popular physicians, but he firmly faced their hostility and established a high reputation as a medical practitioner. In 1847 he removed to Lawrence, Mass., where he still resides, and, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, is now actively in practice, retaining all his faculties of body and mind to a remarkable degree; and at this advanced age illustrates the advantage of a temperate and well-ordered life by the exhibition of a "sound mind in a sound body." The early companion of his days has long since passed to her repose, and whose place is now filled by another, to share the joys and sorrows which attend his days' decline. A somewhat numerous family of children are living, some of whom are residents of New England, and others are in distant portions of the country. In his religious opinions he is evangelical, and in religious and political opinions conservative.

CHAPTER XLV.

HAMPTON.[1]

Geographical — Topographical — The First Settlement — The "Bound House"—Names of Early Settlers —Incidents.

HAMPTON is located on the coast, and is bounded as follows: on the north by North Hampton, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the south and west by Hampton Falls. The surface is level and the soil fertile.

The settlement of this ancient town dates back to 1638, when the Rev. Stephen Batchelor[2] and a company of adventurous pioneers located upon its fertile lands.

Johnson, in his "Wonder-Working Providence,"[3] which was the first history of New England ever published, in referring to the settlement here, says:

"Much about this time (1638) began the town of Hampton, in the county of Norfolk, to have the

[1] The history of Hampton is compiled chiefly from unpublished manuscripts of the late E. W. Toppan, now in the possession of Mrs. Col. Sanborn. Mr. Toppan was deeply interested in the history of his native town, and his manuscript is an invaluable addition to the historic literature of the State.

[2] Sometimes spelled Bachiler.

[3] A very rare work.

foundation-stone laid, situate near the sea coast not far from the famous River of Merrimack, the great store of salt marsh did intice the people to set down their habitation there, for as yet Cowes and Cattell of their kinde were not come to the great downfall in their price, of which they have about 450 head; and for the form of the Town it is like a Flower de luce, two streets of houses wheeling off from the main body thereof; the land is fertile, but filled with swamps and some store of rocks, the people are about 60 Families, being gathered together in Church covenant, they called to office the reverend, grave, and gracious Mr. Doulton, having also for some little space of time the more ancient Mr. Batchelder to preach unto them also; here take a short remembrance for the other:

"Doulton doth teach perspicuously and sound,
With wholesome truths of Christ thy flock doth feed.
Thy honor with thy labor doth abound,
Age crownes thy head, in righteousness proceed
To battle downe, root up, and quite destroy
All Heresies and Errors that drew back
Unto perdition, and Christ's flocks annoy;
To warre for him those weapons dost not lack.
Long days to see that long'd for day to come
Of Babel's fall and Israel's quiet peace;
Thou yet maist live of days so great a sum,
To see this work let not thy warrfare cease."

This was the "one and twentieth town" settled within the bounds of the ancient county of Norfolk.

In 1636 Massachusetts, with a view of securing the valuable meadows in this vicinity, empowered Mr. Drummond and John Spencer, of Newbury, to build a "bound house" here at the expense of the colony. It was built in 1638, the architect being Nicholas Easton, who subsequently removed to Rhode Island and erected the first English house in Newport. This "bound house" was the first structure erected by whites within the bounds of the ancient town.

The following is a list of the first settlers who accompanied Mr. Batchelor: John Browne, Christopher Hussey, Edmund Johnson, Robert Pucke, Thomas Jones, Robert Saunderson, James Davis, Richard Swaine, Samuel Greenfield, Abraham Perkins, Francis Peabody, Philemon Dalton, John Huggins, Jeoffrey Mingay, Thomas and John Moulton, William Palmer, Thomas Marston, William Eastowe, Lieut. William Hayward, Isaac Perkins, William Wakefield, William Fifield, Moses Cox, Thomas King, Anthony Taylor, Thomas Ward, Silas Fuller, William Saunders, Daniel Hendrick, John Wedgewood, Thomas Chase, William Fuller, Robert Carwell, John Cross, William Sargent, and Arthur Clark.

The following were here the second summer of the settlement: Robert Page, Joseph Austin, John Philbrick, Walter Roper, William Marston, Joseph Smith, William English, Henry Ambrose, and William Parker.

The following additional settlers are found in 1643: James Davis, Jr., William Marston, Jr., William and Stephen Sanborn, A. Chase, Edward Tucke, Francis Swaine, Thomas Linnet, John Sanborn, William Huntington, and Richard Knight.

The town of Hampton was incorporated May 22, 1639, by a "court holden at Boston." It had previously been called *Winnacunnet*, but the court ordered that it "shall be called Hampton."

Early Settlers.—Henry Ambrose was granted lands in 1640. He assisted in building the first pound in the town. It stood on the meeting-house green.

Francis Austin was one of the earliest proprietors of Hampton. He was here in 1741. He had two children, Isabella and Jemima. Isabella married Philip Towle, and was charged with being a witch. George Aborne was here prior to 1650. The name was sometimes spelled Eborne, or Ebourne. Rev. Stephen Bachiler. (See sketch elsewhere.)

Jasper Blake was here in 1650, when he and his wife had seats assigned to them in the meeting-house. He died in 1673, leaving a widow, Deborah. She died in 1678, and among the articles of her estate which were appraised were "a pike well headed, 5 shillings; a sword, 5*s.*; and a gun barrel, 5*s.*"

Nathaniel Boulter was here in 1644. It is related of him that "he was a quarrelsome, litigous fellow, always in the law, and very unpopular." What doubtless rendered him peculiarly odious to the inhabitants of Hampton was the fact of his taking an active part against them in the celebrated suits of Mason, which involved the title to the lands in New Hampshire. He died in 1693.

John Brown was one of the first company who settled here. He was here in 1640. He built the first "barque" was built in Hampton in 1641–42, at the river near Perkins Mill. He was a prominent man, became one of the largest land-owners in the town, was one of the selectmen in 1651 and 1656, and in 1663 was chosen "to see that the boys do not play in the gallery." He died in 1686.

John Cass came to Hampton, and married Martha, the daughter of Thomas Philbrick, before 1650. He died "suddenly in his bed," April 7, 1675. His estate, as appraised by Edward Gove and Joseph Dow, was valued at £940 11*s.* His property was of more value than that of any person who died in Hampton prior to 1680. The Hon. Lewis Cass was a direct descendant of the above.

Aquila Chase was here in 1640. He was born in 1618, and died in 1670. He was the ancestor of Hon. Dudley Chase, Bishop Chase, and of the Chase families of Portsmouth and New Castle.

Thomas Chase was one of the first settlers who came here the first summer. He died in 1652.

John Clifford and wife came to Hampton prior to 1650. He was a selectman in 1660, and a signer to Weare's petition to the king in 1683. He had three wives, and died in 1694.

Edward Colcord settled here prior to 1645. A son, Edward, was killed by the Indians in that part of North Hampton known as Pagetown. "Ould Edward

RESIDENCE OF LYDIA DEARBORN,

HAMPTON, N. H.

Colcord died in 1681." His wife and family having been abused by him, and fearful of their personal safety, had him confined in jail. He gave bonds to keep the peace, and was discharged. He and his wife Ann having complained of each other for fighting, were both bound over to keep the peace, April 22, 1686.

William Cole was one of the witnesses to Wheelright's Indian deed, and was in Exeter in 1638. He came to Hampton soon after. He died in 1662, aged about eighty years. He was the husband of Eunice Cole, the reputed witch.[1]

Thomas Coleman was here prior to 1650.

Moses Cox was one of the earliest settlers. In 1657 he lost his wife and only son, John, by drowning. This event is thus related in the town records:

"20, 8, 1657. The sad Hand of God upon Eight persons going in a vessell by Sea from Hampton to boston who were all swallowed up in the osian sone after they were out of the Harbor, the persons wear by name as followeth. Robert Nead, surgent, Willim Swaine, Manewell Hilyard, John Philbrick, and Ann Philbrick his wife and Sarah Philbrick the daughter, Alise the wife of Moses Corks, three sons, who were all Drowned this 20th of the 8 mo 1657." This was the most distressing event which occurred during the early settlement of the town.

John Cross was one of Bachiler's friends, who came here in the first company.

Philemon Dalton was one of the fifteen persons to whom Hampton was granted. He came here with his brother Timothy in 1638.

Rev. Timothy Dalton, a brother of the above, came here with Bachiler in 1638, Bachiler being the pastor, and Dalton the teacher, of the church.

James Davis, Sr., came in 1640, and "lived on the landing road."

James Davis, Jr., was also a pioneer.

Godfrey Dearborn came here from Exeter between the years 1645 and 1650. Maj.-Gen. Henry Dearborn was a descendant. He was a prominent man in the town, and was selectman, representative, etc.

William Fuller came in 1640. Liberty was given him "to come and sitt downe here as a Planter and Smith in case he bring a certificate of approbation from ye mag^r^ or Elders." He was selectman and representative. He was one of the signers to Weare's petition. By his will he gave to the church at Hampton "my Porter Flagon."

John Garland came to Hampton before 1653. He died in 1671.

Samuel Getchell came from Exeter here prior to 1645.

Deacon William Godfrey was admitted a freeman in 1640.

Henry Green, Esq., came to Hampton before 1645, and was one of the most prominent men for many years. He was one of the assistant judges who tried the Rev. Mr. Moodey. He died in 1700.

Daniel Hendrick was one of the young men who came here the first summer.

Barnabas Horton was also one of the pioneers.

E. Hilliard was here before 1650.

Maurice Hobbs, one of the pioneers, left England in consequence of disappointed love. The course of true love failing to run smooth, he sailed for the Western world, and became an inhabitant of Hampton soon after 1640. He married Sarah, daughter of William Easton.

Lieut. William Howard was one of the earliest settlers, and one of the most prominent men during his residence in the town. He came in 1640. He was the first commander of the militia of Hampton, and was one of the leading business men, being chosen to nearly all the offices, both in church and town.

John Huggens came the first summer.

Christopher Hussey was a son-in-law of Rev. Mr. Bachiler, and came here with him. He was a prominent and influential citizen, and held various offices.

Edmund Johnson was one of the first company of settlers. In 1648 he is chosen to ring the bell, keep the meeting-house clean, and keep out the dogs for a year. His son Thomas was the first white child born in Hampton.

Thomas Jones was one of the first prospectors. He was not here after 1641.

John Legatt was an inhabitant in 1640. He was a schoolmaster.[2]

Thomas Marston was among the married men who came to Hampton the first summer of its settlement. He was a surveyor.

William Marston was also an early settler. He remained here until about 1651, when he removed to North Hampton.

Joseph Merry came to Hampton prior to 1653, and was a carpenter.

Jeffrey Mingay was among the first company of settlers. He is said to have been a very active and useful man, both in church and town affairs.

Robert Page came to Hampton in the second summer of its settlement. He was selectman, representative, and deacon. "He was one of the most enterprising and useful men of his day, so far as his want of knowledge sufficient to write his name would permit."

Abraham Perkins was among the first settlers. He is described as being superior in point of education to the most of his contemporaries, writing a beautiful hand, and was often employed as an appraiser of estates, etc. He died in 1683.

Isaac Perkins was one of the first settlers. The Perkinses of Seabrooke are his descendants.

James Philbrick was here prior to 1650. He was

[1] See chapter xlvi.

[2] See chapter on schools.

a mariner, and was drowned in Hampton River in 1674.

John Philbrick came during the second summer of the settlement. He was the first of the name in Hampton.

Thomas Philbrick came here in 1650 or 1651, and is supposed to be the ancestor of the Philbricks in Hampton, Rye, Seabrooke, etc.

"Robert Read, of Boston, is admitted as an inhabitant into the towne to follow his trade of shoomaking." (Town records, 1657.) He was drowned in 1657.

John Redman was an early settler. In 1684 he was chosen to keep the boys from playing in the gallery. He was an aid to Mason and Cranfield in their controversy with the people.

Edward Rishworth came here in about 1650. He was a son-in-law of Wheelright, and a leading man while here. He removed to Kittery in 1652.

Henry Roby came to Hampton in 1653. He was a leading spirit, and was one of the justices of the Court of Sessions before whom Mr. Moodey had his trial in 1684. He was selectman in 1656, 1660, 1665, and 1681. He died in 1688. His descendants reside in this vicinity and in Maine. It is believed that Col. Frederick Robie, the present Governor of Maine, is a descendant.

Lieut. John Sanborn, with his brothers Stephen and William, came to Hampton in 1640. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. Stephen Bachiler. Lieut. Sanborn was an active, influential citizen, and was chosen to various positions of trust and responsibility. He was one of the most strenuous opponents of the Masonian claim and of Cranfield's administration. He was a signer to Weare's petition to the king in 1683. In October, 1683, Robert Mason, Sherlock, the marshal, and James Leach came to Sanborn's house in order to give Mason house possession, when Sanborn not opening the door, Leach by the marshal's order broke it open, and gave Mason possession. Mr. Sherlock took Sanborn prisoner, when Mason openly told the people "that is what you shall all come to."

In 1683, Cranfield brought an action against Sanborn for saying, "I question whether ever the King knew of his, the said Edward Cranfield's, commission or patent." His four sons—Richard, Josiah, John, and Joseph—were signers to Weare's petition.

Stephen Sanborn was a brother of John and William, and came to Hampton with them.

William Sanborn, brother of the above named, was also an active citizen.

Robert Shaw came to Hampton between 1646 and 1649. He was a representative in 1651–53.

Among other early settlers were Thomas Sleeper, Robert Smith, Anthony Stanyon, Richard Swain, William Swain, Anthony Taylor, Philip Towle, Jonathan Thing, Edward Tucke, Robert Tucke, Francis Wainwright, William Wakefield, James Wall, John Woddine, John Ward, Thomas Ward, Thomas Webster, John Wedgewood, Benj. Wyatt, E. Wardhall, Thos. Smith, Joseph Smith, C. Uctovaha, Nathaniel Bacheler, John Berry, Israel Blake, John, Philemon, and Timothy Blake, John and Nathaniel Boulter, Jr., Benjamin, Jacob, and Thomas Brown, Joseph and Samuel Cass, Abraham, Thomas, Joseph, and James Chase, Dual and Abraham Clements, Israel, John, and John Clifford (2d), Edward Colcord (2d), Samuel Colcord, Abraham Cole, Rev. Sanborn Cotton, Benjamin and John Cram, Samuel and Timothy Dalton (2d), Henry, Job and Thomas Dearborn, Henry Deering, Alex Denmon, Henry, Daniel, and Joseph Dow, Abraham and Nathaniel Drake, Thomas Downs, Gershom and Eliezer Elkins, Benjamin Fifield, James, Samuel, and Seth Fogg, John and William Fuller, Jacob, John, and Peter Garland, Isaac and John Godfrey, Edward Gore, John Gore, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob Green, Benjamin Hilliard, Timothy Hilliard, James, John, Maurice, and Nehemiah Hobbs, John, Joseph, and Stephen Hussey, John Hankitt, Francis Jenness, James Johnson, Peter Johnson, Thomas Kimball, John and Simeon Knowles, Henry Lampray, William Lane, Aratus, Thomas, Hezeki, and John Leavitt, Anthony Libbey, John Locke, Ephraim, Isaac, James, Caleb, William, and John Marston, Henry, John, Benjamin, Joseph, and Robert Moulton, N. Norris, Samuel Nudd, Christopher and Edward Palmer, Francis and Thomas Page, Thomas Parker, Abraham, Caleb, Humphrey, James, Jonathan, Ebenezer, Jacob, and Joseph Perkins, James, John, and Thomas Philbrick, James Prescott, John Redmond (2d), Ichabod, Samuel, Thomas, and John Robey, Benjamin, John, Jonathan, Nathaniel, Richard, John, Josiah, Mephibeshith, William, and Stephen Sanborn, Benjamin and Joseph Shaw, Samuel Sherburne, Aaron Sleeper, John and John and Joseph Smith, John Souter, John Stangam, Hezekiah and William Swain, Benjamin Swett (he was a celebrated Indian warrior), John Swett, Moses Swett, Joseph Swett, John Taylor, Abraham, Samuel, and Daniel Tilton, Benjamin, Caleb, Caleb (2d), and Joseph Towle, John Puck, Nathaniel Weare, Peter Weare, Thomas Ward, Ebenezer, Isaac, John, and Thomas Webster, David and Jonathan Wedgeward, Rev. John Wheelwright, Anthony and Capt. Anthony Brackett, Jacob Basford, Samuel Fellows, Abraham Drake, Thomas Cram, Benjamin Lamprey, Christopher Pottell, Jr., Benjamin Dole, William Healey, Samuel Healey, Thomas Crosby, Moses Downer, Thomas Cilley, John Morgan, Philemon Dalton, Capt. E. Marston, Joseph Emmons, Joseph Chase, Moses Swett, Henry Ambrose, John Burratt, Robert Caswell, Arthur Clark, Thomas Croswell, William Huntington, Thomas King, Richard Knight, John Knowles, Thomas Leavitt, Thomas Leader, Daniel Moore, Robert Marston, Henry Moulton, John Moulton, Thomas Moulton, William Moulton, Thomas Nudd, Widow Parker, William

Palmer, Francis Peabody, Walter Ryser, William Sargent, John Saunders, Robert Saunderson, Robert Sawyer, Henry Sayward, and Robert Sayward.

CHAPTER XLVI.

HAMPTON.—(*Continued.*)

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY—WITCHCRAFT.

Quakers—Fine for Non-attendance at Town-Meeting—The First Mill—The Meeting-House — Wolves—Profane Swearing — Watch-House—Purity of the Ballot—"Hansoming" the Church—Fast Driving Forbidden—Forts—Garrisons—Ringing the Bell—The Causeway—Witchcraft—"Goodie Cole"—Persecution of the Quakers.

AMONG the first votes passed by the good people of Hampton was one imposing a fine for non-attendance at town-meeting, as follows:

"Twelve pence fine imposed on all who neglect to attend the meetings of the Freemen after one-half hour of the time appointed, having had a sufficient warning. Aug. 30, 1639."

In the following month William Sanborn was chosen bell-ringer.

Dec. 27, 1639, it was voted that "every master of a family provide a Ladder (before the last of May next) whereby he may reach to the top of his House, or they shall forfeit 4 pence a piece." The constable ordered "to collect it or pay it himself."

The First Mill.—April 6, 1640, the town ordered that "writings be drawn between the town and Richard Knight concerning his building a mill near the landing place."

At the same meeting a vote was passed to build a "Meeting-House 40 feet long, 22 Feet wide, & 13 Feet high between joynts. A place to be fixed for a Bell now given by the Rev. Pastor, Mr. Batchelder." The expense of this meeting-house to be defrayed by voluntary contributions.

Ten shillings voted to be given to those who kill a wolf.

In 1647 mention is made of a mill which Timothy Dalton and William Howard undertook to build.

In 1648 a grant of twenty-five acres was made to Abraham Perkins and Henry Green in consideration of their building a mill.

In 1697, Philip Towle fined one shilling for profane swearing by Henry Dow, justice of the peace.

In 1687, "it was ordered by vote that the selectmen shall take care to build a convenient watch-house according to law, and to sett it where the ould watch-house stood, and to provide Powder, bullets, mach-flints, or what els the Law requires for a Perm stock for the soldiers, and to make a rate for the same upon the inhabitants not exceeding £10."

The constable ordered to keep the youth from playing on Sabbath days.

Attention to the "purity of the ballot-box" was early given. In 1700, "Ten shillings' Fine imposed on persons voting who are not qualified, and all who do not withdraw, when the vote is disputed, from among the voters, the same penalty."

"Hansoming" the Church.—Feb. 15, 1704, the town voted "that the present Selectmen take care that all the clay walls in the Meeting House that are not ceiled shall be smoothed over with clay and washed with White Lime and made hansom."

March 1, 1714, a vote was passed imposing a fine of ten shillings on those who vote in a meeting of the Commons without a right.

In 1726, Deborah Brown was given notice by the selectmen to remove from town, otherwise to give security; if not, they will prosecute her "according to Law."

In 1661 a penalty was imposed on any one "who shall ride or lead a Horse into the meeting house."

Forts.—May 17, 1692, "It was voted that liberty is given to so many as are willing to remove the Fortification from about the Meeting House and to sett it between the Minister's House, the Prison, and the Meeting House in some convenient place, that there may be liberty for any concerned in it to build Houses in it, according to custom in other Forts." "It was voted that there shall be a House builded in said Fort, at the Town's charge, of 14 feet wide and 16 feet long, and finished forthwith for the use of it; it shall be improved for a Scout House, or the Watch House removed and made habitable."

Garrisons.—The following is an interesting document concerning garrisons:

"HAMPTON, 11 Oct. 1703.

"I do hereby Direct that you forthwith order a convenient Number of Garrisons for the Town of Hampton, particularly one in the body of the Town, Near the Church, to be of large Contents, where the women and children may repayr in Case of Danger, that your soldiers may the better defend the place, and that you command all the soldiers of your Towns to attend thereof till they be finished. Given under my hand the day and year above written.

"J. DUDLEY."

Ringing the Bell.—In 1650 a vote passed to have the bell rung every evening at nine o'clock throughout the year except Sunday, when it was to be rung at eight.

The Causeway.—The Hampton Causeway Turnpike Corporation, incorporated in 1808, distance one and three-quarters miles, cost $14,173.66; discontinued in 1826.

Hampton Proprietary School, now called Hampton Academy, was incorporated June 16, 1810.

Witchcraft.—Eunice Cole, widow of William Cole, was a fruitful source of vexation to the good people of Hampton for a long series of years. Hated and despised for her ugly and malicious disposition, she was also feared by many on account of her supposed alliance with the devil, who had given her power to inflict whatever punishment or injury she chose upon all who had the daring in any way to offend her. But notwithstanding her reputation of

being a witch, it did not prevent the young people of that day from playing upon her many a trick, which the fact of her living solitary and alone afforded them a good opportunity. The story goes that Peter Johnson, who was a carpenter, was a ringleader among her tormenters. At one time he was framing the second meeting-house, when attempting to hew off a chip from a stick of timber, while she was standing by waiting to pick it up for her fire, he struck blow after blow without producing any apparent impression upon the stubborn wood. This caused her to laugh at him, and taunt him with his great skill as a carpenter, which so irritated him that he threw his axe directly at her. It, however, passed her, and stuck in the ground, with the handle upwards. He caught hold of the handle with the intention of taking it up, but in vain. At length after repeated unavailing efforts, he requested her to give him his axe again, and told her that he was very sorry for what he had done. She immediately went and pulled the axe out with the greatest ease.

It is also related that at one time some of the more daring of the young people looked into her windows one evening, when they saw her very busily engaged in turning a bowl with something in it, apparently in the shape of a boat. At last she turned it over, and exclaimed, "There, the devil has got the imps!" That night news came that Peter Johnson, carpenter, and James Philbrick, mariner, were drowned at the same hour from a boat in the river, near the creek now known as Cole's Creek. The drowning of these men, who were much lamented, increased the fear and hatred of the old woman.

On the Rockingham County records is the following: "At a Quarter Court held at Hampton, in the Province of New Hampshire, 7 Sept. 1680, Maj. Richard Waldron Pres., Eunice Cole, of Hampton, by Authorite, committed to prisson on suspition of being a witch, & upon examination of Testimonys the Court vehemently suspects her so to be, but not full proof is sentenced, & confined to Imprissonment, & to be kept in durance untill this Court take further ord^{s} with a lock to be kept on her legg. In meane while the Selectmen of Hampton to take care to provide for her as formerly that she may be retained.

"The testimony put on file."

She lived in a little hut in the rear of the academy, and upon her death the people dragged the body to a hole and covered it up with all speed, and then drove a stake through it with a horseshoe attached, to prevent her from again troubling the good people of Hampton.

The fear of her name would alarm the most courageous or subdue the worst temper from generation to generation.

Persecution of the Quakers.—The persecution of the Quakers in New England during the middle and latter part of the seventeenth century is too well known to be repeated here. This honored town did not escape the fanaticism of the day, as we have recorded evidence that "three vagabond Quakers, Anna Coleman, Mary Tompkins, and Abie Ambrose," were made fast to the "cart's tail" and whipped upon their naked backs through the town. This decree was ordered by Richard Waldron, dated "Dover, Dec. 22, 1662." It was sent to the various constables in the towns from Dover to Dedham, that those Quakers should be conveyed from constable to constable, receiving ten stripes in each town "till they are out of this jurisdiction." This order was only executed in Dover, Hampton, and Salisbury. In the latter town Walter Barefoot, under the pretence of delivering them to the constable of Newbury, secured them from further cruelty by sending them out of the province.

CHAPTER XLVII.

HAMPTON.—(*Continued.*)

First Vote concerning British Oppression—Tea Act Resolves—Provincial Congress—Guard—Committee of Safety—Soldiers' Bounties—List of Revolutionary Soldiers—Soldiers of the Rebellion.

THE first recorded action of the town of Hampton concerning the war of the Revolution was under date of Jan. 17, 1774, when a series of resolutions were passed called the "Tea Act Resolves." They stigmatized the tea tax as "unreasonable and unconstitutional," and, further, that "it must be evident to every one that is not lost to virtue nor devoid of common sense that if they are submitted to will be totally destructive to our natural and constitutional rights and liberties, and have a direct tendency to reduce the Americans to a state of actual slavery."

At this meeting the following committee of correspondence was chosen: Mr. Philip Towle, Capt. Josiah Moulton, Amos Coffin, Esq., Mr. William Lane, and Josiah Moulton (3d).

July 18, 1774, Col. Jonathan Moulton, Col. Christopher Toppan, Capt. Josiah Moulton, and Mr. Josiah Moulton (3d) were chosen delegates to the Provincial Congress to be holden at Exeter on the 21st inst. to chose delegates to the Continental Congress."

Aug. 7, 1775, it was "voted to set a guard of four men each night upon the Beach until the Fall of the year."

July 29, 1776, four pounds was voted to each man who should enlist, in addition to the bounty given by the colony.

List of Revolutionary Soldiers.—The following is a list of Revolutionary soldiers from this town:

"A roll of the company who enlisted under Capt. Henry Elkins and went to the assistance of the Massachusetts colony (the next day after the fight at Concord) as far as Ipswich; the following is a list:

Captain, Henry Elkins; Lieutenants, James Perkins and John Dearborn; Privates, Simon Sanborn,

HOMESTEAD OF MARY A. BATCHELDER,

HAMPTON, N. H.

Edmund Mason, Philip Marston, John Lamprey, Jr., Jabez Towle, Jonathan Marston, Jr., Daniel Philbrick, Jr., John Sanbur, of Epping, Jonathan Moulton, Jr., Amos Knowles, Jr., John M. Moulton, Samuel Hobbs, John Dow, Samuel Marston, Edward Moulton, Jonathan Shaw, Carter Batchelder, John Taylor, Jr., John Sanborn, Abner Sanborn, Joshua Towle, Jr., Joseph Freese, Edmund Philbrick, Nathaniel Foster, Jonathan Knowles, Simon Towle, Daniel Tilton, Simon Philbrick, Simon Moulton, James Hobbs, and James Tuck.

Hampton, April 20, 1775.

The following are the names of the soldiers who went to Portsmouth in October, 1775:

Lieuts. Cotton Ward and John Dearborn; Privates, Abner Page, Joshua Towle, Jethro Blake, Moses Brown, Jacob Palmer, Daniel Tilton, Benjamin Page, Robert Drake, Noah Lane, Small Moulton, and John Dow.

List of men who went to Ticonderoga in July, 1776: Samuel Nay, captain; John, John M., and Josiah Moulton (3), Micajah Morrill, Jr., Edmund Philbrick, Zaccheus Brown, John Drake, Jr., David Moulton, Samuel Lamprey, John Murphy, Samuel Marston, Simeon Philbrick, Jonathan Palmer, Samuel Hobbs, and James Hobbs.

Lieut. Joseph Dearborn served in 1777, and his son in 1775. Sergt. Joseph Freese served in 1775.

The following is a list of those who went to Saratoga in October, 1777: Colonel, Jonathan Moulton; Captain, John Dearborn; Clerk, Josiah Lane; Sergeants, John Sanborn, Moses Elkins; Lieutenant, John Taylor; Corporals, Joshua Towle, Abner Page, and Nathan Brown; Privates, Jonathan Philbrick, Abner Sanborn, Samuel Marsten, Benjamin Page, Jacob Palmer, Noah Lane, Jabez James, Josiah Mason, Jonathan Godfrey, Jeremiah Ballard, Batchelor Brown, Jonathan Marston, Jabez Towle, Samuel Drake, Jacob Moulton, John M. Moulton, Joseph Nay, James Lane, and Jethro Blake.

The following enlisted in 1781 for three months, for twenty-five bushels of Indian corn per month or money equal thereto: Amos Garland, Thomas Churchhill, Zadoc Sanborn, Josiah Dearborn, Jr., Simon Doe, Jr., William Batchiler, Josiah Dearborn, and Isaac Godfrey.

Samuel Batchiler, Tristram Godfrey, and William Moulton enlisted for the term of six months. On July 10, 1780, the following enlisted for a term of three months: Batchiler Brown, John Dearborn, John Marston, Zaccheus Brown, Amos Brown, Joseph Freese Dearborn, Thomas Moore, Samuel Marston, and Simon Ward.

SIGNERS OF THE ASSOCIATION TEST IN HAMPTON.

Small Moulton
Thomas Leavitt
John Moulton
John Moulton[5]
John Dow
John Moulton[6]
James Hobbs
Samuel Dow
John Lamprey
Josiah Moulton
Edward Shaw
Samuel Shaw
Oliver Wellington Lane
Jonathan Moulton, Jr.
Edward B. Moulton.
Jonathan Shaw
Benjamin Batchelor
Jonathan Sanborn
Jonathan Leavit
Simon Marston
Shubel Page
Elisha Towle
Ebenezer Thayer
Jon[a] Moulton
Josiah Moulton Jr
John Moulton
Anthony Emery
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Johnson
John Bacheldor
John Lane
Jereh Shaw
John Johnson
Jos. Moulton
his
Joseph ✕ Garland
mark
Amos Coffin
Thomas Woodman
Joshua James
Stephen Page
Thomas Page
Samuel Drake
Samuel Drake, Jr
John Drake, Jr
Joshua Tenney
John Jenness Jr
Christo Topp'an
Benjamin Page
Will[m] Branscombe
Morris Hobbs
Abner Page
Jonathan Locke
Nathan Moulton
John Moulton The 3[d]
Samuel Page
John Tuck
James Perkins
John Lamprey, Jr.
Zecheriah Brown
Thomas Nudd
Samuel Nicols.
Moses Brown
Stephen Fifield
John Crosbie
Simon Lane
William Lane, Jr.
Benja Moulton
Amos Towle
Joseph Towle, Jr.
Benjamin Mason
Josiah Mason
Jonathan Elkins
Moses Elkins
John Towl
Samuel Blake
Ebenezer Lane
Josiah Lane
Nathan Blake
Jonathan Blake
Lemuel Toulle
Abr[m] Perkins Towle
Jethery Blake
David Moulton
James Towle
Henry Elkins
Jonathan Towl
Nathaniel Batcheler
Abner Sanborn
Jonathan Tucke
Jonathan Tucke Jr.
Nathaniel Towle
Joshua Towle
Joshua Towle, Jr.
Elisha Marston
Jonathan Marston Jr
Carter Batchelder
Amos Towle, Jr.
Joseph Nay
John Nay
Josiah Towl
Daniel Philbrick, Jr
George Freese
Joseph Freese
Jeremiah Ballord
John Dearbon
Jonathan Garland Jr
Robert Drake, Jr.
Jeremiah Towle
Nathan Dearborn
Ephraim Marston
Philip Towle
Philip Towle, Jr.
Winthrop Sanborn
Thomas Jenness
John Moulton, Jr.
Nathan Brown
Jonathan Marston
Simon Towle
Jereh Marston, Jr.
Nathan Sanborn
Benj. Brown Shaw
Henry Fifield
Sam[l] Brown
Samuel Brown, Jr.
John Allaman, Jr.
his
John ✕ Readman
mark
Simon Dow
John Marston
James Johnson
Andrew Mace
Ephraim Moulton
Jacob Palmer
Samuel Philbrick
James Philbrick
Gideon Shaw
Nathaniel Lamprey
Reuben Lamprey
Jon[a] Dowst
Joshua Shaw
William Moulton
Samuel Lock
Jeremiah Knowles
Amos Knowles
Amos Knowles, Jr.
Philip Marston
Elisha Moulton
Jeremiah Sanborn
Simon Sanborn
Ezekiel Moulton
John Fogg
John Sanborn
Benjamin Tucke
John Taylor
Henry D. Taylor
Micajah Morrill
John Taylor, Jr.
Joseph Philbrick
John Philbrick
Robert Molton
Josiah Dearbon
Robert Drake
John Drake
Jonathan Godfree

Ward Lane	William Lane	
Samuel Nay	Jon^{a} Garland	
Daniel Lamprey	John Randell	
Edmund Mason	Cotton Ward	
Samuel Marston	Elisha Johnson	174.
Joseph Dow		

Colony of New Hamp'sr } Pursuant to the within Request we the Subscribers, Select men of Hampton have Desired all males within said Hampton above twenty one years of age (Lunaticks Idiots & Negroes Excepted,) to sign to the declaration on this paper and these are that have refused to sign the same, (viz) *Capt Jeremiah Marston & Daniel Philbrick.* 2.

Given under our hands, Dated at Hampton aforesaid. June ye 4th 1776.

WILLIAM LANE
JOSEPH DOW
JOSIAH DEARBORN
JONATHAN GARLAND
COTTON WARD
} Select men of Hampton

To the Honble General Assembly or the Committee of Safety of said Colony of New Hampshire.

Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Rebellion.[1]

SECOND REGIMENT.[2]

Joseph S Gillespie, Co. B, June 1, 1861; sergt., June 13, 1865; re-enlisted; drowned in James River, Va.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Charles F. Dunbar, capt., Aug. 22, 1861; resigned.
O M. Dearborn, 2d lieut., Aug. 22, 1861; 1865.
J. C. Dunbar, 1st sergt., Aug. 23, 1861; July 31, 1862; disability.
Geo. Perkins, sergt., Aug. 23, 1861; killed in action.
D. P. Marston, sergt., Aug. 23, 1861; March 11, 1862; disability.
J. W. Akerman, corp., Aug. 23, 1861; 2d lieut., July 28, 1863; resigned.
Abram Dow, corp., Aug. 23, 1861; sergt., Nov. 5, 1862; disability.
William E. Lane, corp., Aug. 23, 1861; Aug. 23, 1864.
J. S. James, corp., Aug. 23, 1861; capt., July 20, 1865.
W. H. Blake, Aug. 23, 1861; Aug. 23, 1864; wounded.
G. T. Crane, Aug. 23, 1861; sergt., June 26, 1865; disability.
J. N. Dow, Aug. 23, 1861; sergt., Feb. 20, 1862; died of disease.
H. B. Dearborn, Aug. 23, 1861; July 20, 1865.
S. W. Dearborn, Aug. 23, 1861; Aug. 23, 1864.
W. L. Dodge, Aug. 26, 1861; 1st lieut., Oct. 16, 1864; resigned.
James Fair, Aug. 23, 1861; killed in action, June 16, 1862.
G. W. Goss, Aug. 23, 1861; sergt., May 20, 1865; wounded.
W. H. Godfrey, Aug. 23, 1861; Aug. 23, 1864.
J. F. Hobbs, Aug. 23, 1861; corp., March 15, 1865; died of disease.
G. W. Marston, Aug. 23, 1861; July 20, 1865.
David W. Perkins, Aug. 23, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt., May 13, 1864; killed in action.
J. E. Palmer, Aug. 23, 1861; May 16, 1864; killed in action.
S. N. Lamprey, corp., Aug. 23, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut., Aug. 16, 1864; died from wounds.
A. J. Towle, 2d lieut.; not mustered.
J. W. Dow, sergt., rejected at Concord, N. H.; disability.

Excepting Simon N. Lamprey, who was in Co. B, the above went out as part of Co. D. Lieut. Towle was counted out by additions from other places, and not mustered. Sergt. J. W. Dow could not pass medical examination; both served with company three months while at Fort Constitution, N. H., previous to its going to the Third.

John S. James, G. T. Crane, H. B. Dearborn, G. W. Goss, J. F. Hobbs, and G. W. Marston re-enlisted in 1864. Of the twenty-five, four were killed in action, one died of wounds, two of disease, and two were wounded. Twelve served three years, and three were with regiment at final muster. Ten out of the twenty-five are alive to-day, only six of which served three years or more.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

O. W. Blake, Co. D, Oct. 23, 1861; Oct. 25, 1862; disability.
A. W. Shaw, Co. D, Oct. 23, 1861; Nov. 20, 1862; wounded.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

T. H. Dearborn, Co. D, sergt., Nov. 27, 1861; capt., Nov. 27, 1864; resigned.
J. Elkins, Co. D, musician, Nov. 27, 1861; musician, June 24, 1862; disability.
A. J. Davis, Co. D, Nov. 27, 1861; Nov. 29, 1864.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

W. Dearborn, Co. K, Dec. 11, 1861; June 26, 1862; disability.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

J. C. Davis, Co. B, Nov. 22, 1861; Jan. 17, 1865.

NINTH REGIMENT.

D. Godfrey, Co. G, May 17, 1864; Oct. 22, 1864; died of disease.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

F. K. Stratton, chaplain, Sept. 3, 1862; chaplain, May 5, 1865; resigned.
D. A. Moulton, Co. I, corp., Sept. 3, 1862; sergt., June 4, 1865; wounded.
J. Batchelder, Co. I, Sept. 3, 1862; July 30, 1864; missed in action.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

J. C. Perkins,[3] Co. D, sergt., Sept. 23, 1862.
S. S. Page, Co. D, corp., Sept. 23, 1862; July 8, 1865.
P. A. Emery, Co. D, Sept. 23, 1862; July 18, 1865; wounded.
J. T. Godfrey, Co. D, Sept. 23, 1862; July 8, 1865.
O. H. Godfrey, Co. D, Sept. 23, 1862; July 8, 1865.
J. A. Gillespie, Co. D, Sept. 23, 1862; July 7, 1865; wounded.
P. Heffron, Co. D, Sept. 23, 1862; July 8, 1865.
O. H. Marston, Co. D, Sept. 23, 1862; July 8, 1865.
M. Marston, Co. D, Sept. 23, 1862; Sept. 19, 1864; killed in action.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

D. F. Nudd, Co. I, sergt., Oct. 24, 1862; Aug. 13, 1863.
A. B. Blake, Co. I, Oct. 24, 1862; Aug. 13, 1863.
T. Dunbracke, Jr., Co. I, Oct. 24, 1862; Aug. 13, 1863.
J. Elkins, Co. I, Oct. 24, 1862; Aug. 13, 1863.
J. L. Godfrey, Co. I, Oct. 24, 1862; Aug. 13, 1863.
Charles Godfrey, Co. I, Oct. 31, 1862; Aug. 13, 1863.
B. F. Goodwin, Co. I, Oct. 31, 1862; Aug. 13, 1863.
G. W. Leavitt, Co. I, Oct. 24, 1862; Aug. 13, 1863.
R. B. Laird, Co. I, Oct. 24, 1862; Aug. 13, 1863.
J. D. Lamprey, Co. I, Oct. 31, 1862; July, 1863; killed in action.
C. G. Perkins,[4] Co. K, Oct. 16, 1862; Aug. 13, 1863.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

E. J. Hobbs, Co. K, sergt., Oct. 25, 1862; sergt., Aug. 20, 1863.
T. Fisher, Co. K, Oct. 25, 1862; June 15, 1863; died of disease.
C. M. Perkins, Co. K, Oct. 25, 1862; Aug. 20, 1863.
J. D. Perkins, Co. K, Nov. 13, 1862; Aug. 20, 1863.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

O. L. Blake, Co. G, Jan. 6, 1865; July 29, 1865.
J. W. Mace, Co. G, Jan. 7, 1865; July 29, 1865.
J. W. Lewis, Co. D, Sept. 20, 1864; June 10, 1865.

[1] Prepared by William Ladd Dodge.

[2] The first date indicates date of muster; the last date of discharge, unless otherwise indicated

[3] J. C. Perkins absent, sick, when regiment was mustered, and discharged from hospital date unknown. S. S. Page was captured and confined for a time in Libby Prison. Parker A. Emery and J. A. Gillespie were wounded and transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps and discharged from there.

[4] C. G. Perkins also served during the war in First Regiment Maine Cavalry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BATTALION, FIRST REGIMENT, NEW ENGLAND CAVALRY, AFTERWARDS FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE CAVALRY.

G. Dearborn, Troop "M," Dec. 24, 1861; missed in action Oct. 12, 1863; died in Andersonville Prison July 25, 1864.
M. H. Godfrey. Troop "M," Jan. 8, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864; died from sunstroke in Virginia July 2, 1864.
J. W. Lewis, Troop "M," Jan. 20, 1862; June 25, 1862.
J. D. Lamprey, Troop "M," Feb. 17, 1862; Nov. 17, 1862.

FIRST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

H. N. T. Blake, Co. K, Sept. 17, 1864; June 15, 1865.
W. T. Blake, Co. K, Sept. 17, 1864; June 15, 1865.
A. B. Blake, Co. K, Sept. 17, 1864; June 15, 1865.
C. W. Brown, Co. K, Sept. 17, 1864; June 15, 1865.
C. W. Drake, Co. K, Sept. 17, 1864; June 15, 1865.
G. O. Leavitt, Co. K, Sept. 17, 1864; June 15, 1865.
D. Y. Moulton, Jr., Co. K, Sept. 17, 1864; June 15, 1865.
D. B. Johnson, Co. K, Sept. 17, 1864; June 15, 1865.
J. A. Philbrick, Co. K, Sept. 17, 1864; June 15, 1865.
J. G. Mace, Co. K, Sept. 17, 1864; June 15, 1865.
A. W. Shaw, Co. K, Sept. 17, 1864; June 15, 1865.
D. A. Towle, Co. K, Sept. 17, 1864; June 15, 1865.

UNITED STATES NAVY AND MARINE.

Everitt D. Blake, enlisted for three years; died of disease.
G. E. Blake.
T. S. Blake.
J. C. Dunbar, enlisted for three years.
Charles Godfrey, enlisted for one year.
D. Godfrey, enlisted for three years; killed in action.
C. M. Hobbs.
J. Lamprey, enlisted for three years.
L. S. Lamprey.
J. Locke, enlisted for one year.
J. W. Mace, enlisted for one year.
J. H. Nudd.
J. E. Riley, enlisted for three years.
A. M. Stevens.
F. W. Stevens, died of disease.

Those serving in other than New Hampshire regiments:

J. A. Blake, Mass.
J. T. Moulton, 1st Maine Cavalry; lost an arm.
J. D. Palmer, 12th Mass.; killed in action.
Samuel Palmer, Mass.
J. Page, Mass.
E. S. Perkins, 30th; killed in action.
A. J. Philbrick, 2d District Columbia.
D. T. Philbrick, 22d Mass.; missed in action.
G. B. Wingate, 1st Mass. Cavalry; died in service from dsease contracted in Libby Prison, Va.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

HAMPTON.—(*Continued.*)

ECCLESIASTICAL—MISCELLANEOUS.

Congregational Church—Methodist Church—Baptist Church—Advent Church—Physicians—Hampton as a Summer Resort—Incorporation of Town—Original Territorial Limits—List of Representatives from 1639 to 1883—Town Clerks.

Congregational Church.—The Congregational Church of Hampton is the oldest existing church in the State, and was the seventeenth formed in the colony of Massachusetts. A church in Exeter was formed the same year, but it existed only a few years.

The organization of the church was co-existent with the settlement of the town. In fact, the pioneers were united in church covenant before coming to the new settlement.

The first pastor was Rev. Stephen Bachelor, then seventy-seven years of age, who had been a minister in England for many years. His descendants are numerous in this vicinity.

In the early days of the settlement the church worshiped in a log building which stood near the present academy. The first recorded action found concerning the erection of a framed church building was under date of April 6, 1840, when the town voted "to build a meeting-house 40 feet long, 22 Feet wide, and 13 Feet high 'between Joints.' A place to be fixed for a Bell now given by the Rev. Pastor Batcheldor."

This primitive structure was built by voluntary contribution, and many years elapsed before it was completed. When it was first occupied as a house of worship is not known. The first churches were without pews.

The third meeting-house was erected in 1675, near the site of the old one. By an order of the town all the inhabitants of more than twenty years of age were required to assist in its raising. During Mr. Gookin's ministry, in 1719, the fourth church edifice was erected. It was first finished with one pew for the minister's family. Others were subsequently added. The fifth church building was erected in 1797.

Pastors.—As mentioned above, the first pastor was Rev. Stephen Bachelor, who remained until 1641. In 1639, Rev. Timothy Dalton became associated with Mr. Bachelor in the pastoral office, and upon the latter's dismissal in 1641, Mr. Dalton succeeded him and was sole pastor of the church about six years, when the celebrated Rev. John Wheelwright became his associate. He was subsequently dismissed, and Mr. Dalton again ministered alone to the little settlement. Mr. Dalton gave to the church and town of Hampton the property from which the ministerial funds of Hampton, Hampton Falls, and North Hampton were derived.

Mr. Dalton died in 1660, and he was succeeded as pastor by Rev. Seaborn Cotton, a son of John Cotton, the celebrated New England divine. He continued in the ministry until his death, in 1686. After the death of Mr. Cotton the church was destitute of a pastor about ten years. The next regular pastor was Rev. John Cotton, who was ordained Nov. 19, 1696, and continued in the ministry until his death, March 27, 1710. Rev. Nathaniel Gookin was the next pastor, from 1710 to 1734. The next pastor was Rev. Ward Cotton, from 1734 to 1765. He was followed, in 1766, by Rev. Ebenezer Thayer, who remained until his death, in 1792. Soon after the death of Mr. Thayer a division arose in the church, and a majority declared themselves Presbyterians, held the old church building, and called Rev. William Pidgin to the pastoral office, who accepted and was ordained Jan. 27, 1796, and remained until 1807. The minority built a

church edifice, and called Rev. Joseph Appleton in 1797. In 1807, Mr. Appleton was elected president of Bowdoin College, and both churches were thus destitute of pastors. They were then reunited, the Presbyterian being merged in the Congregational, and Rev. Josiah Webster installed pastor July 8, 1808, and continued in that office until his death, in 1837. The pastors from that time to the present have been as follows: Erasmus D. Eldredge, 1838–49; Solomon D. Fay, 1849–55; John Colby, 1855–63; John W. Dodge, 1865–68; James McLean, 1870–72; F. D. Chandler, 1873–75; John S. Batchelder, 1875–78; William H. Cutler, 1878, present incumbent.

The present house of worship was erected in 1843, and dedicated in January of the following year.

Methodist Episcopal Church.[1]—Methodism was introduced into the town of Hampton in the year 1835 by the Rev. James M. Fuller, at that time stationed at Lamprey River, Newmarket, who some time in December came to Hampton and preached one Saturday evening in the North school-house, and the Sunday following in the old meeting-house, at that time unoccupied. The Rev. Mr. Fuller was followed in two weeks by the Rev. James H. Patterson, then stationed at Newfield, Newmarket, after which there was no Methodist preaching in town until July, 1836, when the Rev. Mr. Fuller once more visited the place and spoke to the people about "the way of life and salvation." From July until November there was preaching regularly once in two weeks, the pulpit being supplied by ministers from the body known in Methodism as "local preachers." Such was the encouragement given to these regular services by the people of the town that the friends of Methodism decided in November to hold a "protracted meeting," as a result of which about twenty professed conversion and were gathered into a "class," which may be said to be the beginning of the Methodist Church in Hampton. The society had been worshiping during these months in the old meeting-house above mentioned, a church formerly occupied by the Christian Society, but then owned by Messrs. Fogg and Lamprey. In the spring of 1837 the house was given to the Methodist Society for their use while they should occupy it as a place of worship, and after due repairs it was dedicated to the worship of God, May 22d, the Rev. Mr. Fuller preaching an appropriate sermon from Psalms xciii. 5: "Holiness becometh thine house, O Lord, forever."

The church and society being now quite well established it was thought best to move forward a little, and at the session of the New Hampshire Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which met at Great Falls, July 4, 1837, Hampton was joined with the Seabrook Station, and received its first regularly appointed ministerial supply in the services of the Rev. E. D. Trickey and the Rev. John Brodhead, who were stationed on the circuit, but as the Rev. Mr. Brodhead confined his labors almost entirely to Hampton from "Conference" until his death, which occurred at his home in South Newmarket, April 7, 1838, he may be said to have been the first Methodist preacher stationed in Hampton. In 1838 Hampton was connected with Greenland, and the Rev. E. D. Trickey and William Padman were appointed to the circuit. The Rev. Mr. Padman, however, gave most of his services to the Hampton Church, and during the year there was a revival of religious interest and quite a number of additions were made to the church. In 1839 Hampton was joined with Rye, and the Rev. S. A. Cushing was appointed to the circuit, one to be supplied, and the Rev. A. M. Osgood was appointed by the presiding elder to assist Mr. Cushing on the circuit, and they labored alternately in each place from week to week until January, 1840, when the Rev. Mr. Cushing was released from the circuit, and Mr. Osgood directed to finish the year at Hampton, which he did, with some considerable success attending his labors.

Since 1840, Hampton has been an independent station, and has been served by the following pastors: 1840, A. M. Osgood; 1841, Abraham Folsom; 1842-43, H. N. Taplin; 1844, John F. Adams; 1845, J. M. Young; 1846, C. H. Chase; 1847–48, Henry Nutter; 1849, A. M. Osgood; 1850, Ira A. Sweatland; 1851, Matthew Newhall.

In 1852, Abel Heath was appointed to Hampton Station by the New Hampshire Conference, but being taken sick, and dying before he reached Hampton, the church was without a pastor until Matthew Newhall was appoined to the station to fill out the year. Since then the appointments have been: 1853, James M. Hartwell; 1854–55, John English; 1856–57, John W. Johnson; 1858–59, N. L. Chase; 1860, Joseph Hayes; 1861–62, F. K. Stratton; 1863, S. F. Whidden; 1864, E. Lewis; 1865, N. L. Chase; 1866, A. C. Coult; 1867–68, A. A. Cleveland; 1869–70, G. W. Ruland; 1871, S. J. Robinson; 1872–74, Elihu Scott; 1875–76, J. H. Knatt; 1877–78, J. P. Frye; 1879–80, A. B. Carter; 1881–82, J. F. Spalding.

In 1846, during the pastorate of the Rev. C. H. Chase, the society secured a parsonage for its preachers by buying and moving to an eligible location on the Portsmouth road a house standing on the line of the Eastern Railroad, then being built, and since that time the preachers stationed in Hampton have had a comfortable home for themselves and families.

In 1848, under the labors of the Rev. Henry Nutter, a building lot was secured at the corner of Ann's Lane, so called, and the Portsmouth road, and a neat, comfortable church erected, which was dedicated to the worship of God in November of the same year, the Rev. Benjamin R. Hoyt preaching the dedicatory sermon from Heb. xiii. 16: "But to do good and to communicate forget not: for with such sacrifices God is well pleased." This church, which cost about

[1] By Rev. J. F. Spalding.

twelve hundred dollars, served the society as a place of worship without material change until the fall of 1881, when, for the better accommodation of the wants of the society, it was moved to a more eligible location near the village on the Portsmouth road, and thoroughly remodeled and repaired at an expense of three thousand one hundred dollars. The house was rededicated to the worship of God Jan. 5, 1882, the Rev. Bradford K. Peirce, of Boston, preaching the sermon from Luke ii. 7: "Because there was no room for them in the inn."

At the close of the dedicatory service mentioned as having taken place in May, 1837, the Rev. Mr. Fuller called the people together and addressed them upon "The Importance of the Study of God's Word," and at the close of his remarks some twenty or more came forward and organized themselves into classes with Jonathan Towle as leader, and thus the Sunday-school work of the Methodist Church may be said to have commenced, although it was some three or four years before the school became well organized and established. From that small beginning the school has continued with good success until the present, when it has seventy-two members and an average attendance through the year of fifty.

In 1839, when the first record of official members is found, the officiary of the church was as follows: Pastor, A. M. Osgood; Stewards, Ebenezer C. Fogg, Oliver Towle, Andrew S. Warner, Nathan Knowles, John Foy, Benjamin Ordion, Ebenezer W. Long; Class-Leaders, Oliver Towle, Samuel Fisk; Superintendent of Sunday-school, Samuel Fisk.

The present, 1882, officiary is as follows: Pastor, J. F. Spalding; Stewards, Dearborn Blake, Elihu Scott, E. W. Godfrey, George W. Lane, E. Q. Knowls, E. R. Lamprey, Frank Laird, Emory Fogg, George R. Godfrey; Class-Leaders, S. W. Dow, D. A. Marston; Superintendent of Sunday-school, G. W. Lane.

The Baptist Church.[1]—The Baptist Church was first organized in 1817, with the following members: Joshua Lane, Abraham Marston, Amos Towle, Jr., Samuel L. Brown, Samuel Nudd, Josiah Dearborn, Joseph Mace, Willard Emery, Jr., Abna Mace, Josiah Shaw, Simon Garland, Samuel Batcheldor, Jonathan Philbrick, Abigail Mason, Abigail Lane, Betty Towle, Betty Marston, Elizabeth Nudd, Sarah B. Towle, Nancy Towle, Hannah Blak, Patty Mason, Ludin Shaw, Molly Brown, Sarah Emery, Irene Moss, and Betty Garland.

The deacons have been as follows: Amos Towle, Jr., Joshua Lane, Elvin Emery, David Garland, Jr., Charles M. Perkins, William Blake, and John A. Towle.

Clerks, Joshua Lane, Samuel Garland, Samuel Drake, and Daniel Moulton.

The first church building was given to the society, and fitted up with common board seats with no backs, and no arrangements for fire in the winter season for some time. A new edifice was erected in 1834, and raised up in 1878 and a vestry added. The society now has a good meeting-house and parsonage, which was erected in 1854, and also a fund of about eighteen hundred dollars, the interest of which is applied to the support of the ministry.

The following is a list of the pastors from Rev. Mr. Hareman to the present time: Revs. Elias Hutchins, 1838; P. S. Burbank, 1840; Wm. Johnson, 1845; P. S. Burbank, 1846; William P. Merrill, 1848; F. Moulton, 1851; Wm. Rogers, 1853; Wm. H. Waldron, 1856; Wm. C. Clark, 1857; De Witt C. Durgin, 1858; F. H. Lyford, 1870; G. J. Abbott, 1873; L. L. Harman, 1877; and F. P. Wormwood, 1881.

Second Advent Church.—The church edifice belonging to this society was erected in 1871, and the church was organized in 1877.

Schools.—In 1706 the town voted "that if the inhabitants on the South side of Taylor's river shall take care to have their children taught, they shall not be assessed to the schoolmaster or Town from yeare to yeare."

Sept. 22, 1712, it was "voted to build a school-house, 24 ft. by 20, on the land granted for that purpose by Dea. Dalon, to be finished by the last of April."

In 1737 it was "voted to build a school-house on the school-house acre in the room of the one which was burnt, of the same size, £25 to be paid for building said school-house."

Feb. 7, 1791, it was voted to build Centre and Bride Hill school-houses.

Hampton Academy was incorporated in 1810, and for a long series of years occupied a prominent place among the literary institutions of the State.

Physicians.—The following is a list of physicians who have practiced in Hampton: Richard Hooper, Clement Jackson, Edmund Toppen, Nathaniel Sargeant, Anthony Emery, John Weeks, John Wingate, Obed Sterne, Samuel Page, —— French, Ebenezer Lawrence, John Newman, Benjamin Dole, Abraham Green, and others. The present physician is W. T. Merrill.

Summer Resort.—Hampton is famous as a summer resort, and its hotels are among the best on the coast. These are Boar's Head Hotel, S. H. Dumas, proprietor; Ocean House, Phillips, Yeaton & Co., proprietors; Hampton Beach Hotel, Leavitt Brothers, proprietors; Atlantic House; Granite House, A. J. Batchelder, proprietor; Lancey House, Dean & Whittier, proprietors; and the Union House, O. H. Whittier, proprietor. These are all at the beach except the latter, which is pleasantly located in Hampton village, a short distance from the Eastern Railroad station.

Hampton was incorporated May 22, 1639, and embraced, in addition to its present territory, the present towns of North Hampton, Hampton Falls, Seabrook,

[1] Contributed by John A. Towle.

Kensington, and South Hampton, having an area of about forty-five thousand five hundred acres.

It was originally a portion of Massachusetts, and remained as such until 1680, when it was joined to New Hampshire.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1639–1883.

John Moulton, 1639.
John Cross, 1640–41.
Lieut. Wm. Howard, 1641–45.
Wm. Stowe (Eastowe), 1644, 1648–49.
Wm. English, 1646–47.
Jeffrey Mingay, 1650.
Roger Shaw, 1651–53.
Anthony Stanyan, 1654.
Henry Dow, 1655–56.
Roger Page, 1657.
Lieut. Christopher Hussey, 1658–60.
Wm. Fuller, 1661, 1667.
Samuel Dalton, 1662, 1664–66, 1669–71, 1673–76, 1678–79.
Robert Page, 1668.
Joshua Gilman, 1669.
Capt. Joseph Hussey, 1672.
Thomas Marston, 1677.
Henry Dow, 1689, 1693, 1697.
John Smith, 1689, 1692, 1697.
Joseph Smith, 1689, 1692, 1694, 1708–9.
Nathaniel Weare, 1689, 1696.
Samuel Sherburne, 1689.
John Hussey, 1692.
Thomas Philbrick, 1693.
Joseph Sweet, 1693, 1698.
Nathaniel Batchelder, 1694.
Thomas Bobey, 1694.
Humphrey Perkins, 1696.
Capt. Ephraim Marston, 1697.
John Redman, 1697.
Benjamin Beam, 1697.
Daniel Tilton, 1709.
Ephraim Marston, 1709, 1716–17.
Col. Joseph Smith, 1716–17.
Maj. Peter Weare, 1716–17.
John Tucke, 1717.
Capt. Joshua Wingate, 1722.
John Sanborn, 1722, 1731–36, 1740, 1745.
Samuel Palmer, 1732, 1737, 1740, 1742, 1745.
Joseph Towle, 1742.
Thomas Elkins, 1742.
Joseph Philbrick, 1745, 1749.
Jonathan Tuck, 1753, 1758.
Richard Waldron, 1749, 1753.
William Moulton, 1755, 1758.
Gen. Jonathan Moulton, 1755, 1758.
Col. Christopher Toppan, 1762, 1765, 1768, 1771, 1783, 1789.
Capt. Josiah Moulton, 1771, 1774–77, 1779–80.
Josiah Moulton, Jr., 1775.
John Fogg, 1781.
Joseph Dow, 1782, 1787, 1792.
Jeremiah Moulton, 1794.
Oliver Whipple, 1796–99.
Col. Benjamin Shaw, 1801.
Jonathan Marston, 1806.
Col. John Dearborn, 1807.
Edmund Toppan, 1809, 1817–18, 1822–24, 1826.
Pristam Shaw, 1820–21.
David Nudd, 1825.
Joshua Lane, 1827–30.
Amos Towle, 1831–33, 1840.
David Marston, 1834–37, 1839.
Joseph Dow, 1837–38.
David Marston, 1840.
Amos Towle, 1841–42.
John Marston, Jr., 1843–45.
Simon Towle, 1844.
David Marston, 1846.
Ebenezer Lane, 1847–48.
Amos Towle, Jr., 1849.
Uri Lampsey, 1850–52.
Thomas Ward, 1853.
Josiah Page, 1854.
E. Shaw, 1856–57.
E. Mason, 1858–59.
John Dearborn, 1860–61.
Adna Garland, 1862–63.
Thomas Leavitt, Jr., 1864–65.
John J. Leavitt, 1866–67.
A. B. Lane, 1868–69.
D. C. Durgin, 1870–71.
A. J. Leavitt, 1872.
D. O. Leavitt, 1873.
S. D. Lane, 1874–75.
Jos. W. Mason, 1876–77.
John H. Fogg, 1878.
John C. Palmer, 1879–80.
Jacob T. Brown, 1881–82.

TOWN CLERKS FROM 1639 TO 1883.

William Wakefield, 1639–42.
William Howard, 1642–47.
Robert Tucke, 1647–50.
Christopher Hussey, 1650–53.
Samuel Dalton, 1653–81.
Henry Dow, 1681–1707.
Samuel Dow, 1707–14.
John Tuck, 1714–30.
Samuel Dow, 1730–56.
Joshua Lane, 1756–61.
Joseph Dow, 1761–96.
Philip Towle, 1796–98.
Ephraim Fellows, 1798–1801.
Col. John Dearborn, 1801–13.
Josiah Dow, 1813–42, 1844–54.
J. W. Dodge, 1843.
J. J. Leavitt, 1855–58, 1861–70.
John M. Palmer, 1859–60.
David O. Leavitt, 1871–76.
John M. Ackerman, 1877–82.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN DEARBORN.

John Dearborn is a descendant of Godfrey Dearborn, who came from Exeter, England, with his son Henry, a man grown, and settled at Exeter, Rockingham Co., N. H., in 1639. Between 1645 and 1650 he moved to Hampton and settled on the farm of the late John Dearborn, and which has been in the family ever since. His tax in 1653 was 15*s.* 10*d.* He was one of the selectmen in 1655, 1663, and 1671. Sept. 21, 1664, he voted with the minority on the question of a division of the Commons, and entered his dissent against it. The vote was 13 for and 9 against. March 3, 1670, he had eighty acres granted him. The date of his death is not known by the writer. He was twice married. His first wife died between 1650 and 1662, when he married Dorothy Dalton, widow of Philemon Dalton. His children by his first marriage were Henry, Thomas, John, Sarah, and two other daughters, names not known. If Henry was a man grown, or even quite a boy when his father came from England, then it is more than probable that more of the above family were born in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Dearborn were members of the Congregationalist Church, and both died before 1696. Mr. Dearborn's posterity is very numerous in New Hampshire. Maj.-Gen. Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War under Jefferson, was one of his descendants.

Henry, eldest son of Godfrey Dearborn, born in Exeter, England, came to America with his parents, and probably settled with them at Exeter, N. H., and thence to Hampton. Nov. 10, 1665, he married Elizabeth Marrian. He was selectman in 1676–92. He was one of the signers to Weare's petition. March 3, 1670, he had a grant of eighty acres (No. 4). His children were John, Abigail, Samuel, Elizabeth, Sarah, Elizabeth (2), and Henry.

John Dearborn, son of Godfrey, born in 1642 in Exeter, N. H., married, Oct. 12, 1672, Mary, daughter of Thomas Ward. She died Dec. 14, 1725, aged seventy-three. Mr. Dearborn was selectman in 1694. His name is not found on Weare's petition, although he contributed £1 5*s.* towards defraying the expense of Mr. Weare in going to England. He died Nov. 14, 1713. His children were John, Thomas, and Mary.

Thomas Dearborn, son of Godfrey, had granted him eighty acres (No. 68), March 3, 1670; was one of the selectmen in 1675, 1678, 1693. Nov. 1, 1699, he was chosen deacon. He was one of the signers to Weare's petition. He was twice married, first to Hannah, daughter of Edward Colcord, Oct. 28, 1665. Of this union the following children were born: Samuel, Ebenezer, Thomas, and Jonathan. Deacon Dearborn married for his second wife Huldah, daughter of John Smith, Jan. 2, 1701.

John Dearborn

John H. Fogg

Joseph Freese Dearborn, great-grandson of Godfrey Dearborn, was born on the old Dearborn homestead in Hampton, N. H., Oct. 6, 1710; married Sarah Sherborn, or Sherburne, March 20, 1735. She was born July 15, 1710. He died July 3, 1752, aged forty-two. One of his children was Josiah Dearborn, born Jan. 11, 1738, and died Sept. 15, 1814, aged seventy-seven. His wife was Sarah Freese, who was born Dec. 18, 1737, and died Sept. 7, 1828, aged ninety years and nine months. Their children were John, Joseph F., Josiah, Sarah, Samuel, Anna, Samuel (2), Molley, Freese, and Anna (2). All of whom were born between 1758 and 1780 on the old homestead.

Joseph Freese (2), son of Josiah Dearborn, was born June 11, 1761, and died Nov. 13, 1827. One of his children was Simon N., who married Hannah Towle, and had children,—(1) Sarah Ann, wife of David Marston, of Hampton; (2) John; (3) Simon; (4) Dolly (Mrs. Emery Batchelder, of Hampton Falls); (5) Lavinia, who married Joseph Leavitt, of North Hampton; (6) Abigail, wife of Adna Lane, of Hampton. Mr. Dearborn was a farmer by occupation, and a Whig in politics.

John Dearborn, eldest son of Simon N. Dearborn, and the eighth in descent from Godfrey Dearborn, was born in Hampton, N. H., on the same farm where he always resided, and which has been handed down from generation to generation, Sept. 2, 1810. He died at his residence Nov. 14, 1880. He was one of Hampton's substantial men and farmers. He always was interested in the prosperity of his native town. He took a deep interest in the educational work of Hampton, and for many years was a trustee and treasurer of "Hampton Academy." Politically he was a Republican, and as such was selectman several years, and represented his town in the State Legislature two terms. Though not a member of the church, he and his wife were constant attendants upon and supporters of the Congregational Church of Hampton.

He married Lydia, daughter of Sandborn Batchelder and Mary Elkins, October, 1838. She is a descendant of the Rev. Stephen Batchelder, first minister of Hampton, and was born in Hampton, May 22, 1811. Their children are Orion M., born March 15, 1841, and Mary Anna, wife of Harry S. Clark, son of Hon. Daniel Clark, of Manchester, N. H. Mrs. Harry S. Clark has children,—Frank, Daniel, Harry (deceased), and Gracia Lydia.

Mr. John Dearborn was a man universally esteemed, of kind disposition, good judgment, and possessed that happy faculty of making many friends. He was emphatically an honest man. His widow still survives him and lives on the old homestead, a view of which may be seen in this work. A portion of this house was built by Godfrey Dearborn about 1645, and now is in a good state of preservation. Too much credit cannot be given to Mrs. John Dearborn, who in every way has been a worthy partner of her husband. To her more than to any other one is due the credit of the present fine condition of this home. She is a lady of great energy and force of character, and naturally of a lively disposition. She, too, enjoys the esteem of her neighbors, and views the past with no apprehension of the future.

A friend speaks of her as follows: "In regard to the preservation of the old Dearborn mansion much credit is due Mrs. Dearborn. At the time of her entering it as sole mistress she began at once to modernize it. Possessed of good taste, she selected colors that would harmonize, caused wood-work to be removed, painted, carpeted, in fact turned old into new; in this way it was kept free from mould and damp more or less found in the early homes of our ancestors. To-day it is a comfortable home, and should not fire or tempest destroy it, it bids fair to last another generation. She has passed through a severe sickness which but few could survive, and is still courageous at the advanced age of seventy, and evidently earnest to perform every duty. She is the last survivor of her father's family, her only brother having died March 24, 1882. She is the only occupant of the old home with the exception of one male servant. Her evenings are devoted to reading and writing; her only son being in Colorado engaged in mining, for him she has the tenderest affection which only death can sunder."

JOHN H. FOGG.

John H. Fogg is a lineal descendant of the seventh generation from Samuel Fogg, who settled in Hampton about 1652. Where Samuel came from, or when he came to America, the writer is not able to tell, but probably from England about the time above mentioned. His tax in 1653 was thirteen shillings one penny; the same year he built five rods of fence around the burial-ground. He was one of the selectmen in 1655 and 1663. In 1669 he had forty acres granted him in the New Plantation, situated in the east part of Hampton. In 1670 he and two others were chosen to appraise the goods which the constable took for rates by distress.

He was twice married; first, to Anne, daughter of Roger Shaw, Dec. 10, 1652. Their children were Samuel, Joseph, John, Daniel, and Mary. Mrs. Fogg died Oct. 10, 1663, and Mr. Fogg married, for his second wife, Mary, daughter of Robat (probably Robert) Page. Of this union the following children were born,—Seth, James, and Hannah. Mr. Fogg died Feb. 16, 1672, leaving a will dated Jan. 9, 1671, witnessed by Samuel Dalton, William and Francis Fuller, appraisers, Thomas Marston, and Henry Dow. The executors to his will were William Fuller, Nathaniel Batchelder, "loving brother Thomas Ward," and Samuel Dalton. By the terms of this will Samuel was to have two-thirds, and Daniel one-third, of the real estate, and were to learn trades.

James Fogg, son of Samuel Fogg, was born April 18, 1668, and died June 18, 1760. He married Mary ———, Jan. 9, 1695. She died Oct. 14, 1750, aged eighty years. Their children were Mary, James, John, Sarah, Enoch, and Hannah.

Samuel Fogg, the eldest son of Samuel and Anne (Shaw) Fogg, was born Dec. 25, 1653, and married, Oct. 19, 1676, Hannah Marston, daughter of William Marston, and granddaughter of Robert Page, who gave her five pounds in his will. Samuel Fogg was one of the signers of Weare's petition. His children were Samuel, Joseph, and probably Daniel.

Seth Fogg, the eldest son of Samuel Fogg by his second marriage, was born Nov. 28, 1666, and died Sept. 6, 1755. In 1704 he was one of the selectmen. His wife, Sarah ———, died April 10, 1756, aged eighty-eight years. Their children were Benoni, Hannah, Seth, Sarah, Esther, Samuel, Simon, Abner, Abigail, Daniel, Jeremiah, and Ebenezer.

Deacon John Fogg, a great-grandson of the first Samuel, and son of John, who was a son of James, was born Oct. 11, 1702, and died May 7, 1754. He had eleven children by his wife, Elizabeth Drake, of whom John Fogg was their only son. He was born in Hampton, N. H., married Abigail Blake, and had children,—Susannah C., Abraham, Elizabeth, Betsey (died young), Abigail B., Mary, and Meribah, all born on the old Fogg homestead, and all are now (1882) dead except Mary and Meribah. Mr. Fogg was a farmer, as all his ancestors had been. In politics a Democrat. He died April 8, 1831, aged sixty-two, and his wife died April 23, 1809, aged thirty-five.

Abraham Fogg, only son of John and Abigail (Blake) Fogg, was born in Hampton, N. H., Aug. 6, 1797; married Mary Robinson, Nov. 1, 1821. Children,—Jeremiah R., a resident at Salisbury, Mass.; Mary A., wife of Robert C. Thomson, of Exeter; John H.; Rebecca F. (Mrs. J. Warren Sanborn, of Kingston, N. H.); Susan E. (deceased); and Sarah J., who died at twenty-one. Mrs. Fogg was a member of the Congregational Church of Hampton. Mr. Fogg was a Democrat, and held all the important offices of his town. He was universally esteemed for his kind disposition and sympathizing heart. "None knew him but to love him." He lived respected, and died regretted, March 27, 1869, and his wife died May 29, 1877, aged seventy-nine years.

John H. Fogg, seventh in descent from Samuel, was born on the old Fogg homestead in Hampton, N. H., July 1, 1828. He received a common-school education. He is a farmer by occupation, gaining the title by inheritance, possession, and lifelong service under it. His present beautiful farm has been in the family for seven generations. He justly regards it the best and dearest spot on earth to him, and right well has Mr. Fogg honored the name of his ancestors by word and deed.

Mr. Fogg has inherited the political proclivities of his ancestors, hence is a Jeffersonian-Jackson Democrat. Though the town is Republican, Mr. Fogg has been selectman five years, one of which he was chairman, besides holding various other town offices. In 1878 he was elected to the State Legislature by Democrats and Republicans, serving on the committee of "Bills of Second Reading." In 1880 he was the candidate of his party for the State senatorship, and though defeated ran ahead of his ticket. In 1880 he was elected one of the trustees of Hampton Academy, New Hampshire, which position he still retains.

He married Mary E., daughter of Samuel and Mehitable (Pickering) Drake, Sept. 2, 1852. She was born in North Hampton, N. H., Jan. 9, 1832.

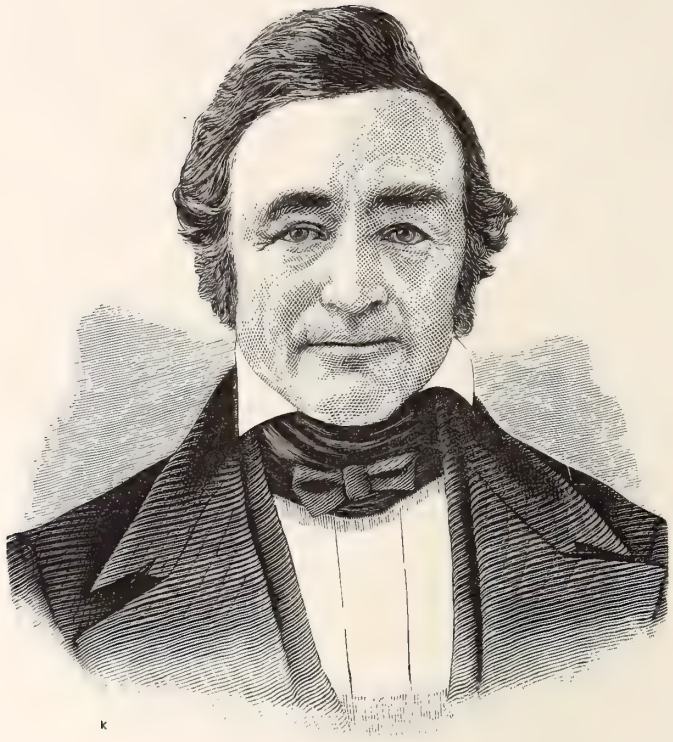
On the 2d of September, 1877, Mr. and Mrs. Fogg celebrated their "silver wedding," and more than one hundred of their friends and neighbors gathered in to pay their compliments to those whom they hold in the very highest regard. The home was gayly illuminated by Chinese lanterns, and presented a beautiful appearance. The tables were laden with the choicest viands, and were nicely decorated. The Rev. Mr. J. S. Batchelder read a poem appropriate to the occasion, and the gifts were numerous and excellent. The one most highly prized by Mr. and Mrs. Fogg is an elegant silver urn, the joint present of their neighbors.

Mr. and Mrs. Fogg are members of the Congregational Church of Hampton, and he is treasurer of the same.

JOSIAH H. BARKER.

Josiah H. Barker, son of Samuel Barker, was born in Hampton, N. H., April 16, 1810. His father was born in Ipswich, Mass., March 4, 1780, and died at his residence in Hampton, Feb. 27, 1873, aged nearly ninety-three years. He was a farmer and fisherman by occupation. He settled in Hampton when he was quite a young man; married Dolly, daughter of Jethro Blake, a descendant of Jasper Blake, one of the early settlers of Hampton. Jasper had eleven children, the fourth of whom was John, the ancestor of all the Blakes of Hampton. Mr. and Mrs. Barker had children,—Betsey, Josiah H., Sarah (deceased), Eliza A., Samuel, Polly, Abby, and James, all born in Hampton, on the place now owned by Josiah H. Barker. Mrs. Barker died April 27, 1857. Mr. Barker was a Republican in politics. His son, Josiah H., received a common-school education. At eighteen he went to Boston to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade, and after serving an apprenticeship of three years with one Abel Baldwin, was immediately engaged by Jonas Fitch, of Boston, as his foreman at five dollars a day. Mr. Fitch was a large contractor and builder, and on Mr. Barker devolved the task of seeing to the details of the business. He was in the employ of Mr. Fitch twenty-five years, at five dollars a day. For the next ten years he received ten dollars a day as general overseer in the building of large and costly houses in

Josiah H Barker



DAVID MARSTON.

Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York. During this time he owned a shop in Boston, which was worth some fifteen hundred dollars a year net. In October, 1871, he was taken sick, and was not able to be out of the house till the following spring. Oct. 17, 1834, he married Adeline, daughter of Capt. James and Theodate Godfrey, both of whom were descendants of Deacon William Godfrey, who was admitted a freeman at Watertown, Mass., in 1640, and thence to Hampton, N. H., between 1645 and 1650. Mrs. Barker was born Dec. 7, 1812, in Hampton, and is a twin to Jonathan Godfrey, now of Hampton, who is the father of fourteen living children.

Mr. and Mrs. Barker have children,—Theodate (deceased) and Anna T., born July 9, 1840. She married R. H. Shelton, a native of Boston, and at present a resident of Worcester, Mass., where he is engaged as secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. Their children are Emma D. and Richard B.

Mr. Barker left Boston for Melrose, Mass., about 1840 or 1841, and remained there till April, 1872, when he returned to his native town and purchased the old place where he now resides. Since his settlement in Hampton he has not been engaged in business. In politics a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Barker have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1834. He has held all the important offices of the church, such as steward, class-leader, trustee, superintendent of the Sabbath-school, etc. He has always been liberal to the church and charitable to the poor. As a citizen and neighbor he stands deservedly high. He is a man of sound judgment and well-defined views. Few were his equal in his chosen business through life.

THE MARSTON FAMILY.

The Marston family is very numerous in New Hampshire. The first of the name of whom we know was one Thomas Marston, who was at Salem, Mass., in 1637, and was among the married men who settled in Hampton in 1638. He was prominent in all town matters, and held all the offices of the town worthy of mention. His wife was Mary, daughter of William Easton. Their children were Isaac, Bertha, Ephraim, James, Caleb, Mary, and Sarah. He died Sept. 28, 1690.

William Marston was in Salem in 1637, and settled in Hampton in 1639, or the second summer of its settlement. It seems from the records that he too was active in town affairs. He died June 30, 1672. His wife was Sabina ——, and their children were Thomas, William, John, and Frifenia.

Robert Marston came from Salem to Hampton in 1640.

David Marston was a descendant of one of the above, and was born in Hampton, N. H., Dec. 29, 1797; married Sarah A., daughter of Simon N. Dearborn (see Dearborn history, Hampton), April 23, 1832. She was born Aug. 23, 1807. Their children are Augusta M. (deceased), wife of Langdon Brown, of Rye. Left a son, George H.

(2) Caleb G., born Oct. 17, 1835; married Vianna Palmer, and has a daughter, Annie May.

(3) Lovinia M. (Mrs. Ambrose Swasey, of Cleveland, Ohio).

(4) Melborn, born March 23, 1845; was a soldier in Company D, Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Shenandoah Valley, Sept. 19, 1864.

David Marston was a Republican in politics, was selectman, and represented his town in the Legislature.

He was a farmer by occupation, and a mason by trade. He and wife always attended the Congregational Church in Hampton. He died July 11, 1860.

His father was Elisha Smith Marston, a son of Elisha, born Jan. 29, 1750, in Hampton. Married Judith Morrill, and had seven sons and one daughter. He died in April, 1832.

Josiah Marston, son of Josiah, was born in Hampton in 1794; was twice married, first to Hannah Drew, and had three children, two of whom are living,—Mary A., who married Capt. Joseph Marden (deceased), of Portsmouth, and Hannah, wife of Samuel P. Garland (deceased), of Rye.

Mr. Marston's second wife was Mary Ann, daughter of Joseph Freese Dearborn (see Dearborn history), April 6, 1852. She was born Dec. 15, 1800. Mr. Marston was a school-teacher in his early life, and for a while after his first marriage, but later became a farmer in Portsmouth, near where Mr. Winchester now resides, and where his first wife died. He was a Whig and Republican in politics.

His widow is living with her niece (Mrs. David Marston), and is now in her eighty-second year. In her youth she received an academic education at the Hampton Academy. She is a member of the Congregational Church of Hampton.

THE BACHELDER FAMILY.

Rev. Stephen Bachiler (as the name was formerly spelled) was born in England in 1561, and received orders in the Established Church; but being displeased with some of the ceremonies of the church, and refusing to conform to it, was refused permission to perform them. He went to Holland in company with his family, where he remained several years, and then returned to London, from which place he sailed on the 9th of March, 1632, in the "William and Francis." Mr. Thomas was master, with sixty passengers on board. Mr. Bachiler and family arrived at Boston June 5, 1632, having been eighty-eight days on the way. He immediately settled with his family at Lynn, Mass., where he organized a church composed partly of six persons who had left the Established Church of England when he did. A difficulty arising

in the church, Mr. Bachiler requested dismissal for himself and the original six members, which was granted. He was admitted a freeman May 6, 1635, and removed from Lynn in February, 1636, and went to Ipswich, Mass. In the winter of 1636–37, being then some seventy-six years of age, he made a journey on foot with some friends to Matakeese (now Yarmouth), a distance of one hundred miles, where he intended to plant a church, but finally gave up the idea and returned to Ipswich. On the 6th of July, 1638, we find him at Newbury, where he received grants of land. On the 6th of September, 1638, the General Court of Massachusetts granted him permission to commence a settlement at Winnacunnet (now Hampton). In 1639 the inhabitants of Ipswich were very desirous that he should be their minister, but on the 5th of July of the same year he sold his interest there and settled in Hampton, N. H., when a town was begun and a church gathered, of which he was its first pastor. He became a large land-owner, and, as appears from the records, presented the first bell to the society in Hampton as early as 1640. He was considered a man of good judgment and upright in character, but in due time got into some trouble, which caused a dissension in the church, and it was thought advisable for him to leave, which he did April 20, 1647, when he went to Portsmouth, where he remained three years. In 1650 he married his third wife, being in his ninetieth year. In May he was fined ten pounds for not publishing his marriage, but in October following half of his fine was remitted.

In a few years he went back to England, where he married his fourth wife, while his third was still living in Portsmouth. He died at Harkney, in England, in 1660, aged about one hundred years. Notwithstanding his errors and follies, he had undoubtedly many virtues, or he would not have had so many friends, and they would not have continued with him through every change of his fortune. His descendants are numerous. He had seven children, Theodata, Deborah, Nathaniel, Francis, Stephen, and another son and daughter.

Nathaniel Bachiler, son of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, was one of the leading men in the town for a long period. He had a good education, wealth, and a large family connection, and exerted a controlling influence in the town. He was opposed to Capt. John Mason, and first on the list to head "Weare's Petition." He held all the offices of the town, and was representative in 1694. His first wife was Deborah Smith, by whom he had nine children, viz.: Deborah, Nathaniel, Ruth, Esther, Abigail, Jane, Stephen, Benjamin, and Stephen (2d). His wife died March 8, 1676, and he married for his second wife Widow Mary Wyman, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Mercy, Mary, Samuel, Jonathan, Thomas, Theodata, Joseph, and Mary (2d). His second wife died in 1688, and he married again Elizabeth ———. He died between 1707 and 1710.

Levi Batchelder, son of Nathaniel, born Aug. 14, 1765, married Deborah Ward, and had two sons, Samuel and Cotton, who died at thirty. Levi Batchelder was a tailor by trade. He died Aug. 26, 1822. His wife died Nov. 10, 1849, aged seventy-one years and ten months.

Samuel, son of Levi Batchelder, was born in Hampton, N. H., Feb. 19, 1786, and died at his residence, Dec. 12, 1863, aged seventy-seven years and ten months. His advantages for an education were limited, but his thirst for knowledge caused him to surmount every difficulty, and he obtained a good business education. He was a good farmer. He married Sarah Dearborn, daughter of Joseph F. Dearborn (see Dearborn history), Jan. 31, 1810. She was born Feb. 16, 1790, in Hampton, on the old Dearborn place. Her mother was Mary Nudd, daughter of Simon Nudd.

Children of Samuel Batchelder and Sarah, his wife, were: (1) Dearborn; (2) Alfred C., who died at twenty-six, unmarried; (3) Thomas W., died at twenty-nine, unmarried; (4) Deborah A., died at eighteen; (5) Mary Ann, born March 15, 1822; (6) Sandborn, died at fourteen; and (7) Sarah F., died at thirty-four.

Dearborn, the eldest of this family, was born July 24, 1810; was twice married, first, to Mary Jenness, daughter of Thomas Jenness, in 1833, by whom four children were born, of whom one, Fidelia F., is living. Mr. Batchelder's second wife was Abby O., sister to his first wife. They were married in 1841. Of this union seven children were born, viz., Dorinda A., Sarah M., Susan E. (deceased at ten), Samuel D., George H., Charles J. (deceased), and Frank P. Dearborn Batchelder was a foundryman by occupation. He died Oct. 30, 1863.

Samuel Batchelder was a Whig and Republican in politics, and held the various town offices. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and was always liberal towards all benevolent enterprises. As was said by the minister at his funeral, he was one of "nature's noblemen." His wife died June 24, 1846, aged fifty-six years. At his death the old home was left to his daughter, Mary Ann, who is now in her sixtieth year, and is one of the intelligent ladies of the town. This Batchelder family has descended from Lieut. Cotton Ward to his daughter Deborah, thence to her son Samuel, thence to Mary Ann, who has taken a deep interest in the welfare of her parents' descendants, and has contributed no small sum towards the proper education of her nephews and nieces. She is a member of the Congregational Church.

Charles Joseph Batchelder, son of Dearborn, was born March 27, 1858. He received an academic education, and one year at the State Agricultural College at Hanover, N. H. He was intelligent, and quick to learn, but ere he had reached his majority was killed at Silver City, N. M., by the Indians, while driving an express-wagon for the government, Oct. 15, 1878.

Chas J Batchelder

CHAPTER XLIX.

HAMPTON FALLS.

Geographical—Topographical—List of Early Inhabitants—Petition of Hampton Falls for a Fair—Grant of a Fair, 1734—Other Petitions—Council of 1737.

HAMPTON FALLS lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Exeter and Hampton, on the east by Hampton, on the south by Seabrook, and on the west by Kensington.

The surface is generally level and soil fertile. Hampton Falls originally formed a portion of the town of Hampton, and was incorporated as a parish May 12, 1718.

Early Inhabitants.—Among the inhabitants of the town in 1732 were the following:

Daniel Weare.
Samuel Daves.
Robart Quinby.
John French.
Henry Lampre.
Edward West.
Joseph Cass, Jr.
Jonathan Fifield.
Moses Black, Sr.
Jon. Chapman.
John Stanyan.
Shadrick Warde.
Jorge Conar.
Isac Fales.
Jeremh Browne.
John Halle.
Timo Blake.
Henry Grene. (?)
Benjn Moody.
Ralp Butler.
Enoch Sanburn.
John Grove, Senr.
Winthrop Dow.
Joseph Worth.
Jacob Brown.
Ephraim Hoyt.
Nathan Hoyt.
Ephraim (?)
Jeremiah Easman.
John Chase.
Joseph Nortin.
Ebenezer Dow.
Samuel Page.
Jonathan Chase.
John Philbrick.
Nathan Sanborn.
Jesreal Clifford.
John Clifford.
Beniamin Prescut.
Samuel Tilton.
John Cram, Jr.
Joseph Pearkins.
John Ware.
Samuel Healey.
Nathl Healey.
Jonathan Green.
Jonathan Bachelder.
Joseph Tilton.
John Cram.
Jonathan Cram, Jr.
John Browen.
James Moulton.
Samuel Matshun.
John Matson.
Jacob Garland.
John Green.
Jacob Stanyan.
Thomas Gill.
Amos Cass.
Samll Emons.
Benjamin Green.
Jedjah Blake.
Nathan Clough.
Joseph Cass.
Jonathan Cass.
Sharon Blake.
Jona Philbrick.
Benja Pearkins.
Thomas Cram.
William Thomson.
Ichabod Robie.
Jethro Tilton.
Jonathan Nason.
Jonathan Bachelder.
Samuell Lane.
Richard Sanborn.
James Sanburn.
Joseph Tilton.
Sherbun Tilton.
Josiah Tilton.
David Sanborn.
John Page.
Ebenezer Prescutt.
Stephen Hobs.
Israel James.
Abram Moulton.
Timothy Huchesun
Joseph Wadleigh
John Swain.
Philemon Blake.
Robert Row.
John Bachelder.
Wadley Cram.
Daniel Kelley. (?)
John Green, Sen.
Lenamin Cram.
William Evans.
Jonathan Tilton.
Jonathan Prescutt.
Jonathan Row.
Thomas Leavit.
Elisha Prescut.
Elisher Prescut, Jr.
Benj. Prescut.
Edward Tuck.
Samll Blake.
Nathaniell Prescutt.
Joseph Draper.
Richard Nason.
Beniamin Sanbon.
James Prescutt.
Jeremiah Green.
Jonathan Prescut.
Benja Sweet.
Benj. Hiland.
Timo Hiland.
Calub Browne.
Thos. Philbrick.
Jeremy Gove.
Jonathan Dow.
Jno Harvey.
John Gove, Jr.
Calub Swan.

Petition of Hamptan Falls for a Fair.

To His Excelency Jonathan Belcher Esq. Governour and Commander in Chief in and over his Majestys Province of New Hampshr and to the Honble his Majestys Councel.

The Humbie Petition of the Select men of the Parish of Hampton falls in said province Most Humbly sheweth

That whare as in this our Parish and in the Touns and Parishes Round about us, and to ye East ward of our Province Thare are Raised a Bundance of Quick Stock which to geather with other Traffick Twill in a year we want to sell, and having experenced Sumthing of benifet of a Time and place for Marketing sd Stock and Traffick in our sd Parish, which Benifett not ondly our Parish but also our Province togeather with ye eastward Touns have shaired with us in by Reason of the Seathuation of our Parish being ye most conveanient to accommodate Boath Provinces. We your Petitioners Therefore most Humbly pray

That his Excelency and ye Honble Councel order that ye second Wednesday and Thursdays in May and ye Third Wednesday and Thirsday in October to be days of Fair for Publick Traiding in this Parish att the now most noted Publick hous and Cuntory Road yearly and for ever, for the Benyfites above Expressed As in duty bound will ever pray.

JOSEPH TILTON, JONATHAN PRESCUTT, JOSEPH WORTH, ISRAEL BLAK, BENJAMIN GREEN — Selectmen of ye parish of Hampton-Falls.

Hampton Falls Oct. 10th 1734.

Grant of a Fair to Hampton Falls, 1734.

George the 2d by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King Defendr of ye faith &c To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting—Know yee that we of our Especial Grace certain knowledge and meer motion for the due encouragement of Trade and Traffic within our Parish of Hampton Falls in our province of New Hampr in New England and for the more effectual carrying on of the same there—Have Given and Granted and do by these presents give and grant to the Inhabitants of our Said Parish & their successors the privilege of having holding & keeping two yearly Fairs in the sd parrish forever, each to continue 2 day together & no more, The one To begin on the last Tuesday in April, and the other on ye last Tuesday in October, Annually, To have and to hold the said Privilege of keeping Two yearly Fairs as above-said for the Ends and purposes above expressed to the said Inhabitants and their successors forever In Testimony whereof we have caused our Province seal to be hereunto affixed.

[Prov. Seal]

Witness, Jonathan Belcher Esq. Our Govr & Comr In Chief in and over our sd Province the twenty fourth day of October in ye 8th yr of our reign, Anno'q Dom. 1734. J. BELCHER.

By His Excy Comand wth
the advice of ye Coun.
R. Waldron, Secy.

Petition for a Presbyterian Society.

To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq. Captain General Governor and Commander in Cheif in and over his majesties Province of New Hampshire &c—To the Honorable his Majesties Council and House of Representatives for said Province Convened in General Assembly—November 21st, 1765.

The petition of the subscribers, Free holders & Inhabitants of the Town of Hampton Falls in said Province—Humbly Sheweth.

That about Two years ago The Revd Mr. Pain Wingate in the congregational way & manner was settled in the work of the ministry in said Town. That the Religious sentiments of and Doctrines preached by the said Revd Mr. Wingate are very different from those of your Petitioners —and disagreeable to them—That your Petitioners apprehended they could not be profited by the preaching and ministration of the sd Revd Mr Wingate That the measures taken by the said Town in order to the settlement & support of the said Mr. Wingate are as your Petitioners conceive unprecedented and Justly Grievous to them, and that therefore your Petitioners and many others Inhabitants of said Town (near one half thereof) constantly opposed his settlement there and dissented therefrom:

That your Petitioners are conscientiously of the Presbyterian Perswasion respecting Church Government, Doctrine Discipline and worship That they with others of their Brethren of that Perswasion have for some time past been regularly formed into a church, built a meeting house in said Town for the publick Worship of God, Called and settled a minister in the Presbyterian way, namely The Rev. Mr. Samuel Perley: That your Petitioners conscientiously and constantly on the Lords days and at other times occasionally attend the public worship of God there, according to their said Perswasion; That the premises notwithstanding the select men of the said Town of Hampton Falls for the last year assessed and Rated your Petitioners for the support of the said Mr. Wingate and obliged them to pay the same, That the selectmen of said Town for the present year have again assessed & Rated your Petitioners for the same purpose, which your Petitioners apprehend to be a Grievous & unreasonable Burthen upon them—Wherefore your Petitioners Humbly pray your Excellency and Honours to take their case under your wise consideration And as they conceive themselves to be Intitled to his majesties Grace & Favour in allowing to all his subjects Liberty of Conscience—and that it is unreasonable for them to be compelled to pay towards the support of a minister they do not nor cannot hear and attend upon for the Reasons aforesaid When at the same time they are at the expence of maintaining publick worship among themselves in that way and mode they think most agreable and nearest to the directions given in the Scriptures by the Great head of the Church, and where the True Doctrines of Grace & Salvation are preached according to their Opinion of those things: They pray your Excellency & Honours would grant them Relief in the premises by Exonerating them their Families and Estates and all others within said Town of Hampton Falls who are of the same Perswasion and attend the publick worship of God with them from all ministerial Rates and Taxes in said Town (Excepting to their own minister) and by setting them off as a distinct Parish for ministerial affairs only, and by enabling the said Presbyterian congregation to raise & Levy on themselves such Taxes and assessments as they shall from time to time find necessary for the support of the ministry and publick worship of God among themselves—or grant your Petitioners such other Relief as your Excellency and Honours in your wisdom shall see fit, And your petitions as in duty bound will ever pray, &c., &c.

Thomas Leavitt	Samuel Selley
Ebenezer Knowlton	David Eaton
Richard Smith	Samuel Eaton
Jacob Smith	Nath[l] Sinkler
Winthrop Gove	David Knoulton
John Chase Jr	Eliphe Merrill
John True	Thomas Brown
Abener True	Nathan Gove
Joshua Page	Enoch Gove
Joseph Page	Sam[l] Philbrick
Abel Page	Jonathan Swett
Thomas True	William French
Joshua Page Jr	Jacob French
Benjamin Eaton	Jonathan Weare
John Eaten	Isaac Brown
Thomas Eaten	John Kenney
Wimon Eaten	Elisha Brown
Joseph Norten	Jonathan Walton
Joseph Eaton	Job Haskell
John Selley.	Enoch Boid
Samuel Felch	Daniel Chase
Joseph Falch	Thomas Selly
Henry Roby	John Eaton, Jr
John Chas	Jonathan Hoyt
Abel Daves	Elezer Gove
Simon Clough	Paul Grinelf
John Robei	Jonathan Chase, Jr
John Hunt	Benjamin Leavit

Province of New Hamp' November 27th 1765

The foregoing Petition read & ordered to be sent down to the Hon[ble] Assembly

T. Atkinson, Jr Secry

Province of New Hamp[r] } In the house of Representatives Nov[r] 27th 1765.

The annexed Petition being Read and considered.

Voted, That the Petitioners be heard thereon the second Day of the siting of the General Assembly after the first day of January next, and that the Petitioners at their own cost serve the selectmen of Hampton falls with a copy of the Petition and order of Court that they may appear and shew cause if any they have why the Prayer thereof should not be granted. M Weare, Clr.

In Council Nov 28th 1765

Read & concurrd.

T. Atkinson Jr. Secry.

Province of New Hamp[r] } In the House of Representatives July 2[d] 1766.

The foregoing Petition being taken under Consideration and the Parties heard thereon:

Voted, That the Petitioners have liberty to Bring in a Bill for them and their Estate to be set off from the Parish of Hampton falls to act in all Respects as a distinct Society or Parish by themselves Except paying their Proportion of the Province tax until a new Proportion thereof. The line of said New Parish to be fixed by a committee of the General Court with liberty for such of the Petitioners as shall not fall within said new Parish to Poll of with their Estates and Belong thereto and for any who shall fall within said new Parish who are not of the Presbiterian Perswasion to Poll off with their Estates and belong to the old Parish, and for any who are not of the Presbyterian Perswasion who have or shall have Lands within said New Parish to Poll off said lands to belong to the old Parish agreeable to the Purport of a Vote of the Parish of Hampton falls the Second day of Sep[r] 1765.

M. Weare, Clr.

Province of New Hamps[r] } In the House of Representatives July 9th 1766.

Upon a motion of the Petitioners for some alteration in the foregoing vote

Voted, That it be understood that any non Residents who have or shall have Lands in either Parish shall have liberty to Poll off their said Land to that Parish which they shall choose. M. Weare, Clr.

In Council Eod[m] Die

Read & Concurr'd.

T Atkinson Jr. Secry.

Council of 1737.—Aug. 10, 1737, the assemblies of the provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire met at Hampton Falls, for the purpose of establishing the boundary line between the two provinces. A cavalcade was formed from Boston to Salisbury, and Governor Belcher rode in state, attended by a troop of horse. He was met at Newbury Ferry by another troop which was joined by three more at the supposed boundary line, and conducted to the George tavern in Hampton Falls. Here he held a council and made a speech to the Assembly of New Hampshire. The novelty of a procession of the executive and legislative bodies for such a distance occasioned the following pasquinade in an assumed Hibernian style:

"Dear Paddy you ne'er did behold such a sight,
As yesterday morning was seen before night;
You in all your born days saw, nor I didn't neither,
So many fine horses and men ride together.
At the head the lower house trotted two in a row,
Then all the higher house pranced after the low:
Then the Governor's coach gallop'd on like the wind,
And the last that came foremost were troopers behin ,
But I fear it means no good to your neck or mine,
For they say 'tis to fix a right place for the line."

CHAPTER L.

HAMPTON FALLS.—(*Continued.*)

STREAMS AND MILLS.[1]

The Streams and Mills of Hampton Falls.—It would be difficult for many of the residents of New Hampshire to-day to fully realize the situation of

[1] By George D. Dodge.

RESIDENCE OF HON. WARREN BROWN,
HAMPTON FALLS, N. H.

some of the early settlers of this State, who were compelled to travel forty miles through the woods to find a grist-mill. Concerning the state of things in 1633, one historian writes, "No mill was erected for grinding corn, for the colonists had none of their own to grind. They depended on supplies from England, except some corn and wheat brought from Virginia, to be ground in the windmill at Boston." The first mention we find in the history of this State of any mill is that of a saw-mill in 1635, at the falls of Newichwannock, the Indian name for Berwick, Me.

Looking back an hundred years, we judge that at that time, considering the size of Hampton Falls, she was excelled by no town in our State in the line of mills and manufactures.

Falls River, the principal stream in this town, flows from Muddy Pond, in Kensington, towards the sea, and empties into Hampton River, at Falls River's mouth, so called, half a mile below the depot. Here was situated the old ship-yard, reached by a causeway over the marsh from the town-landing at the depot.

After leaving Kensington this stream flows for about a mile just within the town-line, between Hampton Falls and Seabrook, and then makes a short divergence into Seabrook.

Near the point of divergence are situated *Weare's Mills*, first mentioned in the records of Hampton Falls in 1724.

A stone dam affords a fall of about eight feet, which is now applied to an encased wooden tub-wheel, of the kind which links the iron turbine of to-day with the primitive water-wasters of fifty years ago.

An upright saw above, with a run of granite stones in the basement, constitute the mills. This mill was rebuilt in 1857; but concerning its predecessors we learn from tradition the lines repeated at the raising of its frame, according to the custom of that time. They have been handed down from Christopher T. Chase, who was present, to his daughter Sally, who died in 1871, at the age of eighty-five years, to her nephew, John Lewis Chase.

> "Here's a fine frame,
> It's well put together;
> Mr. Spofford's a good workman,
> Hubbard Weare is clever."

Hubbard Weare was a relative of Governor Mesheck Weare and a brother of Uncle John Weare, the ancient miller, who died in 1877, at the age of eighty-seven years. His son, Benjamin F. Weare, succeeds him in the business. To the credit of that neighborhood, it is said that this mill has never been locked, and no grist has ever been missing. Following this stream in its downward course to the sea for about two miles, during which it crosses the highway just below the mills and again at Bennett's Bridge, we come to three stone dams, built about one hundred years ago by J. Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge, who came to this place from Windham, Mass., about the year 1765, and purchased these mill-privileges from the noted Gen. Moulton, of Hampton. This Nathaniel Hubbard was a descendant of Richard Dodge, who landed in Salem in 1629.

He had nine sons, some of whom were among the first settlers of Ohio in 1788; was a member of the first Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire, and died in 1830, at the age of ninety-two.[1] Some little improvement of these privileges had already been made, but Mr. Dodge was a natural mechanic and a man of great energy, and with his coming great improvements were made and a thriving business established in several different lines of manufacture. The dams were built of natural faced stones of large size, some of them being brought from Kensington. The upper one was built to make a reservoir, but a bark mill was at one time in operation there. On one side of the middle dam was built the old saw-mill, which was torn down in 1876. On the other side a mill for wool carding, and the fulling, dyeing, and dressing of home-woven cloth. Perhaps for the benefit of the young people of to-day it should be stated that the wool was first brought to be carded into rolls, then taken home to be spun and woven, and the cloth brought back to be fulled, dyed, and dressed ready for the tailor, who *journeyed* from house to house to make it into garments to be worn for many years. The name of one Fogg has been handed down as the *journey-man* tailor in the vicinity of these mills, and the expression "A Fogg's run" came to be proverbial, as implying haste rather than thoroughness of execution. At the lower dam was the grist-mill, which Squire John Philbrick, now in his nineties, says was an old building so long ago as he can remember. "Old Dodge," as he came to be called, had a genius for stone-work; was the first man in this vicinity who split stones with wedges, and in the cellar-wall of the grist-mill may be seen a specimen of his work, which can hardly be excelled at the present day. The grist-mill contained one run of large granite stones, which were driven by a breast-wheel in Hubbard's time. It is said that this mill, like the mill of the gods, ground very slow, but neither the old gentleman's boys nor the water which passed his mill were allowed to run idle so long as there was any work to be done. This mill passed from Nathaniel Hubbard to Polly, the widow of his son John, and thence to her grandson, John W., until, about 1870, it came into the possession of George D., a great-grandson of Hubbard.[2] In 1872 the venerable ruin of one low story was replaced by a substantial building of two stories, and the tub-wheel resigned its place in favor of a thirty-inch iron turbine. This change doubled the working capacity

[1] One of his daughters, Mrs. Polly Janvrin, is still living in this place, making the span of their two lives already one hundred and forty-four years and eight months.

[2] John died in 1816, aged forty-five; his widow, Polly, in 1856, aged seventy-eight; and John W. in 1875, aged fifty-six years.

of the mill,—from three or four bushels per hour to six or eight bushels,—but unfortunately the granite stones were retained in deference to the prejudices of customers, though a twenty-inch run of burrs were also used to some extent. In 1881 this property was purchased by the widow of the previous owner, the old granites were taken out and replaced by a thirty-inch run of burr-stones, which are now doing satisfactory and profitable work.[1] The saw-mill passed down from Hubbard to his grandson Richard,[2] and then to John W., and the privilege is now owned by the heirs of the latter. As we have already stated, the old mill was taken down in 1876, it having been allowed to go beyond repair, in consequence of being supplanted by the steam-mills, where logs can be promptly sawed, instead of lying about the mill-yard for a year or two, as they sometimes used to do. The old mill had its day, and had done a great deal of work for the benefit of the public and the profit of its owners.

But the place of largest investment and largest returns was on the opposite side of the dam, at the clothing-mill. This property Hubbard gave to his son Dudley, who was a clothier by trade as well as a farmer, and conducted this branch of business with success. He died in 1834, at the age of sixty-one, leaving this mill property to his son, George Hubbard. Besides the carding, fulling, dyeing, and dressing departments, there was also a run of granite stones in the basement, with the privilege of grinding all the rye. Nathaniel Hubbard was not only a skillful mechanic and good farmer, but a competent surveyor and successful trader. The stone dams remain as monuments of his energy and industry, and anecdotes concerning him are still in circulation. He cut the race-way of the clothing-mill through a solid ledge for several rods, all done with a pick. His grandson, George Hubbard, inherited much of his energy and business ability; for when the custom clothing business was supplanted by the establishment of woolen-factories, he changed his mill to the manufacture of cotton batting and wadding, and in this direction laid the foundation of the largest fortune ever accumulated by a resident of Hampton Falls. But this success came only after the conquering of numerous difficulties. In August, 1847, his batting- and wadding-mill, run by steam and water, was destroyed by fire. In the spring of 1848 it was running again on batting alone, propelled by a breast-wheel.[3] The joint use of the water with the saw-mill was a bone of contention until the matter was settled by a board of referees giving the first right to the water to the saw-mill from March 1st to May 15th, and to the batting-mill for the balance of the year. The old flutter-wheel of the saw-mill took a deluge of water until it was replaced by an iron wheel of more economical habits. The grist-mill below was also a source of annoyance to the batting-mill, in claiming the right to let water through the saw-mill gates for its use. But for all this we never knew of any hard words between the parties, however much they were inwardly vexed. George H. Dodge died in February, 1862, aged fifty-four years and eight months. Previous to his death the war of the Rebellion had checked his manufacturing business; and having become extensively engaged in railroad affairs, his mill had laid idle for a year or more. His death found his eldest son, George Dudley, in the State of Georgia, forced into the military service of the Confederacy. After a year of perilous effort he escaped from Savannah to Charleston, was advertised as a deserter and followed by a detective, but after a delay of eleven weeks and six fruitless attempts, he finally escaped in a small sloop and reached home in January, 1863, *via* Nassau and New York. He found the batting-mill in bad condition, it having been run by contract for years, with little or no repairs, and then laid idle for the boys to pelt with stones. He spent a year in making thorough repairs at war prices, and started up in the spring of 1864, employing eight hands, and turning out five hundred pounds of goods per day, which found a ready sale in New York. The highest price received was sixty-five cents per pound, making a business of three hundred and twenty-five dollars per day. The same quality of goods were worth only about five cents per pound before the war, put up then with less care. Raw cotton, which before the war was worth about twelve cents per pound, sold in the fall of 1864 at two dollars per pound in currency, equal to about seventy-five cents in gold. Cotton cloth, made partly from poor waste and old ropes, sold for seventy-five cents per yard. With the capture of Richmond cotton quickly declined from two dollars to fifty cents per pound, and soon settled to twenty-five cents. This business hurricane caught the young proprietor of the batting-mill with all sail set, affecting him as it did thousands of other business men. He continued to conduct the business on a smaller scale and with varying fortune until 1877, when, finding that the manufacture of batting by large concerns and corporations using their own waste had made the situation difficult for the smaller mills, he retired from the business to the advantage of his health; and the batting-mill has since laid idle, again to become a target for the stones of the thoughtless boys. To-day these idle mills stand like ghosts of departed activity, while the shrinking stream has become the resort of thirsty cattle. The tide of business activity which here once flowed has now ebbed. May it be the pleasure of the future historian to record a succeeding flood-tide of successful activity.

[1] Just below the grist-mill was built in 1855 a substantial stone-arched bridge at an expense of five hundred dollars. It stands just above the head of tide-water, below which the stream twists and turns through the flat marsh for a mile to the railroad crossing on its way to the old stage-road to Newburyport.

[2] Richard died in 1864, aged sixty-six.

[3] This wheel was used with repairs until 1872, when George D. Dodge put a thirty-inch turbine in its place, it having become useless.

TAYLOR'S RIVER.—While Falls River derives its name from the natural rapids in its course, improved by stone dams, Taylor's River is named from an early resident of this town. It rises in Kensington, in two branches, one branch fed by a spring on the land of Stephen Green, and the other by three springs located on the different lots of True M. Prescott, Newell W. Healey, and Smith and Bishop. Entering Hampton Falls through land purchased by Stephen Brown from the Lamprey heirs, near the green-house establishment of James Warren Prescott, it crosses the highway near the homestead of Edwin Prescott, soon crosses the road leading to Robert S. Prescott's, then crosses twice within a quarter-mile the road leading by the residence of Dr. Curtis, and next comes to public view on the Exeter road near the North school-house, crossing which it flows in Hampton, then furnishing the water-power for Coffin's mills before descending to the level of the salt marshes. On the side of the road where it first crosses, near Edwin Prescott's, may be seen the remains of a dam where a saw-mill was erected by Aaron Prescott, father of Edwin, about 1842. In 1854, after the decease of Aaron Prescott, the mill was purchased by Joseph Poore, of Kensington, and moved to that place, where it is now in use at the proper season.

GRAPE-VINE RUN.—As Hampton Falls is indebted to Kensington for the service of its two other streams, so this one finds its source over or near the border line of that town. Crossing the highway near the residence of Nathan H. Robie, at the distance of about half a mile beyond, it crosses the Exeter road; thence flowing about the same distance in an easterly direction it comes to another highway, where a dam of stone and earth obstructs its further progress, and forms a reservoir in the land of John T. Batchelder. This reservoir is almost entirely dry in the summer-time, but in the wet season affords a considerable supply of water, which is controlled by a gate for the use of a saw-mill about a quarter of a mile below. This mill was erected in 1832, by Moses Batchelder, father of John T., principally for his own use, and is so run by his son at the present time. At an eighth of a mile below, where the stream enters the marsh-land, Mr. Batchelder erected in 1880 a grist-mill containing two run of granite stones formerly used in the old tide-mill at Hampton. This mill is run by Mr. Batchelder for his own use principally, and is driven by an iron wheel, as is the saw-mill. This stream runs at about equal distance between Falls River and Taylor's River, and is the smallest of the three. Thus we find that, in connection with the three mill streams in Hampton Falls, there were formerly in operation at the same time four saw-mills, two or three grist-mills, with a shingle-mill in connection with one of them, and a woolen- or cotton-mill. About 1877 the steam saw-mill of Jacob T. Brown, on his homestead place, was sold and taken to Greenland. And besides this stationary mill, one or more portable mills have been used to clear wood-lots. In the spring of 1877 the old wind-mill on the premises of Levi E. Lane, at Cock Hill, was taken down. About thirty years ago this mill was used to grind plaster of Paris to be used as a fertilizer.

CHAPTER LI.

HAMPTON FALLS.—(*Continued.*)

ECCLESIASTICAL—EDUCATIONAL—CIVIL—MILITARY.

Congregational Church—Baptist Church—Rockingham Academy—The Weare Monument—Representatives—Military Record.

The First Congregational Church (Unitarian) of Hampton Falls[1] was organized in 1711. The first minister was Rev. Theophilus Cotton, who was settled in 1712, and died in 1726. The records of the time say that "he was decently buried at the charge of the parish." He was followed by Rev. Joseph Whipple, who was ordained Jan. 15, 1727, and died in 1757.

After him Rev. Joseph Bagley, from 1757 to 1762; Rev. Paine Wingate, ordained 1763; resigned 1776. About this time a church building was erected near the centre of the town, where now the Unitarian Church stands.

In 1781, Rev. Dr. Langdon was ordained pastor over this society. He was president of Harvard University a part of the time of the Revolution. Quite a number of valuable books belonging to Dr. Langdon's library are still kept in the library at the Unitarian Church. He died in 1797.

In 1798 the Rev. Jacob Abbot was settled over the society, a man very tolerant and free-thinking for the times. He was pastor twenty-eight years. Without preaching the Unitarianism of to-day, his large charity and spirit of free inquiry opened the way for that agitation in the minds of the people which soon results in the disorganization of the established churches. About the beginning of the nineteenth century there was a Baptist agitation in the town. Some members left this church and formed themselves into a Baptist society. Later a Calvinist society was established. Still later there was quite an exodus from the original church of prominent members; these united with a number from Seabrook, establishing a society at what was called the Line.

Mr. Abbot's salary was three hundred dollars, sixteen cords of pine wood and eight of hard a year.

After Mr. Abbot various ministers were engaged without being regularly settled. Among them were Rev. Messrs. Ward, Whitman, and Dow. Gradually there was a call for more liberal preaching.

[1] By W. A. Cram.

Rev. Linus Shaw was settled over the society a few years. "The people were much united in him." Mr. Shaw was followed by Rev. Jacob Caldwell, a preacher whose practical, earnest life encouraged the people to think forward, without fear of results, trusting that truth was always safe. Amidst the agitation attendant upon Theodore Parker's first preaching in Boston, Mr. Caldwell, in straightforward recognition of the spirit of Christian tolerance, said he would welcome Mr. Parker to his pulpit. So, step by step, the society was led and grew into the liberal faith. After Mr. Caldwell, who had charge of this society and one at Kensington, came the Rev. Summer Lincoln. Rev. A. M. Bridge was the next pastor for about fifteen years, a minister of fine culture and earnest work. After Mr. Bridge, Rev. Everett Finley had charge of the society a year or two. He belonged to the new class called Radicals. Since then Rev. J. C. Learned and Rev. B. F. McDaniel, settled over the Exeter Unitarian Society, have supplied the pulpit. For the last fifteen years the society has had its ups and downs, but has lived on until at the present time it is a church stronger in individual thought and religion than in organized body and power.

The Christian Church was organized as a Baptist Church in 1805, and reorganized as the First Christian Baptist Church in 1833. Members in 1833, fifty-six, —Jacob Brown and fifty-five others.

Pastors, Samuel E. Brown, Daniel P. Pike, Warren Lincoln, Thomas F. Barry, George M. Payne, Jeremiah W. Marsh, Appleton W. Reed, Charles P. Smith, John McGlauflin, Joseph H. Graves.

The present officers are as follows: Ministerial Committee, George Moulton, Warren B. Pevear; Secretary and Treasurer, John J. Brown.

Church buildings were erected in 1805 and 1835. Present membership, fifty-one. Present pastor, Joseph H. Graves.

The Baptist Church.[1]—Probably the first Baptist in Hampton Falls was Betsey Fifield Dodge, who was converted under the preaching of Rev. Elias Hull, and with her husband, Dudley Dodge, united with the Congregational Church at Seabrook on the 18th of July, 1800. Mr. Hull, their pastor, preached in the old meeting-house at Seabrook from February, 1799, to April, 1817. Mrs. Dodge was a person of strong and independent mind, and embraced Baptist views without, so far as is known, being influenced by Baptist preaching. The nearest Baptist Church was at Exeter, and, desiring to unite with those of that faith and order, her husband urged her to wait one year, hoping in the mean time to effect a change in her views. For that purpose he engaged Rev. Mr. Webster, the pastor at Hampton, a relative of Daniel Webster's, to endeavor to convince her of her error. She called in Mr. Samuel Hatch, of the Baptist Church at Exeter, a man well versed in the Scriptures. As the result of the discussion Mr. Dodge himself was convinced, and baptized July 11, 1816, by Rev. William Hooper, pastor at Exeter, after which Mr. Hooper preached in Mr. Dodge's house what is said to have been the first discourse ever delivered by a Baptist in Hampton Falls. This William Hooper was the father of Rev. Noah Hooper, grandfather of Rev. N. Hooper, Jr., and a member of the first Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire, as was Dudley Dodge's father.

From this time Mr. Dodge's house became a place of resort for Baptist ministers, and so continued during his lifetime and that of his son, George H. Dodge. It also became the place for Baptist preaching until the erection of the academy building, in 1834. Here services were held by such distinguished Baptists as Thomas Baldwin, settled in Boston from 1790 to the time of his death, in 1826; Lucius Bolles, of Salem; Nathaniel Williams, of Beverly; George Dana Boardman and Mr. Wheelock, afterwards missionaries to Burmah; and Rev. Drs. Chaplin and Prof. Chapin, presidents of Waterville College. It is said that Elder Peak, a noted Baptist evangelist, preached about one hundred times in this house. Dudley Dodge died in 1834, at the age of sixty-two, and his wife, Betsey Fifield, in 1855, at the age of eighty-five.

In the fall of 1828 the following persons were dismissed from the Baptist Church in Exeter to constitute what was then called the Baptist Church in Seabrook and Hampton Falls: Dudley Dodge, Betsey Dodge, Mary M. Dodge, Miriam Dodge, Nancy D. Dodge (all three daughters of Dudley and Betsey), Richard Dodge, Clarissa Dodge, Mary Dodge (wife and sister of Richard, who was a nephew of Dudley).

These persons, all relatives of Dudley and Betsey Dodge, together with Hannah Dow, Ruth and Lydia Brown and Anna Knowles, of Seabrook, constituted themselves into a Baptist Church at the house of Richard Dodge, on the evening of Oct. 28, 1828, and at that time invited Rev. T. P. Ropes to become their pastor. At a meeting held in the brick school-house in Seabrook, November 24th, they received Huldah Gove to their fellowship. On the morning of December 2d, at the house of Richard Dodge, they received Mrs. Sally Chase and Mrs. Elizabeth Green, and in the afternoon of the same day the church was recognized, and Mr. Ropes installed as their pastor by a council of ministers and delegates from neighboring Baptist Churches. These services were held in the old meeting-house in Seabrook, built in 1763, and first occupied by the Presbyterians until 1799, then by the Congregationalists, and now by the Baptists in 1828. Rev. Baron Sterr, then at Portsmouth, afterwards settled at Boston, preached on this occasion and presented the church with a Bible, which was destroyed in the academy fire in 1875. In September, 1829, Mary and Nancy Dodge presented them with a communion service, which is still in use. From the fall of 1828 to the fall of 1834 they continued to wor-

[1] By George D. Dodge.

ship in the old meeting-house in Seabrook, and then in the new academy building at Hampton Falls until the erection of the meeting-house in Hampton Falls. This house was opened for services in September, 1836; dimensions, forty and a half by fifty-five feet; cost, two thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty-eight cents; building committee, William Brown, Richard Dodge, Joseph H. Weare, Aaron Gove, and George H. Dodge. In the summer of 1859 it was repaired and improved at an expense of two thousand dollars; committee, George H. Dodge, John W. Dodge, and Nathan Brown. The roof was then slated, the tower replaced by a spire, the high singing gallery over the entrance taken down, the pulpit lowered, the walls frescoed, floor carpeted, and pews upholstered. Rev. Mr. Ropes, a connection of Dudley Dodge, continued as pastor from September, 1828, until April, 1830. He was a man of excellent character, education, and abilities, but suffered from a chronic complaint which caused him to be despondent and underrate his own influence. At that early date Mr. Ropes was a strong temperance advocate, while some of the ministers were still addicted to the use of intoxicating drink. In 1836 this church was reported as "strictly a temperance church." After the departure of Mr. Ropes, the church candidated for about two years; then Rev. Oliver Barron was pastor for about a year; then Calvin Monroe and Rev. James W. Poland supplied for about two years.

In 1834 "the church sustained a great loss in the death of Dudley Dodge, who during these six years of its existence was ever ready with liberal aid and earnest prayers." Rev. Samuel Cooke was pastor from May, 1835, to April, 1838. During his ministry the meeting-house was built and the membership nearly doubled. He was afterwards chaplain of the New Hampshire State prison, and died in Concord in December, 1872. "Rev. Otis Wing came the next month, in the midst of a series of week-day meetings. Eight Sabbaths in succession the baptismal waters were visited, the revival continuing until July. In September the church numbered seventy-two." Mr. Wing resigned in December, 1840. In 1876 he was settled at Newton Junction, N. H., and is now residing there, in the enjoyment of vigor, at the age of eighty-three. From August, 1841, until April, 1842, the pulpit was supplied by Mr. J. C. Foster, since and now a prominent Baptist pastor in Massachusetts. In May, 1842, Rev. O. O. Stearns, preceptor in the academy, took charge of the church until obliged by ill health to leave in July, 1843. He was in Lodi, Wis., in 1875. Rev. A. Briggs officiated for four months, following Mr. Stearns. In November, 1843, Rev. Zebulon Jones, now of East Hubbordton, Vt., came, and commenced the longest and one of the most fruitful pastorates yet enjoyed by this church. Mr. Jones also had charge of the academy, besides other engagements. He remained until the summer of 1851. During his ministry here twenty-six were added to the church, including thirteen baptized by him as the fruit of a revival in the spring of 1851. In September, 1851, Rev. John E. Wood, previously pastor of the Methodist Church in Exeter, was baptized here by Rev. James French, himself a convert to the Baptist faith, and installed as pastor of this church.

Several were baptized during his ministry, which closed April 30, 1853. He is now in Minnesota, acting as a State missionary. After him the first pastor, T. P. Ropes, supplied for one year. Mr. Ropes died in Missouri in September, 1774, at the age of ——. Rev. Samuel Emmons Brown, previously a minister of the Christian denomination, took charge of the church in October, 1854, and remained until September, 1856, when he left, against the wishes of all the people. Ten were added during his ministry. He died in South Hampton in June, 1862, and it was truthfully written of him, "A person of sound judgment, extensive biblical knowledge, and a true Christian man, modest in his deportment, self-forgetful in all things, full of sweet Christian charity." After an interval of seven months Mr. E. B. Law came, and was ordained Oct. 28, 1857, and remained until August, 1858. During his stay eighteen were added to the church, making the membership ninety-eight, the highest number it has ever reached. "Mr. Law was a young man of ability and devotion," and is now settled in his native State of New York. During the summer of 1859 the meeting-house was closed for repairs. In June of that year twenty-three members were dismissed to form the Seabrook Baptist Church. In October, 1859, Rev. Alfred Colburn took charge of the church, in addition to his duties as preceptor of the academy, and remained until May, 1863. He is now in Hopkinton, Mass. "Feb. 14, 1862, the church suffered the loss of one of its most prominent members, George H. Dodge." Mr. Colburn was followed immediately by Rev. F. K. Stratton, a Methodist preacher, who supplied most acceptably until March, 1864. Rev. William H. Walker, lately settled at Warner, N. H., came in May, 1864, and served as pastor until April, 1867.

In 1864 the church met with a severe loss in the deaths of Richard Dodge and Simon Winslow. The former was the last original male member and an able supporter. Mr. Winslow married Eliza, daughter of Dudley Dodge, and though a Methodist by profession, was untiring in his efforts to advance the interests of this church. Rev. John M. Driver served as pastor from July, 1867, to October, 1868. His wife, "a woman of great intelligence and rare devotion," died at Beverly, July, 1874, and he has since followed her. "Just here occurs the darkest period in the history of this church. With the exception of twelve Sabbaths' supply by Rev. Otis Wing, the church remained closed until October, 1870, a period of two years and three months. At this time a Mr. Moulton, a licensed preacher from Jefferson, N. H., came and volunteered his services, and remained until January. From that

time until August, 1872, the church was supplied by students from Newton Theological Seminary, principally by J. T. Burkoe, now settled in Chicago, and H. H. Beaman. Among other students who supplied were George Churchill and Rufus Sanford, now missionaries in India, and Frederick Erileth and B. P. Cross, now in Burmah. In August, 1872, H. H. Beaman became the joint pastor of the Hampton Falls and Seabrook Churches, and so continued until April, 1876. After that he preached for three months at Hampton Falls, where he was ordained Oct. 2, 1872, and had resided during his joint ministry. From here he went to West Bridgewater, Mass., and thence in 1880 to North Oxford, Mass., where he died in August, 1881, three weeks after the death of Mrs. Beaman. Mr. Beaman was a faithful, earnest pastor, and during his ministry a powerful revival was enjoyed, followed by the baptism of more than twenty. Rev. T. J. Burgess was settled as pastor in September, 1876, at a salary of five hundred dollars and house rent, and still sustains that relation. This is the only church in town maintaining regular services throughout the year.

The last surviving original member, Miriam Dodge, died at Dover in January, 1879. Starting with fourteen constituent members in 1828, the additions since have numbered two hundred and twenty-one; present number, sixty, of which fifteen are non-residents. The fruitful years have been 1835, twelve additions; 1838, twenty-nine; 1851, fourteen; 1855, twelve; 1858, twenty-four; 1876, really twenty-eight, though ten of them appear under 1877; since 1877, none.[1] Among the causes which led to the establishment of this church may be mentioned occasional preaching from 1817 to 1824, by Elder True, Baptist pastor at Amesbury. He held these services in the old Christian chapel, afterwards used as a blacksmith-shop here, and now used for that purpose in East Salisbury. Though not a graduate of the schools, Elder True was a man of great natural ability, and well versed in the Scriptures, having read them thirteen times in course before arriving at the age of twenty. He conducted a large farm during the week, preached extempore on the Sabbath, filling his appointments on horseback, and receiving one dollar per Sabbath as compensation. Previous to 1852, Dudley Dodge was the only person appointed to act as deacon. At that date William Brown, Richard Dodge, and Micajah Green were chosen. Mr. Brown died in 1856. Mr. Green was dismissed to Seabrook in 1859, and Mr. Dodge died in 1864. None have since been chosen. Mr. Brown was a sort of lay preacher of the Christian denomination before uniting with this church in 1835.

His knowledge of the Bible was remarkable, his exhortations being principally composed of quotations from its pages, always naming the chapter and verse. During the first fifty-two years of its history the clerkship of this church continued in one family or its connections, namely, Rev. T. P. Ropes, two years; Richard Dodge, ten years; George H. Dodge, sixteen years; George D. Dodge, twenty-four years. Mr. E. B. Towle is the present clerk since 1880. The statement that the Sabbath-school is the nursery of the church is especially verified in the later history of this church. The first Sabbath-school in Hampton Falls of which we have any knowledge was held in the old school-house near the common, in the summer of 1822, by Miss Hannah Dodge, from Ohio, at that time on a visit to her relatives here. She was assisted by her cousins, Misses Eliza and Mary Dodge, daughters of Dudley Dodge. It is stated that there were no Sabbath-schools in connection with the eight or nine churches forming the Portsmouth Baptist Association in 1828. But this church in 1829 reported one of fifty scholars, with a library of ninety volumes. The two principal points to be noted in its history since are the great fluctuations in its numbers at different periods and the fact that in late years the additions to the church have come almost wholly from its ranks. In 1858, under the superintendency of George H. Dodge, it reached its highest number, one hundred and thirty-four. George H. Dodge and his son, George D. Dodge, are the only persons who have served as superintendents for any considerable length of time.[2] The present superintendent is Mr. E. B. Towle, with a membership of about fifty-five.

Rockingham Academy.[3]—In connection with the annual meeting of the Portsmouth Baptist Association at Chester, in October, 1833, we find the first recorded suggestion of this institution, designed "to promote both science and religion." In the following December a committee appointed by this Association met at Hampton Falls in consultation with a local committee consisting of William Brown and George H. Dodge, and decided to locate the academy at Hampton Falls, "provided the friends of education in that place will erect a suitable edifice."

Through the agency of a committee consisting of George H. Dodge, Richard Dodge, T. S. Sanborn, and Nathan Brown, "an elegant and commodious building" was promptly erected at a cost of $1900; location, on the common in front of the Baptist meeting-house; dimensions, thirty-two by fifty feet; two stories, hip-roof, with bell-tower and steeple rising from the centre. On the 10th of September, 1834, this institution was formally opened with appropriate services, including an address by Rev. Baron Storr. The first term of the school commenced at that date, under the tuition of Rev. Oliver Ayer as principal, assisted by Miss Caroline Garland, who shortly afterward became Mrs. Ayer. Salary of principal, five hundred dollars, and of assistant, five dollars per

[1] Three have been baptized since this was written.

[2] The latter for thirteen years.

[3] By George D. Dodge.

week. The school was under the control of a board of nineteen trustees, appointed annually by the Association, the proprietors of the building having the right to nominate seven of the number. The first annual report of the secretary, Rev. J. Newton Brown, is a model in matter and style, and portrays a very flourishing condition of affairs. A philosophical apparatus had been secured, a library established, and a reading-room fitted up and supplied with current literature. The board of instruction had been increased to four; the attendance at the summer term had been ninety; the number of different scholars during the year, one hundred and fifty-one; the income from tuition had been sufficient to meet all current expenses, and ninety-five students had entered for the ensuing fall term. By the second annual report, dated Oct. 6, 1836, we learn that the fall term, under the instruction of Messrs. Ayer and Ladd, and Misses Garland, Merriam, and Dodge, had continued eleven and one-half weeks, and was attended by one hundred and two scholars. The winter term of seventeen weeks, under Mr. Ayer, Mr. Cate, and Miss E. Dodge, had sixty-six pupils, and the summer term, under Messrs. Ayer and Marshman Williams, and Misses Merriam and M. P. Dodge, had ninety-six pupils. Number of different scholars for the year, one hundred and eighty-eight. A charter of incorporation was obtained this year, by the terms of which the buildiug reverted to the proprietors whenever the school should remain closed for six months. Mr. Ayer resigned his position at the close of his second year, has been settled as a pastor in different places since, and is at present residing at North Oxford, Mass. Resolutions of high commendation were accorded Mr. Ayer and his assistant, N. Marshman Williams, who resigned at the same time. Mr. Williams is now settled as a pastor at Warner, N. H. These were the prosperous days of Rockingham Academy. To the want of a permanent fund, and the consequent inability to secure or retain teachers of commanding ability, may be ascribed the fitful course of the institution thereafter, and its final dissolution at the age of vigorous manhood. A proposition had been made at the start to raise such a fund, but those interested in the place had done all they were able in the erection of the building, and its patrons elsewhere were not wealthy. Still if its imperative necessity had been fully realized something of the kind might have been done at first more easily than deficiencies were afterwards met. These deficiencies commenced with the second year, and continued thereafter, except at such times as the principals could be induced to assume the responsibility themselves.

Mr. Ayer was succeeded by Mr. Moses Burbank, a graduate of Waterville College, who took charge of the school in the fall of 1836, and resigned in May, 1838. During this time there had been a decided decline in attendance, owing to the ill health of the principal.

In the summer of 1837 an unsuccessful effort had been made to procure funds for the erection of a boarding-house. It must have been from disinterested motives that the residents of the village were willing to fill their houses with student boarders at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per week, including lights and washing. And to make their expenses even less than this, some boarded themselves in quarters over the village store.

Mr. Burbank was succeeded by Rev. Timothy P. Ropes, "formerly an esteemed pastor within this Association, but for several years past the successful preceptor of an academy in Lexington, Mass." The tuition at this time was fourteen dollars for the year of three terms, with an attendance of forty-one, forty-two, and fifty-seven. Owing to ill health Mr. Ropes resigned his position at the close of the summer term, 1839. He died in 1874.

Under different teachers the division of the school year alternated between three and four terms. By the sixth annual report, dated Oct. 8, 1840, we find that for three-quarters of the preceding year the school had been under the charge of Mr. Samuel Lunt Caldwell, and the year had been finished by a Mr. Humphrey Richards. "The building is now closed!" is the record.

It was opened, however, during the winter by Rev. J. W. Poland, assisted by his nephew, John W. Dodge. But from want of sufficient encouragement Mr. Poland resigned, and left Mr. Dodge to finish the year. Mr. Poland, who is now living at Goffstown, N. H., held at different times the positions of member, president, and secretary of the board of trustees, besides acting as a collecting agent at one time.

From the close of the fall term, 1840, the school remained closed until the 11th of May, 1842, when, after a revival of interest and repair of the building, it was again opened under the tuition of Rev. O. O. Stearns, assisted by Mrs. Stearns. Besides his duties in the school, Mr. Stearns supplied the pulpit of the Baptist Church on the Sabbath. This arrangement continued for one year to the satisfaction of all concerned, but the double duty proved too much for his strength. In 1876, Mr. Stearns was in Lodi, Wis. The fall term, and possibly the summer, was taught by Prof. A. Briggs, who also preached in the adjoining church.

On the 12th of November of this year, 1843, Rev. Zebulon Jones signed a written agreement taking charge of the school on his own responsibility. This arrangement continued until the summer of 1851, thus proving the longest as well as one of the most successful engagements in the history of the school. Mr. Jones was a man of iron constitution and great executive ability. Burdened with an invalid wife, he performed the duties of a pastor during all these seven years and a half, and during a part of the time conducted a large boarding-house, and at one time held the office of county school commissioner. His

school numbered at one time seventy-five scholars or more, but suffering from his absence the attendance declined. Mr. Jones is now living at East Hubbardton, Vt.

From Nov. 6, 1848, to Sept. 8, 1853, the records are a blank, but during this time occurred one of the best administrations in the whole history of the school, that of Lysander Dickerman, for six quarters, commencing with the spring of 1852.

During the year between Mr. Jones and Mr. Dickerman the school was taught for one or more terms by a Mr. Pitman, a good scholar and a good man, but lacking in executive talent. Mr. Dickerman was a graduate of Brown University, had been serving as associate principal of Pierce Academy, Middleboro', Mass., and attracted from thence a fine class of young men. His administration was characterized by thoroughness of instruction and strictness of discipline, in both of which qualities the school had sometimes been deficient. Mr. Dickerman is now settled as a pastor in Massachusetts.

Following Mr. Dickerman, the school was taught for several terms by Mr. Francis M. Dodge, a popular teacher, from Wenham, Mass. Mr. Dodge was a graduate of Waterville College, and has since followed the profession of teaching with success. He resigned the position in November, 1855, because the trustees would assume no pecuniary responsibility.

In November, 1855, the trustees resolved to make an effort to secure an endowment of twenty thousand dollars, one-half to be a permanent fund and the other half to be taken up in scholarships. Nothing was accomplished in this direction, though Hon. George H. Dodge offered fifteen thousand dollars towards such a fund, provided the balance was raised. The reason was said to be because the Baptist Academy at New London had just sent out an agent for a like purpose.

The winter term of 1855 was taught by Mr. George B. Elden, of Maine. The last recorded report to the Association was made in September, 1856, by Rev. Samuel E. Brown, secretary. From that time to September, 1864, the records are silent. But in the interval the school had been taught several terms by Rev. Alfred Colburn, who had pastoral charge of the Baptist Church from October, 1859, to May, 1863. The last term was taught by him. Thus ended the prolonged struggles of this institution, which started with such bright prospects. At the annual meeting of the board of trustees in September, 1864, Rev. N. Hooper was chosen president, Rev. W. H. Walker clerk, and George D. Dodge treasurer, and the president and clerk were instructed to ascertain the proprietors of the academy building. They reported as follows: Richard Dodge nine shares, George H. Dodge seven shares, T. L. Sanborn three shares, John W. Dodge five shares, D. Jannin two shares, and John S. Tilton one share. In 1865–66 the same officers were chosen, and at the latter date the president and clerk were instructed to ascertain the legal claims of the Association to the academy, and recommend some course for final action. Thus closes the record. The building was occupied in 1871 as a shoe manufactory, and was finally destroyed by an incendiary fire at midnight of April 30, 1875.

Previous to the erection and occupation of the Baptist meeting-house in September, 1836, church services had been held for two years in the academy hall; and up to 1871 this hall had been more or less occupied for religious services, sometimes on the Sabbath, but more especially for evening services. The academy bell was melted in the conflagration. It cost about one hundred dollars, three-fourths of which was contributed by the citizens and one-fourth by the trustees. It had always been used by the Baptist Church, and was the only bell ever hung in this town. It was tolled for the first time on the death of Dudley Dodge in 1834. The following is a list of those most prominently connected with the institution as trustees: Revs. Silas Ilsley,* William Lamson,* N. Hooper,* C. W. Flanders, Oliver Ayer,* Samuel Cooke, and J. W. Poland;* Deacons Samuel Cleaves, G. C. Brown,* Peter Sanborn,* William Brown, Richard Dodge, and George H. Dodge. (Those marked * are still living.) Richard and George H. Dodge were always members of the board of trustees, and the latter acted as treasurer almost without exception. This institution exerted a very beneficial influence on the place in awakening a desire for culture and affording the means. The self-denying efforts of its founders were not wasted, for its alumni have an honorable record. Its annual exhibitions were occasions never to be forgotten. As Rev. N. Hooper recently remarked, he had never seen them excelled. Let the present inhabitants of this quiet village picture the time when the number of students exceeded its present population. Let them think of this addition to the Sabbath congregation. And let them in imagination listen to the frequent ringing of the academy bell, and the laughter of the merry throng hastening to obey its summons.

The Weare Monument.[1]—Around the little triangular common[2] at Hampton Falls village cluster several points of historic interest. On its bosom repose the ashes of Rockingham Academy, once the life and pride of the place, while across the highway stands its surviving twin institution, the Baptist Church, beneath whose shade rest the remains of some of their founders, whose names are honorably connected with much that is best in the history of their native place. Near its apex, on one side, is located the new school-house, erected in 1877, the third at least on the same spot, to make room for which its predecessor, erected in 1839, was moved across the common to where it now stands, on the premises of Mr. J. W. Green. The unpainted hip-roofed one removed in

[1] By George D. Dodge. [2] Sometimes called Monument Square.

1839 is said to be now standing in South Seabrook. In its rear stood the old engine-house, which has been moved four times since about 1848, and now stands on the premises of Mr. George D. Dodge. And near it formerly stood the gun-house, where was kept a brass six-pounder to roar on muster days.

On the opposite side stands the venerable Weare mansion where, in the early recollection of the writer, resided Mr. John Porter, who married Hannah, daughter of Governor Mesheck Weare. Antiquated in speech and dress, he wore a queue, and used to inquire for my "sire." He died in 1847, at the age of seventy; his wife in 1849, aged ninety-five; and Miss Nabby Lang, a granddaughter of the Governor, and the last of this household, in 1864, at the age of ninety. George H. Dodge was the executor of the wills of Mr. and Mrs. Porter, and by that of the latter he was instructed to erect a monument to the memory of her distinguished father, the first Governor of New Hampshire. The sum at his disposal being insufficient to erect a suitable one, Mr. Dodge applied to the Legislature of 1852 for an appropriation for this purpose. These were the times of close economy in public affairs, and no appropriation of the kind had ever been granted by our Legislature. And it was not until the following session that a resolution was passed, authorizing the Governor and Council to appoint a committee "to cause to be erected over the grave of Hon. Mesheck Weare, in Hampton Falls, a suitable monument to his memory, to his patriotism and many virtues." The following persons were appointed as this committee: George H. Dodge, of Hampton Falls, J. Everett Sargent, of Wentworth, and John H. Wiggins, of Dover. This committee attended promptly to the duty assigned them, and as the result of their efforts a monument was completed in the fall of 1853, its location being the base of the common bounded by the old stage-route from Portsmouth to Boston. It stands at a favorable elevation, facing the sea, its chaste column kissed by the first rays of the morning sun as he rises from his briny bed. It is about thirty rods distant from the Weare mansion, while the remains of the Governor lie with his family at about the same distance in the opposite direction, in an ancient cemetery formerly a part of the Weare homestead. A simple monument marks the spot, which was not considered a suitable location for the larger one, while the surviving relatives were unwilling that his remains should be removed. The family monument, erected at a later date, is inscribed to "*Prest.* Weare," probably as the result of some criticism on the inscription of the public one to "*Gov.*" Weare. The title of "Prest." is undoubtedly the strictly correct one, while that of "Gov." is the more intelligible one at the present day.

The lot where the public monument stands was graded and fenced by the town, quite an area being at first inclosed with posts of granite and rails of wood. Afterwards, in 1875, an appropriation of three hundred dollars was obtained from the State, for the inclosure of a smaller space by an iron fence of neat design. In the almost thirty years which have elapsed since its erection, both the stones of the small boy and the tooth of time have made their marks on its structure, the latter being the deeper and more serious of the two. It is an interesting historical fact that this monument marks the site of the first meeting-house erected in Hampton Falls. To Allen Treat, of Portsmouth, the committee intrusted the execution of their design, at an expense of two thousand five hundred dollars.

At the time of its erection this monument was said to be the finest in the State. Its base is eight feet square, composed of two granite blocks two feet in thickness. Upon this base rests a single granite block six feet square, and something more than two feet thick. Above this rises the monument of Italian marble, composed of plinth, die, cap, shaft, and urn, making a height of twenty-nine and a half feet.

The marble plinth is three feet ten inches square, and seventeen inches in height. The die is five feet in height, affording ample space on its four sides for the necessary inscriptions, as follows. On the front:

"He was one of those good men
Who dared to love their Country and be poor."

This side would be the plainest of all, but for the inscription

"GOV. WEARE,"

in long letters and bold relief on the front of the cap over the die. And on the shaft above, a shield incloses a finely-executed design of the State seal in the form of a shallow hemisphere.

On the right side—

"ERECTED
1853,
by the State of New Hampshire,
to perpetuate the memory of
her illustrious Son, whose early efforts,
sage councils, and persevering labors
contributed largely towards
establishing his Country's independence,
and shaping the future destiny
of his native State."

A laurel wreath.
A shield, both in relief.

On the left side—

"HON. MESHACK WEARE,
born in Hampton Falls, Jan. 16, 1713.
Graduated at Harvard College, 1735.
Speaker of the House of our Representatives, 1752.
Commissioner to Congress, at Albany, 1754.
Pres't of New Hampshire from 1776 to 1784.
At the same time
Councillor from Rockingham,
Chairman of the Committee of Safety,
Pres't of the Council,
and
Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court.
In public service 45 years.
Died Jan. 14, 1786.

On the back side—

"The following were the Committee chosen by the State to erect this Monument:
George H. Dodge.
J. Everett Sargent.
John H. Wiggins."

Laurel wreath (in relief).
Shield.

Each side of the cap (above) the die is ornamented with a wreath, and surmounting the shaft is a shapely urn from which rises a flame, emblematic of the well-earned immortality of him whose wisdom, virtues, and patriotism this monument is designed to commemorate. At the time of its erection Italian marble was considered to be the proper thing, but it is now said to be less enduring than the softest marble from Vermont. Be that as it may, the memory of this patriot will remain as imperishable as the granite of his native State.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1718–1882.[1]

1718, 1722, 1733–34. Peter Weare.
1727, 1730, 1737. Nathaniel Weare.
1735–36, 1739–41. Ichabod Robie.
1744, 1748, 1752, 1762, 1765, 1768, 1774–75. Mesheck Weare.
1758. Richard Nason.
1771. Jonathan Tilton.
1776–77. Henry Robie.
1779. Samuel Weare.
1783, 1785. Abner Sanborn.
1787. Nathaniel Healey.
1791. Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge.
1793, 1795. Nathan Brown.
1797. Caleb Tilton.
1801, 1807, 1811. Peter Tilton.
1809, 1814. Joseph Perkins.
1813, 1815–16. Aaron Merrill.
1817–19, 1821–22. Jeremiah Blake.
1820, 1828. William Brown.
1824–25. Thomas Leavitt.
1826–27. Levi Lane.
1829, 1831. David Chase.
1832–33. Josiah Brown.
1834. Moses Batchelder.
1836, 1838. John Weare.
1837. N. P. Cram.
1839–40. George Hubbard Dodge.
1841–42. Thayer S. Sanborn.
1844. Otis Wing.
1846–47. John W. Dodge.
1848–49. Jeremiah Godfrey.
1850–51. Simon Winslow.
1852–53. Wills W. Healey.
1854–55. Charles H. Sanborn.
1856–57. John Batchelder.
1858–59. Thomas L. Sanborn.
1860–61. Charles A. Nason.
1862–63. Jefferson Janvrin.
1864–65. Dean R. Tilton.
1866–67. Levi E. Lane.
1868–69. Emory Batchelder.
1870–71. Peter G. Tilton.
1872–73. Charles T. Brown.
1874–75. George B. Sanborn.
1876–77. John F. Jones.
1878. Joseph T. Sanborn.
1879. John C. Sanborn.
1880–82. Henry H. Knight.

Delegates to conventions to revise the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire: first convention, Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge; second convention, George Hubbard Dodge; third convention, Nehemiah P. Cram.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861–65.[2]

James H. Sanborn.
Frank P. Cram.
Lewis T. Sanborn.
Samuel Batchelder.
Samuel L. Perreare.
Daniel E. Perreare.
Silvester J. Perreare.
Burnham E. Perreare.
Sewell B. Perreare.
Benjamin F. Marshall.
Robert Fisher.
Henry McDevitt.
George Albert Janvrin.
Joseph P. Jones.
Samuel H. Dearborn.
John E. Williams.
Charles W. Durgin.
David Creighton.
Walter Butler.
Robert Butler.
Thomas E. Cushing.
John C. Kennison.
James Green.
Benjamin Brown.
Robert Morgan.
William Brown.
David McWhirter.
John S. Godfrey.
Almon Prescott.
Joseph E. Prescott.
Samuel M. Prescott.

Drafted and sent substitutes.

Enoch J. Tilton.
Thomas G. Moulton.
Chesey P. Chase.
Edwin Prescott.
William A. Cram.

In politics, almost equally divided between Republicans and Democrats.

[1] By George D. Dodge.

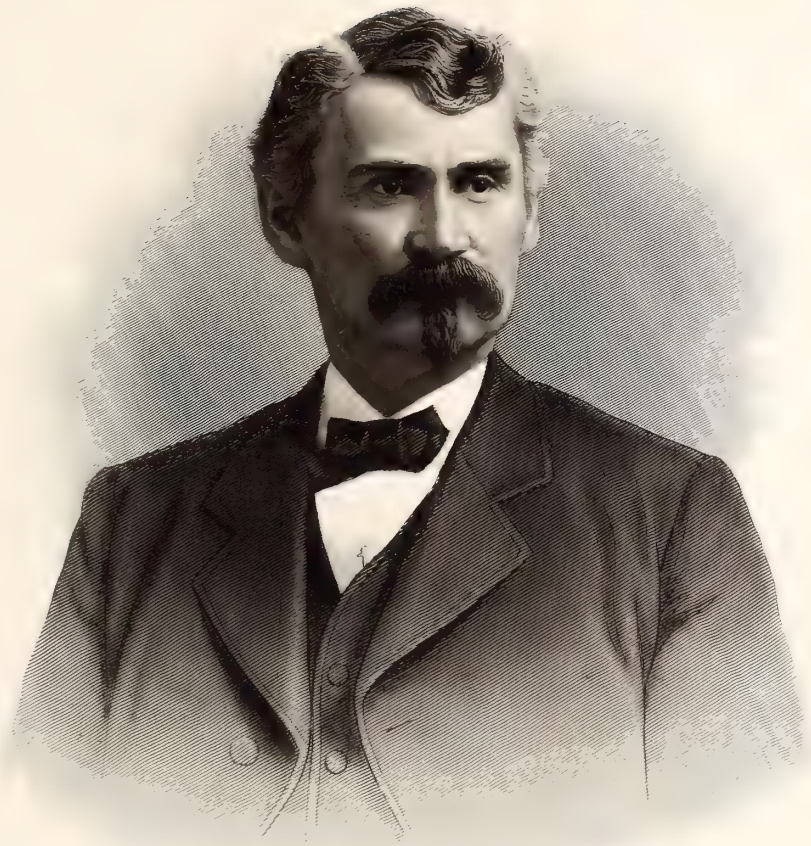
[2] Contributed by George D. Dodge.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. WARREN BROWN.

Hon. Warren Brown, of Hampton Falls, N. H., is a lineal descendant of the seventh generation from John Brown, who was of Scotch descent, but was born in England, and followed the baker's trade in London many years previous to his emigration to America. John Brown set sail for the New World April 17, 1635, in the ship "Elizabeth," and reached Boston the following June. Among many others who came to these shores at the same time was one Sarah Walker, then seventeen years of age, who subsequently became the wife of John Brown, and the mother of a large and intelligent family. Their descendants are numbered by the hundreds and thousands, and are scattered from Maine to California. From 1635 to 1638, Mr. Brown resided in Salem or Lynn (tradition says Salem), Mass. He settled in Hampton in 1638, and became one of the first proprietors of the town. As early as 1640 he was somewhat engaged in ship-building, for he "built a barque at the river near the present site of Perkins' Mill, supposed to be the first craft larger than a common row-boat built in town." He was one of the largest land-holders in the town, and was considerably engaged in stock-raising. In 1673 and 1674 he and his son John brought suit against the "prudential men," and also against the town of Hampton, for not causing a road to be built to his farm. The court decided in his favor, and the road was built. In 1651 and 1656 he was one of the selectmen of the town, though as a rule he was not prominent in State or church matters. In 1664 he was one of those chosen to look after the boys during divine service, though he himself was not, probably, a church-member. We are informed by tradition that all five of his sons were engaged in conflicts with the Indians, but with respect to three of them it is certain. During King Philip's war, in 1676, John and Thomas Brown, sons of John, were among those to whom Hampton was to pay certain sums for military services.

In 1677, Stephen, the youngest son, being but eighteen years of age, enlisted and accompanied the expedition to the eastward, and was at the battle of Black Point, where sixty out of ninety men lost their lives, and he was one of them, being killed June 29, 1677. In 1683, John Brown, oldest son of John Brown, died, aged about forty. He was unmarried.



Warren Brown

Joseph T. Sanborn

Benjamin Brown, second son of John, came into possession of the greater part of his father's property at Seabrook, and some of his descendants still live on the same farm. John Brown, Sr., died Feb. 28, 1686, aged ninety-eight years. The name was formerly spelled with an "e" final—Browne. His wife, Sarah, died Feb. 28, 1687. Their children were Sarah, John, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Jacob, Mary, Thomas, Stephen, Sarah (2), and Abial S.

Jacob, Thomas, and Benjamin lived to be more than eighty-seven years of age. The line of descent from John Brown to Hon. Warren Brown is as follows: Warren[7], John B.[6], Jacob[5], Nathan[4], Jacob[3], Benjamin[2], John[1].

Jacob[5] married Abigail Berry, of Greenland, and had four sons,—Thomas, Nathan W., Joseph C., and John B.

Mr. Brown was a farmer in Hampton Falls, and was a member of the Christian Church. He died April 25, 1859, aged ninety-two, and his wife died Dec. 20, 1833.

John B. Brown was born at East Kingston, Jan. 5, 1799, and removed to Hampton Falls with his parents when he was one year old. He married Sarah M., daughter of Thomas Leavitt, of Hampton Falls, May 8, 1834. She was born Oct. 24, 1808. Their only child is Warren Brown, born Aug. 11, 1836, on the same farm which he now owns in Hampton Falls, N. H. John B. Brown was a farmer by occupation, and a Democrat in politics. He died March 31, 1858, aged fifty-nine years. His widow still survives him, and resides with her only son.

Hon. Warren Brown received such advantages for an education as the common schools of his native town afforded, supplemented by some three years at the Rockingham Academy, in Hampton Falls, and Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass. He was reared a farmer, which honorable calling he has successfully followed to the present time. He owns the old Brown homestead, in Hampton Falls, which was formerly owned by one Benjamin Batchelder, who was a lineal descendant of the fourth generation of Rev. Stephen Batchelder, "said to have been the first Congregational minister at Lynn, Mass., and Hampton, N. H." Benjamin Batchelder was born Sept. 19, 1673, married Susannah Page, Dec. 25, 1696, and had thirteen children, the sixth of whom, Susannah, became the wife of Ebenezer Webster, and one of their sons was Col. Ebenezer Webster, of Revolutionary fame, and father of Hon. Daniel Webster, America's greatest statesman, his mother being Abigail Eastman, of Salisbury, Mass.

When this farm was owned by Mr. Batchelder it consisted of one hundred and fifty acres, but the farm now owned by Warren Brown contains more than three hundred acres, which is in a fine state of cultivation. In 1879, Mr. Brown erected one of the finest and most substantial dwellings in the county, and, taken with his numerous and well-arranged outbuildings, presents at once to the passer-by one of the most attractive places in the county. In politics he was a Democrat until the great civil war, when he became a Republican, and as such he has held the various town offices, and in 1872–73 was a member of the State Senate, serving on the Committees of Railroads and Banks, and was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. From 1879–81 he was a member of the Executive Council under Governor Head. He has always been prominently identified with the agricultural interest of his county and State. For thirteen years he has been a trustee of the "New England Agricultural Society" from New Hampshire, and since 1879 he has been president of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society.

Mr. Brown is one of the most successful farmers in Rockingham County, and his splendid farm is widely known, but perhaps few are aware that the lineage of Daniel Webster was reared on this farm, or that he, Webster, was a lineal descendant of Rev. Stephen Batchelder, the first minister of Hampton.

On the 1st of January, 1867, Mr. Brown married Sarah G., daughter of the late Daniel L. and Sophia "Osgood" Norris, of Dover. She was born Nov. 17, 1841.

Their children are Harry B., Arthur W., Gertrude N., Mildred L., all born in the old "Brown" house, on this same farm.

Mr. Brown is a member of high standing of the Masonic fraternity.

He is respected at home and honored abroad.

JOSEPH T. SANBORN.

Tradition has it that the great ancestor of the Sanborn family in New Hampshire was one John Sanborn, who died in England, leaving the care of his family, consisting of three sons,—John, William, and Stephen,—to his father-in-law, the Rev. Stephen Bachiler. This latter gentleman and several others came to this country with their families, landing from the good ship "William and Francis," June 5, 1632. They went at once from Boston to Lynn, Mass. Rev. Mr. Bachiler returned to England; and it is believed that Stephen, one of the grandsons mentioned above, returned with him. Most of those who came with them removed to Hampton, N. H., in 1638, and here John and William lived and died. Their descendants lived there for more than one hundred years. The family name was sometimes changed to Sanborne and Sanbourne. John Sanborn, Sr., was born in England about 1600; married, and had three sons, —John, William, and Stephen. John (2d) was born in England in 1620, came to America in 1632, was twice married,—first to Mary, daughter of Robert Tuck. She died Dec. 30, 1668, and Mr. Sanborn married for second wife Margaret Moulton (a widow), daughter of Robert Page.

John was a prominent man, and was made freeman Oct. 11, 1685. William Sanborn came to America at the same time (1632), married Mary Moulton, lived in Hampton, was made a freeman in 1678, and died Sept. 18, 1692, aged seventy years. He held the various offices of his town. Stephen Sanborn, the youngest son of John, married and returned to England. Sewell S. Sanborn, a lineal descendant from John Sanborn, first generation, lived on the same farm in Hampton Falls where at the present writing (1882) his grandson, Joseph T. Sanborn, now resides. He married Miss Elizabeth Batchelder, and had a large family of children, of which Thayer S. was next to the youngest son. Both Thayer S. and his wife were members of the Congregational Church, and lived to an advanced age.

Thayer S. received an academic education at Hampton, and taught school for a number of years. He married Deborah Ward, of Hampton, and had six children. These were Harriet W. (who became the wife of Dr. Edward Grosvenor, of Newburyport), Thomas L., Joseph T., Marcia W., Helen E., and Joseph H. Of these, Helen died young, and Joseph H. died in October, 1878. The last named was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and died from the effects of hardships sustained in the service. Mr. Sanborn was always prominent in politics, being a Whig in his early life, and subsequently a Republican. He held at one time or another all of the offices in the gift of the people of his township, and served in the State Legislature two years. The Weare National Bank, in which he was a large stockholder and director, was located in his own house at Hampton Falls. Both himself and wife were members of the Congregational Church, and active in all church and neighborhood affairs. Mrs. Sanborn died in 1858, and Mr. Sanborn in August, 1874. Both are buried in the cemetery at Hampton Falls.

Joseph T. Sanborn was favored with a good education, attending school for several years at Rockingham Academy and one year at Pembroke, N. H. He left school at nineteen, and immediately engaged in the mercantile business for himself at Hampton Falls, continuing in business for five years. In the spring of 1853 he went to California, and engaged in the wholesale grocery business at San Francisco, continuing there until 1869. He was also interested in some extensive mining operations and in other business enterprises. In December, 1869, he returned to Hampton Falls, where he has since resided. Owing to poor health he did not again engage in active business until 1876.

After the death of his father, in 1874, he came into possession of the old Sanborn homestead, where he now resides (1882), and which property has been in the possession of the family for more than two hundred years. In politics Mr. Sanborn is a Republican. He served in the Legislature in 1878 with credit and distinction, and was a member of the committee on the reform school. At the present writing he is a member of the board of education of Hampton Falls. He married Eliza B., daughter of Jefferson and Mary (Wadleigh) Janvrin, Aug. 10, 1876. Mrs. Sanborn was born at Seabrook, Dec. 7, 1843. They have one child, Fannie Ward, who was born Nov. 15, 1877. Mr. Sanborn is a leading citizen, a man with much influence and many friends. From his ancestors, among whom were many good men and true, there have descended to him many of the qualities that go to make up the sum of good citizenship and true, useful manhood.

JEFFERSON JANVRIN.

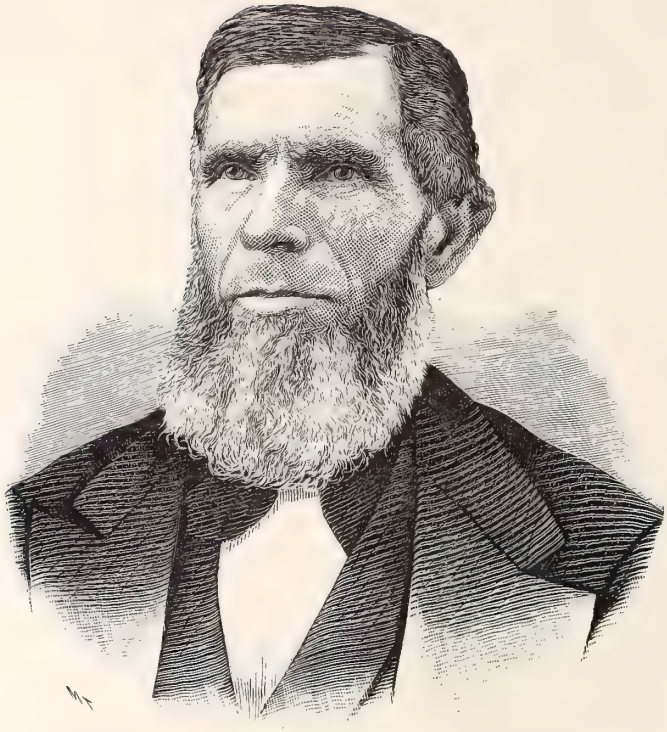
Jefferson Janvrin was a lineal descendant of Jean Janvrin and his wife, Elizabeth Le Consteur, who lived in Isle of Jersey, which at that time belonged to France. Their son, Jean Janvrin, being a seafaring man, sailed between ports of Europe and America carrying merchandise. Aug. 6, 1696, he sailed from Lisbon for Portsmouth, N. H., commander of his own ship, the "Four Friends." The "log" of this and subsequent voyages is now in possession of Jefferson Janvrin's family. He built a wharf in Portsmouth, not finding one there sufficient for unloading and loading his cargoes. Sept. 12, 1706, he married Elizabeth Knight, of Portsmouth. They had two sons and two daughters,—John, George, Molly, and Betsey.

He was a man of education and ability, and possessed a fine property. He died suddenly in Lisbon, while on one of his voyages. His youngest daughter, Betsey, died young, unmarried. Molly married Thomas Pickering, of Newington. George settled in Newington, and married Abigail Pickering, but died without heirs. John, the eldest son, born in Portsmouth, July 8, 1707, married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Moses Stickney, of Newbury, Mass., Oct. 9, 1751, from whom are descended the remaining Janvrins in this country. He received a liberal education, graduating from Harvard University in 1728. With his father he visited his grandparents in Isle of Jersey, and received from them valuable presents of silverware, some of which are now preserved in the family. He purchased a farm in Newington, and lived there a number of years. He was schoolmaster at Hampton Falls from 1756 to 1762, and a successful teacher. Finally, in 1770, he purchased two farms in Seabrook, and lived there till his death, which occurred Oct. 7, 1780. He left four sons—John, James, William, and George—and one daughter, Elizabeth.

His sons were all farmers, and settled in Seabrook and vicinity. George, the youngest son, born in Hampton Falls, March 26, 1762, inherited the homestead, and married Dolly Lovering, of Kensington.

Their children were Sally, Dolly, George, Lorany, Ruth, Fanny, Jefferson, Miranda, and Eliza.

The youngest son, Jefferson, the subject of this sketch, was born in Seabrook, May 5, 1803. He inherited the homestead, and in 1840 married Mary



John H. Gove

Levi E. Lane

Wadleigh, of Meredith. Their children are Miranda, Eliza, and George Albert. He continued to live in Seabrook till the year 1853, when he purchased a farm in Hampton Falls and erected commodious and substantial buildings.

In politics Mr. Janvrin was a Republican, and quite active. At one time or another he held most, if not all, of the town offices, and in 1862–63 he was a member of the General Assembly of the State. He was earnest, determined, and conscientious in his work. No matter of public interest failed to enlist his attention. Energetic, persevering, economical, judicious, charitable, these were some of the characteristics of the man of whom we write. In his work as a farmer he was among the best and most successful. He was long identified with the Congregational Church. Mrs. Janvrin was a Universalist. He left a good name to his family and to the community in which he spent his life. He died Sept. 2, 1879, eight months after the death of his wife, at the age of seventy-six years. His eldest daughter married Henry McDevitt, and has one son, William Henry, eleven years old. Eliza married Joseph T. Sanborn, and has one daughter, Fanny Ward, four years old. George, the youngest child, enlisted in the war of the Rebellion at the age of seventeen. He was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, from the effects of which he died at Harewood Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 11th, at the age of eighteen years.

JOHN H. GOVE.

John H. Gove, son of John Gove, was born in Weare, N. H., May 29, 1813. His father married Hannah, daughter of John Chase, and had children, —Abigail, Squire, Rhoda B., and John H., all born in Weare, N. H.

John Gove was a carpenter and joiner by trade, also a farmer. About 1822, when his son John H. was nine years of age, he settled at Lincoln, Addison Co., Vt., when he purchased a farm and resided there some nine years, when he went to Lynn, Mass., and carried on his trade. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends. He died June 7, 1855, aged eighty-three years. His wife died December, 1843, aged nearly sixty-five years.

John H. was reared to habits of industry and sobriety, and these have been among his many virtues since. He settled in Vermont with his parents, and went with them to Lynn, Mass., about 1831. He was a son of a carpenter, and he took up the same business, and successfully followed it in Lynn and elsewhere till 1856. He was engaged in building bridges and jobbing, and many are the structures still standing which attest his workmanship. In June, 1856, he settled in Hampton Falls, where he now resides. Since his settlement in Hampton Falls he has been a farmer. He has been twice married,—first to Martha J. Kenyon, of North Providence, R. I., June, 1850. She died Oct. 19, 1853; second, to Sarah P., daughter of Moses and Hannah (Dow) Wells, June 25, 1856. She was born March 15, 1819. Of this union one daughter, Sarah A., was born Aug. 11, 1857, in Hampton Falls, N. H., and now resides with her parents.

Mr. Gove is a Republican in politics. He has held the various town offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. His judgment is often sought on various matters, and he is justly considered one of the most careful and prudent men in town. As a citizen, father, husband, and friend few are his equal and none his superiors in Hampton Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Gove are birthright members of the Society of Friends, and their daughter is one by request.

He is a descendant of one Edward Gove, who came from England and settled in New England. His grandfather was John Gove, born in Seabrook, married, and had a large family, of whom John, father of John H., was one. Moses Wells, father of Mrs. John H. Gove, was a descendant of one —— Wells, who settled at Ipswich, Mass., at an early day. One of his descendants settled in Hampton Falls in 1771, and became the progenitor of Moses Wells, who in early life was a hotel-keeper, but after his marriage became a farmer. He was born in 1774, and died May 8, 1824.

CAPT. LEVI E. LANE.

The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Deacon Joshua Lane, a farmer, who lived at Hampton, and whose wife was Bathsheba Robie. They had sixteen children, one of whom, Deacon Jeremiah Lane, married Mary Sanborn, a daughter of Lieut. Joseph Sanborn. They had five children, as follows: Mary, who married Thomas Berry, of Greenland, and subsequently settled in Pittsfield, N. H.; Joshua; Jeremiah, who married, and settled in Chichester; Simeon, who also married and settled in Chichester; and Levi, who settled in Hampton Falls. Deacon Jeremiah Lane seems to have had several occupations, being a farmer, a tailor, and a surveyor. In the latter capacity he laid out several townships. He was an active and useful citizen, and died in 1806, at the age of seventy-four. His wife survived him, living until 1818.

Levi Lane was born in Hampton Falls, Feb. 14, 1774, and was a tailor by trade, although he was engaged in farming the greater part of his life. He was married in March, 1798, to Anna, daughter of Deacon David Batcheldor, of Hampton Falls, who was born in August, 1775. They had ten children,—Jeremiah, Mary A., Sarah, Emery, Nancy, Rhoda, David E., Abigail B., George G., and Levi E. The three youngest are still living. Mr. Levi Lane and all of his children were born on the farm at Hampton Falls now owned by Wells W. Healey. In 1828 they moved upon the farm where Capt. Lane now resides. In politics he was a Whig, being quite active, and holding the position of representative in

the Legislature in 1826 and 1827. He was also elected selectman, and was a magistrate for many years. He was a deacon in the Congregational Church, and an active and useful Christian man. He died Nov. 30, 1864, aged ninety years and ten months. His wife died in July, 1848.

Levi E. Lane was born Feb. 5, 1819. He has always followed the occupation of a farmer, and has been one of the best and tastiest farmers in that section of the State. His farm is neat and tidy, his buildings in excellent condition, and his land in a high state of cultivation. In addition to a good common-school education, he spent two terms at an academy. Mr. Lane has been twice married. His first wife was Cynthia S., daughter of Dearborn and Hannah (Merrill) Lane, who was born in Hampton Falls in 1817, and died Oct. 10, 1873. To her he was married in April, 1849. They had one child, a daughter, Annie S., who was born Nov. 20, 1855. She received a liberal education, and was married June 6, 1877, to Charles F. Wadleigh. She has two children, Mabel F. and Fannie M. His second wife was Ann Elizabeth Carhen, who was born in Queens County, Ireland, July 26, 1839, and came to America in 1851. To her he was married Feb. 9, 1785. Mr. Lane came in possession of the farm where he now resides by paying some obligations to his father's creditors. He has been an active Republican, and held many positions of trust. In 1866–67 he was a member of the Legislature, and served on the Committee on Military Accounts. He was a selectman for eight years, and township treasurer for two years. He has been active in the State militia, and has held all of the positions from private to captain, serving in the latter capacity for one year. He is a member of the Unitarian Church of Hampton Falls.

GEORGE HUBBARD DODGE.

George Hubbard Dodge was the son of Dudley, who was the son of Nathaniel Hubbard, who came from Wenham, Mass., to Hampton Falls about 1765, and was descended from Richard, who landed at Salem, Mass., in 1629.

He was born in 1807, and died Feb. 14, 1862.

He was educated at Hampton Academy, and commenced business as a clothier and farmer.

He was one of the founders and building committee of Rockingham Academy in 1834, and from 1834 to 1862 was one of its trustees and its treasurer almost without exception.

In 1835 he was one of the building committee of the Baptist meeting-house.

In 1835 he married Mary, daughter of Rev. George Keely, of Haverhill, Mass., by whom he had five sons and three daughters.

In 1839 was chosen town representative, and filled other town offices.

In 1840, was commissioned colonel of New Hampshire militia.

From 1842 he was merchant and postmaster for several years. Administrator of the estates of George Fifield, Stephen Dodge, John Porter, and Mrs. John Porter.

In 1846 was elected a member of the State Senate.

In 1844 he commenced the manufacture of cotton wadding and batting.

In 1847 he rebuilt mill, which had been destroyed by fire in August.

1840 to 1856 was clerk of Baptist Church.

1851–54, a director of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad.

1852–54, president of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad.

In 1853, presented with a valuable cane by the employees of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad. Became an original stockholder of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad in 1847, and at the time of his decease held eleven hundred and forty shares of its stock, and to his good judgment and active efforts this road is largely indebted for its subsequent prosperity.

In 1854 a member of the Second Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire.

In 1852–53 procured an appropriation from the State for a monument to Governor Weare, and was appointed chairman of the committee for its erection.

In 1859 chairman of a committee for the repair and improvement of the Baptist meeting-house, and himself assumed a large part of the expense.

About 1860 assumed the presidency of the Weare Bank after it had become financially unsound, and laid plans for its resuscitation, which ill health and death prevented him from perfecting.

In politics a Whig and Republican, and a leader in all enterprises in which he enlisted. He was ambitious, public-spirited, and enterprising. Possessed of tact, energy, and good judgment, he was successful in business, and rarely failed to accomplish his purposes. Of large and progressive views and of a charitable spirit, social and genial in intercourse, he was widely known and highly esteemed. During his extensive business experience he never commenced an action at law, and never was defeated in one commenced for another.

GEORGE DUDLEY DODGE.

George Dudley Dodge, eldest child of George Hubbard and Mary Keely Dodge, born in Hampton Falls, May 4, 1836; graduated ftom Rockingham Academy June, 1853; entered Brown University September, 1853; compelled by a fever and subsequent ill health to discontinue his studies; spent the summer of 1855 on the coast of Labrador. From 1856 to 1858 engaged in trade in Hampton Falls. Fall of 1859, in company with a younger brother, established a busi-

GEORGE D. DODGE.

MOSES BATCHELDER.

John T Batchelder

ness in Savannah, Ga., in the line of books, stationery, and fancy goods, and in the winter of 1860 engaged largely in the shipping of apples and potatoes. Spent a month in traveling for their sale, and was in Montgomery, Ala., at the time the Provincial Congress of the Confederacy was in session there; witnessed the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter, April 14, 1861, and as a memento of that event now has a thirty-two-pound ball fired from the fort, striking the rebel iron-clad battery. Those balls were called by the Southerners "Anderson's pills." After being forced into the Confederate service, and receiving news through flag of truce of the fatal illness of his father, he escaped from Savannah to Charleston; was advertised as a deserter, and a detective sent for his arrest. After eleven weeks of effort and six unsuccessful attempts to leave on blockade runners, during one of which the steamer ran aground and was shelled, he escaped in a small sloop to Nassau in November, 1862. Spent eight weeks among the Bahama Islands recuperating his health and awaiting news from home, which he finally reached, *via* New York, in January, 1863. He repaired the batting-mill, which had lain idle since the war commenced, and from 1864 to 1877 was engaged during most of the time in the manufacture of cotton batting on the spot where manufacturing was first established by his great-grandfather in 1790. From 1870 to 1872 postmaster and merchant in the village store. In 1872 built a new grist-mill where the old one had stood since the first settlement of the town. In 1866 erected one of the first summer cottages at Hampton Beach, which has since been occupied by his family during a part of each season. Dec. 22, 1864, married Marianna, daughter of Dr. Wm. Laighton, of Portsmouth, by whom he has had four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons and a daughter are now living. In 1851 united with the Baptist Church founded by his ancestors in 1828, and has held the position of church clerk for twenty-four years, Sunday-school superintendent thirteen years, and as chairman of the parish committee has employed and entertained most of the pastors and supplies since 1863.

Inheriting from his ancestors on both sides a natural appetite for tobacco, he commenced its use at the early age of six years, and continued to use it during most of the time for thirty years, to the great injury of body and mind. Convinced of the sinfulness of the habit, and long disgusted with its filthiness, he forever quit its use in 1872.

After having always considered himself a temperance man he became a total abstainer in 1872, and having used all kinds of liquors and many kinds of alcoholic bitters as remedial agents, has become convinced of the fallacy of their use as medicines, and believes the good time is coming when the physician will no longer prescribe for his patient that which so often "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Believing that it is the duty of every thoughtful man to do right and leave all questions of expediency to take care of themselves, he became in 1880 an avowed Prohibitionist, and to his surprise received the nomination of that party for Governor. And it is believed that this nomination received as strong a support as any other would have secured under the circumstances; for while his name was cut from his party ticket in no instance, there were cases in which it was pasted on both of the other party tickets.

Conscientious of holding these views, and fearlessly advocating them, has brought him into conflict with those of his church and denomination who, contrary to the Scriptures, hold to the doctrine of expediency. But the good results of his course are already beginning to be seen.

Mr. Dodge has published some articles both of prose and verse, and his time is now divided between literary pursuits and manual labor for the benefit of his health.

By his mental constitution and tastes Mr. Dodge is better adapted for a profession than for business. His maternal grandfather and four of his uncles were ministers, and it was supposed by some that this would be his vocation, but his ideas of the requirements of this office were so high as to discourage him in this direction. After the relinquishment of his college course he commenced the study of medicine, but was compelled by the state of his health to avoid all confinement and lead a more active life. But he has always been interested in this direction, and has thus been able to dispense almost entirely with medical attendance in his family, and to bring himself from a physical wreck through ignorance of the laws of health to the highest degree of vigor possible with his natural constitution.

Mr. Dodge places but little value in the fact that he is able to trace his lineage to titled ancestry on both sides, but considers that the truest nobility consists in self-education in all that is highest and best, and a constant advancement in character under the guidance of an enlightened conscience.

MOSES AND JOHN T. BATCHELDER.

John T. Batchelder (or Bachiler, as the name was formerly spelled), son of Moses and Abigail (Drake) Batchelder, was born on the old Batchelder homestead, in Hampton Falls, June 1, 1829, where he now resides. He is the seventh in lineal descent from Rev. Stephen Bachiler. (See his history in Hampton.) The line of descent is as follows: John T. (7th), Moses (6th), David (5th), Josiah (4th), Nathaniel (3d), Nathaniel (2d), Stephen (1st). Nathaniel (2d) was twice married, and had seventeen children, nine of whom were by his first wife, Deborah Smith, whom he married Dec. 10, 1656. Of these nine children, Nathaniel (3d) was the eldest son, born Oct. 24, 1659, married Elizabeth Foss, and had chil-

dren,—Nathaniel, Deborah, John, Josiah, Jethro, Nathan, Phineas, and Elizabeth. Mr. Nathaniel (3d) Batchelder settled in Hampton Falls, on the farm now in the possession of John T. Batchelder, about 1689. He died in 1745, aged eighty-six years. It was his brother Benjamin who owned at one time part of the farm now in the possession of Hon. Warren Brown.

Josiah (4th) Batchelder was born 1695, and died in 1759. His wife was Sarah Page, who was born in 1698, and died in 1781. Their children were Josiah, Elisha, Sarah, Nathaniel, Reuben, and David (5th), who was born in 1736, and died March 11, 1811. David was twice married, first to Sarah Sweatt, and had children,—Sarah, Elisha, Elizabeth, Joshua, and Hannah; second, to Mary Emery, who was born April 25, 1741, and died Nov. 26, 1834. Of this marriage the following children were born: Mary, Lydia, Anna and Rhoda (twins), Reuben, Dolly, Moses, and Abigail, all born on the old homestead in Hampton Falls, and all grew to maturity.

Moses (6th) Batchelder, born Jan. 8, 1782, and died July 11, 1861. He married Abigail, daughter of Samuel Drake, of Hampton, N. H., Jan. 5, 1809. She was born Sept. 24, 1784, and died Jan. 17, 1872. Their children were Josiah, Mary, Samuel, Aaron, Nancy, Moses E., Elizabeth, and John T. Moses Batchelder was an honest, industrious, and prudent farmer, as were his ancestors. In religion he and wife were members of the Congregational Church. In politics a Whig and Republican. He held the several town offices, and was also member of the State Legislature. He was a good man, and was beloved by all.

John T. (7th) received a common-school education. Being the youngest of the family he became the home boy, hence did not have the advantages for an education that many had. He has, however, a large fund of historical information, as he has always been a student of history. He married Emma, daughter of Horace Miles and Seviah Davis, of Patton, Me., July 18, 1872. She was born Aug. 13, 1845. Their children are five in number,—Nathaniel M., Alice G., Abbie E., Mary A., and Sarah L., all born on the same farm where their ancestor, Nathaniel, of the third generation, settled in 1689. Mr. and Mrs. Batchelder are members of the Congregational Church. For several generations his ancestors were deacons of the same church, and were God-fearing men, and inherited from their first ancestor, Rev. Stephen Bachiler, many of those qualities of head and heart that go to make up the true man.

Mr. John T. Batchelder is one of the largest farmers in town, a man in the prime of life, of powerful build, strong constitution, untiring energy, and is a man of generous impulses. He employs several men on the farm and in his saw- and grist-mills, and has dealt more or less extensively in wood and timber. In the month of January, 1878, he came very near losing his life while engaged with his men (Messrs. Sammy Batchelder, nephew of his, and White, Wilson, Oliver, and Wright) in getting hay from the salt marsh known as "Great Neck," or Nudd's Island. They were caught by one of the severest storms and highest tides that ever visited this coast, and were in several feet of water more than six hours in the month of January, surrounded only by Egyptian darkness. All of this brave band, save Oliver Wright, who wandered off in search of home, lived to return to their families and friends. So severe was the night that the only horse they had with them perished. The violence of the storm kept quite a number of the people awake, grateful for shelter, and expressing sympathy for any possibly exposed to its fury, little thinking that some of their own citizens were suffering so much at so little a distance; but daylight came at last, and this "Spartan band" made their way homeward.

EMERY BATCHELDER.

Emery Batchelder was born in Hampton Falls, N. H., Sept. 18, 1812. His father was Reuben, son of David Batchelder, and was born in Hampton Falls, May 11, 1777, and died March, 1868. Reuben married Betsey Tilton, and had children,—David, Lucy, Emery, Rhoda, Dolly, John, and Nathaniel, all born in Hampton Falls on the farm now in the possession of John Batchelder. Mr. Batchelder was a farmer by occupation, a deacon of the Congregational Church, and a Whig and Republican in politics. He held the various town offices. His wife died Nov. 30, 1857, aged seventy-five.

Emery Batchelder[7] (Reuben[6], David[5], Josiah[4], Nathaniel[3], Nathaniel[2], Stephen[1]) received a limited education. He was reared a farmer, which honorable business he has followed till the present time. He owns a portion of the old home-farm in Hampton Falls. He is a Republican, and as such has been selectman two years, and member of the State Legislature in 1868–69. He united with the Congregational Church at Hampton Falls and Seabrook about 1843, being about thirty years of age. He has been a deacon of the same for many years. For several generations his ancestors were deacons, and one of their main characteristics was their devotion to the church. (See history of Rev. Stephen Bachiler.) Mr. Emery Batchelder is a trustee of the Dearborn Academy at Seabrook, N. H., and was its treasurer some ten years, or till failing health—blindness—compelled him to resign. He married Dorothy A., daughter of Simon N. Dearborn, of Hampton, N. H. (See Dearborn, History Hampton.) She was born Sept. 23, 1817. Their children are Charles E., who died at thirty-four; Annah E., wife of Homer B. Cram, of Amesbury, Mass.; John A., resides in Iowa; Ellen P. (Mrs. Irving H. Lamprey, of Charlestown, Mass.); Abby C., wife of Cyrus L. Brown, Pittsfield, N. H.; David F. and Mary L., at home.

EMERY BATCHELDER.

Oliver Easton,

T. M. PRESCOTT.

David H. Elkins

DAVID H. ELKINS.

Henry Elkins was a tailor in Boston, and was admitted a freeman in 1635. He removed to Exeter about 1637 to 1640, thence settled in Hampton about 1647. He and his family lived on a part of the Toppan farm. His wife Mary died Jan. 17, 1659, and he died Sept. 19, 1668. His inventory was forty-three pounds, appraised by Godfrey Dearborn and Giles Fuller. He left two sons,—Gershom, who was administrator of the estate, and Eliza, who settled in Exeter. Gershom Elkins married Mary, daughter of Thomas Sleeper, March 15, 1667. Their children were Jonathan, born Nov. 24, 1668; Moses, born Oct. 4, 1670; Mary, born July 2, 1674; Joanna, born Jan. 24, 1677, died a maiden Jan. 12, 1762; Henry, killed by the Indians at Kingston, Sept. 17, 1707; Samuel, married Mary Tilton, Feb. 5, 1706; Thomas, born 1682, died in 1760. One or more of the last three children may have been children of Eliezer Elkins, his brother.

Gershom Elkins was a representative of Hampton in 1708. Nov. 26, 1706, was chosen deacon. He lived in the garden of E. W. Toppan, deceased. His will is dated June 9, 1714, and proved March 5, 1718, Thomas Elkins, executor. Inventory, £555 8*s.* 6*d.*, Feb. 28, 1718.

Eliezer Elkins, son of Henry, married Deborah, daughter of Jasper Blake, Dec. 31, 1673. He was at Exeter in 1683, when he signed Weare's petition. This is all we know of him.

David H. Elkins, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was a son of David B. Elkins and Mary Batchelder, and was born in the town of Hampton, N. H., June 5, 1831. His father was a farmer, and he was reared to industry and economy. At twenty-one years of age, in 1852, he went to Woburn, Mass., where he worked at the carpenter's trade two years, thence to Milton, Mass., and worked for one John H. Burt three years. Sept. 18, 1856, he married Mary E., daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Green) White, of Phillipston, Mass. She was born Jan. 22, 1836. Her father was a farmer, and died March 26, 1870, aged sixty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Elkins have eight children,—Mary A. (died at six), Benjamin W., David H., Lizzie E., Albert W., Mattie L. (deceased), John W., Herbert G. All were born in Milton, Mass., except the eldest.

Soon after his marriage in 1856, Mr. Elkins returned to his native town of Hampton, N. H., and was here engaged as a farmer three years, when he moved back to Milton, Mass., and there devoted his energies to his trade. He was a successful contractor and builder till his death, Dec. 16, 1874. He spent the winter of 1869–70 in South Carolina for his health. In politics he was a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Elkins were members of the Congregational Church at Hampton, N. H. He died at Milton, where he was buried. He was respected at home and abroad, and his memory is cherished by his family. His family continued to reside in Milton till Dec. 11, 1880, when they settled in Hampton Falls, where they now reside.

TRUE M. PRESCOTT.

True M. Prescott is the sixth in lineal descent from James Prescott, who came originally from England, and settled at Hampton Falls, near where now stands the Unitarian Church. The line of descent is as follows: True M.[6] (James[5], James[4], Elisha[3], James[2], James[1]). James Prescott, grandfather of True M., was captain of a company in the Revolutionary war, and was in the battles of Saratoga and Stillwater. The sword he wore in those engagements is still in possession of the family. He married Sarah Lane; they had two sons and seven daughters. The sons were named Simon and James. He was by occupation a farmer, and lived to the ripe old age of ninety-four, dying September, 1830. He was a devout man and a deacon in the Congregational Church.

James, his youngest son, was born Oct. 8, 1779. He married Margaret Babb, daughter of James Babb, of Epsom, by whom he had three children,—True M., Lucy M. (wife of Aaron Prescott), Eliza (wife of Emory Stevens, of Eppingham). Mrs. Prescott died February, 1830. He married for his second wife Sarah Sanborn. (See Sanborn history.) Mr. Prescott was a member of Congregational Church; was by occupation a farmer and shoemaker, and in politics a Federalist and Whig. He was a good farmer, industrious, prudent, and frugal. He died Oct. 16, 1859, aged eighty years.

True M., whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born March 19, 1804; he received a common-school education, working on the farm eight months in the year, and attending school four months. He was brought up on the farm, and farming has been his life's work. In connection with this occupation he was, however, engaged in shipping milk to Boston thirteen years.

His wife is Sarah M., daughter of Joshua Pike, of Hampton Falls. She was born July 5, 1808. They have two children,—Harriet A. M. and Warren J. In politics Mr. Prescott is a stanch Republican, and in religion a Unitarian, of which church he has been a member over thirty-five years. He has been selectman of his town five years, and has held all important town offices. He is now a remarkably hale and active man for his years, and bids fair to enjoy yet many years of life.

Warren J. Prescott was born April 4, 1842. He received the advantages of the schools of his neighborhood, and also one term at Rockingham Academy. He engaged in express business in 1861 between Hampton Falls and Boston, and continued two years, and three years following he followed the same business between Amesbury and Boston. In 1875 he began the floral business in a small way at first, but it has now developed into an extensive busi-

ness. Over five hundred different varieties of plants and flowers may be seen in his well-appointed greenhouses, and his patronage extends to all adjacent towns. He is also engaged in farming, market-gardening, and intends to add pickling to his already extensive business. He married, Jan. 17, 1864, Lavina F. Hoyt. They have two children,—Edwin J., born Aug. 27, 1865, and Nellie L., born May 7, 1868. He is a Republican in politics.

CALEB T. SANBORN AND SAMUEL MELCHER.

Caleb T. Sanborn was born in Kensington, N. H., June 13, 1797, and was the son of Hilliard Sanborn, and the grandson of Richard Sanborn. The wife of Richard Sanborn was Eliza Hilliard. Hilliard Sanborn was born in Kensington, and lived to be seventy-one years of age. He was a carpenter by trade. He married Sarah Tilton, a daughter of Caleb Tilton, and had five children, the third of whom was the Caleb T. Sanborn mentioned above. The latter served with honor in the war of 1812, although only about fifteen years of age, and his widow receives a pension from the government. The greater part of his life was spent upon the farm where he died July 3, 1842, his parents having located there when he was but six months of age. His father was a carpenter, and he followed that occupation in connection with farming all through life. He married Polly M., the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Rowell) Melcher, of Hampton Falls, who was born Dec. 15, 1798. They were married April 20, 1824. Their children were George W., born Jan. 8, 1825; Eliza S., born Jan. 6, 1827; Mary H., born April 5, 1830; Hiram E., born May 7, 1834 (died March 20, 1856); and Martha J., born Sept. 10, 1840. Mary H. Melcher became the wife of David C. Hawes, of New Bedford, Mass., and bore six children. Their names are Levi M., David E., Frank S., Samuel C., Henry W., and Mary A. Mr. and Mrs. Hawes are living (in 1882) upon the identical farm in Hampton Falls which has been in the family during seven generations.

Samuel Melcher, who was a son of Joseph and Mary (Rowell) Melcher, and a brother of Mrs. Caleb T. Sanborn, was born in Hampton Falls, June 30, 1810, and died in September, 1860. He was an active, influential citizen, being a stock dealer by occupation. In politics he was a Democrat. He held the position of selectman for a time. After the death of his brother-in-law, he took a deep interest in the family and was of very material assistance to them in the years before the children had attained to manhood. At his death his property fell in equal portions to the children for whom he had so long cared.

The three direct ancestors of Joseph Melcher were all named Samuel. The family have been quite noted for their longevity, many of them attaining to a great age. Mr. Joseph Melcher was a farmer and stock dealer during his lifetime. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and an honorable and exemplary citizen. He lived to be quite aged, dying about 1853.

THE ROBIE FAMILY.

Col. Ichabod Robie was among the early settlers of the town. His grandfather, Henry Robie, came from England to Dorchester, Mass., in 1639, and settled in Exeter, N. H., the same year. He was one of the selectmen in 1650, and removed to Hampton, A.D. 1655. He died in 1688, aged eighty-nine years.

John, son of Henry, moved to Haverhill, Mass., A.D. 1674, and built a house there in 1675. He was killed by Indians June 16, 1691, aged forty-five years. His son Ichabod, a lad eleven years of age, who witnessed the killing of his father, was taken prisoner, but afterwards escaped, went to Dover, N. H., learned the trade of a tanner, and in 1703 settled in Hampton Falls. He died Aug. 10, A.D. 1753, aged seventy-three years.

Henry, son of Ichabod, was born in 1714, was a farmer and tanner. He held various town offices, was a justice of the peace and surveyor of land. He was one of the committee who built the Seabrook meeting-house, which was raised April 17, A.D. 1764. He died April 26, 1807, aged ninety-three years.

Nathan, son of Henry, succeeded his father on the farm and in the tannery. He died Sept. 25, 1842, aged eighty-four years.

Henry, son of Nathan, born Sept. 24, 1797, lived on the old homestead, and died Feb. 15, A.D. 1874, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Nathan Henry, son of Henry, born July 11, A.D. 1835, owns and occupies the old homestead on which Col. Ichabod settled in 1703. He is an auctioneer and conveyancer.

CHAPTER LII.

KENSINGTON.[1]

Early History, etc.—Kensington is a small town, about eight miles to the west of the sea-coast in Hampton, about forty-five miles from Concord, and forty-two from Boston. More hills are noticed on the geological map in this than any other town in the vicinity. Moulton's Ridge, Martin's Hill, Gove's Hill, Ward's Hill, Newfound Hill, Round Hill, Horse Hill, Connor's Hill, and Hoosar Hill are mentioned. The Muddy Pond is situated in a swamp, and contains only a few acres. The brooks seek the ocean by the Piscataqua, Hampton River, and the Merrimac. From the hills the visitor may have fine views of the ocean on the one side and fine views of the mountains on the other, while, when the atmosphere

[1] By George Osgood.

SAMUEL MELCHER.

is very clear, the White Mountains are visible. The breezes, as they come from the sea or the mountains, are so clear and invigorating that they make the location remarkably healthy. From the reports of the deaths in this town for the years 1880 and 1881, the average length of life was nearly seventy years. Summer visitors who like beautiful scenery, pure and bracing air, and retirement from the noise and dust of the city here find rest, enjoyment, and strength.

The town has a great variety of soils, from the grassy meadows and sandy plains to the large swells of rich land which are well adapted to agriculture. Grass, corn, potatoes, apples, beef, pork, butter, and milk are among the productions. Most of the people are farmers, though some are mechanics, especially those engaged in shoemaking. The markets are very convenient, not only in this vicinity but also by the railroads to the larger cities.

The first settlement in Kensington is said to have been made by Stephen Green near Green's Brook, about a mile to the south of the meeting-house. When the first house was built, it is said that there was not another dwelling between it and Canada except the wigwams of the savages. People used a ladder, it is said, to enter the house, and at night drew in the ladder to prevent the intrusion of the Indians. Tradition tells us how the Indians were seen sitting on the logs in the clearing, how a large dog stood at the window with his paws on a savage who was trying to enter, and how the Indians when kindly treated manifested their pleasure and gratitude. The Greens, who lived here, were Quakers; and John G. Whittier, the distinguished poet, thinks that his ancestor, Thomas Whittier, married Ruth Green, of this place. The spring brook as it winds along the beautiful valley, the Quaker graveyard, and the surrounding hills and groves remind us of those quiet and cheerful Friends who, after the trials and persecutions of their sect, were glad to find this home of peace and rest.

Of the trials and sufferings of the Quakers, which give some of the saddest pages in our colonial history, we need not speak, as they were before the incorporation of this town and belong to the history of Hampton. The witchcraft delusion had passed away, though some of the earlier inhabitants of this town were not free from the spirit of the age, which condemned those who suffered death as witches. Stories are told of animals and men who were under supernatural influences, and of the two-lock chest, containing the implements of the black art, while Johannah, Kate, and Ruth were supposed to be in league with the devil. Events which were strange and eccentric were attributed to witchcraft, while shrewd and artful women were proud of their superior power and insight. The savages, since Lovell's fight at Pequakett, in 1725, were not troublesome in this region, though rangers and scouting parties were sent to the interior, while bands of French and Indians troubled settlements near the frontier.

Hampton Falls was set off from Hampton in 1712 as the West Parish. In 1732 an attempt was made to form a parish from the west part of Hampton Falls and the east of Kingston, but the plan did not succeed.

In October, 1734, the Rev. Joseph Whipple was authorized, in connection with the people, to employ a minister to preach four months during the winter season, thus forming what was called a winter parish.

In 1735 a similar arrangement was made. It was proposed in the Hampton Falls parish meeting to excuse the people in the upper part of the parish from the ministerial tax, in order that they might employ a minister themselves.

In 1736 the same proposition was renewed, but there is no record of any action on the subject.

Kensington was incorporated in 1837.

By the Governor and General Assembly, John Weare, Ezekiel Dow, and Joseph Wadleigh were appointed to call the first parish-meeting in Kensington.

April 18, 1737. At a legal meeting of the parish in Kensington, Richard Sanborn was chosen moderator; Ezekiel Dow, clerk; and Jonathan Prescott, John Weare, and James Perkins, selectmen.

June 18, 1737. The parish voted to call Jeremiah Fogg as the minister of Kensington.

At a meeting of the parish Oct. 10, 1737, it was voted that the fourth Wednesday of October be the day to ordain Mr. Fogg. John Bachelder, James Fogg, Abraham Moulton, John Weare, Ebenezer Brown, Moses Blake, Samuel Page, and Robert Row were the committee to make the arrangements for the ordination.

Oct. 4, 1737. Fifty-seven members were dismissed from the church in Hampton Falls to incorporate the church in Kensington.

October 7th. The church in Hampton voted to dismiss Mr. Jeremiah Fogg, ye pastor elect, Edward Tucke and wife, Edward Lock, Hannah Shaw, the wife of Joseph Shaw, widow Sarah Bachelder, and Abigail Cram, the wife of Benjamin Cram, to be embodied into a church state in the third parish of this town.

Attest, Ward Cotton, pastor.

The several members having been dismissed from their respective churches requested some of the neighboring ministers to join with them in keeping a day of fasting and prayer, to organize them into a church state in this place. Accordingly, October 6th, the following gentlemen assisted in the meeting: the Rev. Ward Cotton, of Hampton, began with prayer; the Rev. John Odlin, of Exeter, preached from Isaiah lvi. 6: "And taketh hold of my covenant." The Rev. Joseph Whipple, of Hampton Falls, then propounded to those to be organized the church covenant.

November 23d. Mr. Fogg was ordained. The Rev. Joseph Whipple, of Hampton Falls, preached the sermon, while the neighboring churches were doubt-

less well represented by the ministers and deacons as witnesses and delegates.

The Rev. Jeremiah Fogg, the son of Seth and Sarah (Shaw) Fogg, was born in Hampton, May 29, 1712; graduated at Harvard College in 1713; studied theology with the Rev. Joseph Whipple, of Hampton Falls; preached in Kensington more than fifty-two years. He solemnized four hundred and two marriages, and baptized twelve hundred and thirty-five persons.

In the latter part of his ministry complaints were made against the soundness of his doctrines. The Congregationalist ministers in his time were divided into Calvinists and Arminians, and he was ranked with the latter class. The Arminians gradually departed from the Calvinistic system, and forbore to urge its tenets. They omitted to press the Athanasian creed, or to use the Trinitarian doxology, but preferred Scripture expressions on these disputed points. They did not insist as a preliminary to the ordination of a young man to the Christian ministry on his professing a belief in the Trinity, or of the five points of Calvinism. "The Rev. Jeremiah Fogg," says Bradford, "was ranked with the Arminians,—with the Rev. Drs. Samuel Webster, of Salisbury, Thomas Barnard, of Salem, John Tucker, of Newbury, William Symmes, of Andover, Henry Cummings, of Billerica, and the Rev. Messrs. Edward Barnard, of Haverhill, Thomas Carey, of Newburyport, Ebenezer Thayer, of Hampton, and William Balch, of Bradford. There had been some opposition to his doctrines for some years, and a council met Jan. 20, 1789, which did not result in his dismissal. The second council met at the house of Newell Healey, July 7, 1789, and advised the Rev. Mr. Fogg to leave the ministry.

Of this council the Rev. Samuel McClintock, D.D., of Greenland, was moderator; Rev. Joseph Dana, of Newburyport, scribe; S. Marsh, Esq., assistant scribe.

Mr. Fogg did not appear before the council, but a remonstrance was offered in behalf of the church, signed by Caleb Shaw, John Lane, Winthrop Rowe, Dea. Paye, and E. Potter.

Sept. 21, 1789. The parish, by a vote of fifty-three to fifty, voted to dismiss Mr. Fogg.

Nov. 2, 1789. The parish voted to give the Rev. Jeremiah Fogg the sum of fifteen pounds, and to deliver him at his house five cords of good hard wood during his natural life, while he gave up his ministerial and pastoral relation to the town and the church. Within a month after this transaction he died after a short sickness, Dec. 1, 1789, aged about seventy-eight.

He was known in the vicinity as an effective and popular preacher, while for years his friends remembered him with great interest and respect. He was distinguished for his wit and humor, and used expressions which were too strong and startling for the more serious-minded of his people. Once, when dining with some clerical friends, he found the pudding too hot, and put a small piece in his pocket. Some one said, "What! pocketing pudding, Brother Fogg?" He replied, "Oh, I thought I would save a piece till after dinner to light my pipe!"

The council that dismissed him charged him with saying that "No man has a right to believe anything in religion which he cannot fully comprehend." The sentiments contained in this article we conceive to be unjust, for every dictate of reason and Revelation teaches us the existence of the Deity, but who can fully comprehend him? Some conceive the doctrine of the trinity to be a clear doctrine of Revelation, yet no man pretends fully to comprehend it.—*Report of Ecclesiastical Council.*

From a letter which he wrote to the council held in January we may form some idea of Mr. Fogg and of the nature of the controversy. He says, "Reason, that divine mark of distinction in human nature, was given us by the same Being who gave us the Scriptures, and I have ever made it my practice to exercise it in reconciling the more difficult passages in the sacred writings; and whenever I find gentlemen of education and abilities, I find an inclination as well as a duty to converse freely on subjects of controversy, that all may be the better established in ye religion of Christ."

From what we can learn from the old records and from verbal traditions, especially from those who lived at the time of the controversy, we must conclude that personal prejudices and passions, as well as doctrinal differences, contributed to the removal of the minister who for more than fifty years had the love, confidence, and respect of the best families in the parish.

After the death of Mr. Fogg the parish heard several candidates, of whom Mr. Jonathan Osgood and Mr. Peter Coffin were invited to settle, but both declined.

November, 1792, Mr. Naphtali Shaw was invited to become the minister of the parish. Mr. Shaw was ordained Jan. 30, 1793, and after a ministry of nearly twenty years was dismissed April 20, 1812.

Rev. Naphtali Shaw was born in Bridgewater, Mass., June 20, 1764. He worked at shoemaking until he was twenty-one, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1790, married the daughter of Dr. Craft, and died in Bradford, Vt., at the age of ninety.

After leaving Kensington, he became a farmer in Bradford, Vt. On his visit to Kensington he refused to preach, but seemed glad to meet his former friends, who regarded him with great interest and respect. His letter of resignation was written in an excellent spirit, and manifests the wisdom and goodness of his life. From what we can learn of his character, it seems evident that his removal was a great loss to the town. Since he left, the loss of a good pastor, who had the love, confidence, and esteem of all the families in the parish, has been sadly felt.

June 13, 1813, Rev. Nathaniel Kennedy was installed in Kensington. He was dismissed July 1, 1816.

"Rev. Nathaniel Kennedy was a native of Ireland, educated in Glasgow, Scotland; was ordained in Litchfield, Conn.; was installed in Litchfield, N. H., April 12, 1809. He resided in Philadelphia as a teacher, where he died in 1843–44. From what we can learn the people were not well united in his ministry, and had not perfect confidence in his character.

In April, 1822, Joseph Augustus Long was ordained as an evangelist in Kensington, but preached only a year. Mr. Long was the son of Nathan Long, of Amesbury, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1818, graduated at the Cambridge Divinity School, was settled in Hookset, N. H., where he died.

For a number of years Kensington had no settled minister, though quite a number supplied the pulpit a part of the year. Rev. Mr. Barrett, Rev. Mr. Whiting, Rev. Peter Holt, Rev. Hosea Hildreth, Rev. Moses Downs, Rev. Stephen Farley and others may be remembered.

Dec. 22, 1841, the Rev. Jacob Caldwell was ordained in Kensington over the Unitarian Societies in Kensington and Hampton Falls. The Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, of Portsmouth, preached the sermon. During Mr. Caldwell's ministry the parish was in excellent condition.

The Rev. Jacob Caldwell was born in Lunenburg, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1828, studied theology in the Cambridge Divinity School, taught the academy in Farmingham, Mass., preached in Calais and Standish, Me., and now resides in Newton, Mass. Professor George Caldwell, in the Department of Chemistry in Cornell University, is his only son.

Rev. Increase Sumner Lincoln, who was born in Warren, Mass., and graduated at Yale College, was installed at Hampton Falls over the churches in Kensington and Hampton Falls in 1848. The Rev. Thomas T. Stone, of Salem, preached the sermon of installation. Mr. Lincoln resided in Kensington, and resigned in 1851. Since then he has preached in Rowe, Mass., Warnick, Mass., and other places, and of late years in Wilton, N. H., where he now resides, at the age of eighty-three.

The Rev. A. M. Bridge succeeded Mr. Lincoln in 1851, but resided in Hampton Falls. Mr. Bridge was born in Lancaster, Mass., studied theology at the Cambridge Divinity School, was ordained in Norton, Mass., was settled in Standish, Me., and Bernardston, Mass., and died in Marshfield, Mass., very much lamented, in December, 1865, but was buried in Hampton Falls, beside the Rev. Samuel Langdon, D.D.

The Universalists.—For many years the Universalists have had occasional preaching in town, and quite a number of people have professed to belong to that denomination. In 1864 the Rev. Rowland Connor, who was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and educated at the Theological Seminary in Canton, N. Y., was ordained over the Universalist Societies of Kensington and Kingston. Mr. Connor was settled over the Universalist Church in Concord, N. H., and as a colleague to the Rev. Dr. Miner, in Boston. He is now preaching in East Saginaw, Mich. He was a very popular preacher, and interested the people out as well as in the pulpit.

The Rev. Willis Bradley, of Brewster, Mass., was installed in Kensington, Mass., in 1866, over the Universalist Societies in Kensington and Kingston, but after remaining a year removed to Ayer's village, Haverhill, Mass., and is now in Brewster, Mass.

Since the removal of Mr. Willis the society has had different preachers, among whom the Rev. Lemuel Willis, of Warner, and the Rev. Willard Spaulding, of Peabody, Mass., are remembered with great interest and respect.

The First Congregational Church was formed in May, 1859. After hearing various preachers, the Rev. George Campbell, of Bradford, Mass., was employed for a year or two. Mr. Campbell was a graduate of Union College, and a classmate of the Hon. W. H. Seward, and was a gentleman of superior culture and ability, and highly esteemed by his friends. He died in Bradford, Mass.

In 1862 the Rev. E. D. Eldredge, of Alton, N. H., took charge of the church, but was not installed until June 30, 1864. He was dismissed in January, 1875, and died in Georgia, April 18, 1876. He and his wife are buried in Hampton, N. H.

Rev. Erasmus Darwin Eldredge, the son of Dr. Micah and Sally (Buttrick) Eldredge, was born in Dunstable, Mass., March 10, 1804, graduated at the Andover Theological Seminary, taught in Pepperell, Mass., and Pembroke, N. H., was ordained in Hampton, N. H., April 4, 1838, and dismissed May 7, 1848, installed at Salisbury, N. H., June 12, 1848, and dismissed Nov. 1, 1854. From Salisbury he went to Georgia, and taught and preached in Monticello and Milledgeville. He was installed in Alton, N. H., Jan. 4, 1861, and removed to Kensington in 1862, where he preached about thirteen years. He easily gained the sympathy, confidence, and love of the people, and to an eminent degree that wonderful apostolic gift of being all things to all men. He married Isabella Hill, of Portsmouth, N. H., by whom he had one daughter and two sons. Mary, his daughter, married the Rev. Dr. Lane, of Georgia, who was a chaplain in the Confederate army. Though born in Hampton, her sympathies were with the South, more especially as Sherman's soldiers, on their "march to the sea," fed bountifully on her chickens. His son, the Rev. Henry E. Eldredge, was born in Hampton, graduated at Amherst College, studied theology at Hartford, Conn., ordained in Becket, Mass., settled in Weymouth, Mass., Blood Brook, at South Deerfield, Mass., Turner's Falls, Mass., where he now resides. His youngest son, Frederic E. Eldredge, was born in Salisbury, N. H., graduated at the New Hampshire Agricultural College in

Hanover, has taught school several years in New England, and is now a teacher in Washington Territory.

The Christian Baptists.—Elder Elijah Shaw, the son of Elijah and Deborah (Nudd) Shaw, was born in Kensington, Dec. 19, 1793, was ordained in Kensington, March 31, 1814, and died in Fall River, Mass., May 5, 1851. Portland, Me., Franklin, N. H., Exeter, N. H. (where he edited the *Christian Herald*), and Fall River, Mass., and many other places in New England, New York, and the West, were the fields in which he labored in the ministry. He regretted that he had not the advantages of early education, yet by reading, traveling, and visiting he must have gained much knowledge of the world and of human nature which was valuable to him as an editor and a preacher. He used to say, "I never feel satisfied to leave the people of my congregation just where I found them, for I want evidence that an impression of good is made on their minds." He had the confidence and sympathy of the Christian denomination, and will long be remembered by a large circle of friends as a true, faithful, and earnest man.

Elder Julius C. Blodgett, the son of Edward Blodgett, was born in Franklin, N. H., Sept. 6, 1806, was ordained in Sanbornton, N. H., June 20, 1831. He preached in Newton, Franklin, Exeter, Kensington, and other places, and at one time was one of the editors of the *Christian Herald*. He spoke with great energy and force, and was quite an effective preacher. He preached about fifty years, and died in Kensington, Nov. 26, 1878, aged seventy-two. He had excellent colloquial powers, a taste for literary studies, and was interested in the education of his children.

Elder Daniel Prescott Pike, the son of Sewell and Mary (Prescott) Pike, was born in Hampton Falls, March 1, 1815, but moved to Kensington when he was about a year old. He was educated at Phillips' Academy in Exeter, taught school several years, and was ordained in the Christian Chapel at Hampton Falls, July 5, 1837. After preaching in various places he moved to Newburyport, where for many years he has been distinguished as an earnest and popular preacher. At one after a revival he baptized ninety-five persons in the Merrimac. He was editor of the *Christian Herald* for years, a member of Gen. Gardner's Council, and deputy collector in the custom-house. As a bold and earnest reformer he has done much to restore the vicious and intemperate to sobriety and virtue.

The Rev. F. D. Chandler moved to Kensington in 1875, and was installed over the church March 9, 1876, and dismissed May 28, 1880. Mr. Chandler was a native of Vermont, was educated at the Methodist Theological School in Concord, N. H.; preached in various Methodist Churches; joined the Congregationalists; was settled over the Congregationalist Church in Hampton. From Kensington he went to Alton, and from Alton he removed to the West. He was a very active and earnest man, and tried very hard to build up the church.

The Rev. Philip Titcomb was born in Newburyport, Mass., graduated at Yale College, studied theology in Andover, has preached in Cherryfield, Me., Kennebunkport, Me., in the West, and at Plympton, Mass., came to Kensington, where he now resides.

Elder David Murray, the son of David Murray, was born in Newmarket, N. H., and ordained in the Christian Chapel at Kensington, Sept. 17, 1867. After preaching a year or two he left and preached in Northampton and other places, and now resides in Manchester, N. H.

Since the removal of Elder Murray there has been no settled minister in the Christian Church, though meetings have been held for a part of the year or occasionally.

Quakers.—There were quite a number of families of Quakers in the town who belonged to the meeting in Seabrook, though we do not learn that they often held meetings in Kensington, or that any one of their number was an approved minister. In 1761 the parish voted that the third selectman should be a Quaker, and for many years Jonathan Purington held that office. In 1776 the Quakers refused to sign the test act, but most probably not because they were loyalists, but because their ideas of the Christian religion would not permit them to bear arms. Some people doubtless joined the Quakers, as that was the only way by which they could avoid paying parish rates. Elihu Chase, who gave the land for the meeting-house and graveyard, was disappointed because he could not have a desirable pew, and joined the Quakers, though he was friendly to Mr. Fogg, and made him presents after he had left the meeting. Some doubtless were the descendants of families who had lived and suffered in the persecutions of Quakers in this country and England, and from the journals of the early Friends, and from the ministers who visited their meetings and their homes, learned the principles and the spirit of their religion. While the plain dress and the plain language of the Quakers may not often be found among us, yet their principles are seen not only in their descendants, but among people of other denominations. The spirit of truth and righteousness, of order and temperance, of simplicity and beauty, of kindness and love, which inspired the lives of the early Friends, has not lost its influence on society.

The first meeting-house was built on the west side of the brook, near Charles E. Tuck's, but was taken down and removed to some place nearer the centre of the town. The land for the meeting-house was given by Elihu Chase, but as a pew was not reserved for him he left the parish and joined the Friends. May 12, 1771, being the last Sunday in the meeting-house, the Rev. Jeremiah Fogg preached, the CXXVI Psalm, "We wept when we remembered Zion."

The second meeting-house was built in 1771, on the same spot. Ezekiel Worthen, Jonathan Brown, Moses Shaw, and Ebenezer Lovering were the build-

ing committee. The plan was made by Ezekiel Worthen. This house was taken down Saturday, March 28, 1846. The present town-house, which was built from its timbers, was placed on the same spot in August, 1846.

The first Christian (Baptist) meeting-house was a plain, unpainted structure, without pews or pulpit, and is now the dwelling-house of Jeremiah Dow.

The Second Christian (Baptist) meeting-house was built on the place of the first in 1838. Elder David Millard, one of the most distinguished ministers of the denomination, preached the dedication sermon.

The Union meeting-house was built in 1839, on the old meeting-house lot, by the Unitarians, Universalists, and Congregationalists. It was dedicated in the morning by the Unitarians, when the Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, of Portsmouth, preached the sermon. In the afternoon it was dedicated by the Universalists, when the Rev. Mr. Bacon, of Providence, preached the sermon. The bell was given by Asa Gove and Emory Brown.

The Congregational Church was built on a lot to the north of the town-house in 1865, and dedicated March 28, 1866. The Rev. E. D. Eldredge preached the sermon. The bell was given by John Locke, of New York. He came to Kensington in 1822, where he died Aug. 10, 1845, aged sixty-three. He married Elizabeth Fogg, and had two daughters and three sons. He was interested in agriculture and moral reforms, and in literary studies. The only work which he left in print was an oration, delivered July 4, 1810, in the Rocky Hill Church, at Salisbury, Mass.

CHAPTER LIII.

KENSINGTON.—(*Continued.*)

Physicians—Military, Etc.

Physicians.—Dr. Benjamin Rowe, the son of Robert Rowe, was born Oct. 3, 1719, and died March 28, 1790. He died of the dropsy, was tapped sixty-seven times, and two thousand three hundred and eighty-five pounds of water were drawn from his body.

Dr. Benjamin Rowe, the son of Dr. Benjamin Rowe, was baptized July 22, 1750, and died on Nov. 7, 1818. He was an assistant surgeon in the army.

Dr. Jabez Dow, the son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Bachelder) Dow, was born Jan. 24, 1776. He moved to Dover, N. H., where he died Jan. 9, 1839.

Dr. Jonathan French, a native of East Kingston, was a physician in Kensington a few years.

Dr. Jeremiah Dow, the son of Benjamin Dow, graduated at the Medical School in Hanover in 1825, practiced a short time in Kensington, and removed to Hiram, Me., where he died.

Dr. Jonathan Brown, the son of Abel and Sarah (Page) Brown, was born in Kensington, July 12, 1805, graduated at the Medical School in Hanover in 1828, was a teacher in Virginia, was a physician in Greenland, St. Domingo.

Dr. Cyrus Dearborn, a native of Chester, was a physician in Kensington a few years, and removed to East Salisbury, Mass., where he died.

Dr. Jonathan Baily was a physician in Kensington a few years, but removed to East Kingston, where he died.

Dr. Joseph Otis Osgood, the son of Dr. George and Elizabeth (Otis) Osgood, of Andover, Mass., was born in Fairhaven, Mass., Dec. 23, 1782; graduated at Harvard College in 1804; was a teacher in Milton, Mass., and Gorham, Me.; commenced the study of theology with the Rev. Jesse Appleton, D.D., of Hampton; studied medicine with his father and with Dr. Miller, of Franklin, Mass.; was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; practiced in Amesbury, Haverhill, Boston, Mass., North Carolina, Windham; came to Kensington, where he died Feb. 10, 1864, aged fifty-nine. He married Elizabeth Boardman, and left two sons. He gave the oration at a celebration on July 4th in Kensington, gave lectures in other places, and wrote a history of St. Domingo, a work in two volumes, which was highly commended.

Dr. Jacob Williams came from Groton, Mass., and spent a few years in Kensington, where he died.

Education.—Schools were sustained in different parts of the town, and for a number of years a Centre school was placed near the church. In 1779 this Centre school was removed, and since that time the schools have been placed in other localities. At present the school-houses are well built, well furnished, and are highly creditable to the town. Before the Revolution the Centre school was taught by men of superior education. The Hon. William Parker, of Portsmouth, who graduated at Harvard College in 1762, was a teacher here. He afterwards was a lawyer in East Kingston and Exeter, and for many years was register of probate for Rockingham County. Ebenezer Potter, a native of Ipswich, Mass., who graduated at Harvard College in 1766, taught school here several years, and held a number of prominent offices in the town, where he died. Nathan Dow, a gentleman of education and ability, was for many years a teacher. Joseph Chase Hilliard was a well-known teacher in this and other towns in this vicinity; died March 29, 1853, aged sixty-five years.

The Hon. James W. Patterson, superintendent of schools in New Hampshire, gave a favorable report of education here. Within a few years our young women have been interested in education, and after leaving our schools passed a few years in higher instructions of learning. Mrs. R. Akerman, who has taught with great success in various places, and written school exercises which have been highly commended by the leaders of education, well deserves to be noticed. Sarah Abby Green and Ellen M. Smith graduated at the Normal School in Salem. Susan L.

Brown, Elizabeth Hilliard, Sarah Hilliard, Clara L. Rowe, Susan S. Chase, and Agnes Badger graduated at the Putnam School in Newburyport, Mass. Clara Kimball, Emma Blodgett, Ellen M. Smith, Clara E. Kimball, and Livrie S. Titcomb graduated at the Robinson Female Seminary in Exeter. Other young men and women have for shorter terms sought the advantages of education in the higher schools in this vicinity.

List of Graduates.—In 1760, Kensington sent two young men to Harvard College. Rev. Timothy Hilliard, the son of Deacon Joseph Chase and Huldah (Moulton) Hilliard, was born Feb. 17, 1746; graduated at Harvard College in 1764; was ordained in Barnstable, Mass.; was settled over the First Church in Cambridge, Mass., where he died July, 1790.

Rev. Daniel Fogg, the son of Daniel and Anna (Elkins) Fogg, was born in Rye, Aug. 7, 1743; resided with his uncle, the Rev. J. Fogg, in Kensington; was graduated at Harvard College in 1764; went to England and was ordained as an Episcopal minister (as at that time there was no bishop in this country); was settled over Trinity Church, in Pomfret Town, in April, 1772; marrried Deborah Brinley; died June 29, 1815, in the seventy-second year of his age, and the forty-third of his rectorship.

Jeremiah Fogg, the son of the Rev. Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Parsons) Fogg, was born Oct. 16, 1749; graduated at Harvard College, 1768, and died May 26, 1808, aged fifty-nine. (See military history.)

William Fogg, the son of Rev. Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Parsons) Fogg, was born April 30, 1755; graduated at Harvard College in 1774; was teacher in Fredericksburg, Va., and other places, and died, unmarried, Aug. 17, 1807, aged fifty-three.

Nathaniel Healey, the son of Nathaniel and Susanna (Weare) Healey, was born in Kensington; graduated at Harvard College in 1777, and died in Hollowell, Me., in 1823. He was engaged in trade, and is said to have lost his property in making a canal from the Hampton to the Merrimac River.

Rev. Joseph Warren Dow, the son of Joseph Dow, was born April 8, 1779, graduated at Harvard College, 1805, and was settled in Farmingham, Mass.

Timothy, the son of Joseph and Anna (Lovering) Hilliard, was baptized Feb. 26, 1786, graduated at Harvard College in 1809, was ordained in Sudbury, Mass., studied medicine, taught school, and died in Lee, N. H., in 1847. Dr. William Osgood, the son of Dr. Joseph Otis and Elizabeth (Fogg) Osgood, was born in Kensington, March 10, 1823, graduated at Harvard College, 1850, taught the academy in Belfast, Me., graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1855, settled in Boston as a physician in 1855, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Abraham Hilliard, the son of Joseph and Anna (Lovering) Hilliard, was born June 14, 1778, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1800, studied law in Dover, resided at Cambridge, Mass., as a lawyer and as register of probate, and died, unmarried, in 1855, aged seventy-six.

Rev. Amos Brown, LL.D. (Hobart Free College, 1858), the son of Stephen and Susan (Bagley) Brown, was born March 11, 1804, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1832, studied theology at the Andover Theological Seminary, was for many years principal of the academy in Gorham, Me., was ordained in 1848 at Machias, Me., where he resided a few years, and in 1852 went to Central New York. He died in Havanna, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1874. He made bequests to the church in Kensington, and also for a library and school, but the funds are not yet available.

Ebenezer Franklin Tuck, the son of Samuel and Martha (Fogg) Tuck, was born Feb. 16, 1822, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1843, studied law with Bell & Tuck, in Exeter, and at the Harvard Law School, settled in Exeter, where he died May 30, 1857, aged thirty-five.

Edward Prentice Tuck, the son of Samuel and Martha (Fogg) Tuck, was born Aug. 30, 1825, educated at Harvard College in the class of 1846, studied law, has been civil engineer, mechanic, teacher, hotelkeeper, and editor. On June 10, 1861, he joined the Second North Carolina Cavalry, in the Confederate army. After various battles he was taken prisoner by the Union troops, and on Oct. 23, 1863, took the oath of allegiance to the United States. He was in the Army of the Cumberland under Gen. George H. Thomas, at the siege of Nashville. He has resided in Ohio, Missouri, North Carolina, and now resides in Williamsburg County, S. C.

Dr. Henry Tuck, the son of Jonathan and Dorothy (Webster) Tuck, was born Feb. 16, 1808, studied medicine with Dr. George Hayward, of Boston, graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1834, settled in Barnstable, Mass., in 1834, joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1837, and died on a visit at Kensington, June 24, 1845. He was buried in Barnstable.

Rev. Jeremy Webster Tuck, the son of Jonathan and Dorothy (Webster) Tuck, was born Oct. 8, 1811, graduated at Amherst College in 1840, studied theology at the Theological Seminary in Andover and at the Theological Institute in East Windsor, Conn., was ordained in Ludlow, Mass., Sept. 6, 1843. He has preached in Thorndike, Mass., Jewett City, and Middletown, Conn. He now resides in Middletown. His centennial address at Ludlow and several of his sermons have been printed, and he has also contributed many articles to the newspapers.

Rev. Joseph Osgood, the son of Dr. Joseph Otis and Elizabeth (Fogg) Osgood, was born Sept. 23, 1815 (the day of the great September gale), graduated at the Cambridge Divinity School in 1842, was ordained in Cohasset, Mass., October, 1842, where he has resided more than forty years. He is interested in education, and for several years has been the superintendent of the schools in Cohasset.

George Osgood, the son of Dr. Joseph Otis and Elizabeth (Fogg) Osgood, was born Oct. 8, 1817, graduated at the Divinity School in Cambridge in 1847, was ordained in Standish, Me., Dec. 22, 1853, was settled several years in Tyngsborough, Mass., has preached in Eastport, Me., Windsor, Vt., Montague, Mass., and Lancaster, N. H., and now resides in Kensington. He occasionally writes for the press, and at one time was the editor of the *Exeter News-Letter*.

Rev. Ezra Baily Chase, the son of Ezra B. and Betsey (Clarke) Chase, was born Oct. 15, 1847, graduated at Marietta College, Ohio, 1873, and at the Divinity School in New Haven, Conn., in 1876, was ordained in Courtland, Ohio, June 20, 1876, and is now settled in the ministry in West Bloomfield, Ohio.

Rev. Jonathan G. Brown, the son of Stephen and Susan Bayley Brown, was born July 13, 1818, was ordained as a Christian Baptist minister, and preached in Salisbury, Mass., New Bedford, Dartmouth, Mass. He joined the Calvinistic Baptist denomination, and has preached in Peterboro' and Hopkinton, N. H., Millbury, Mass., and other places, and now resides in Western New York.

Dr. Moses Brown (the twin-brother of Rev. J. E. Brown), the son of Stephen and Susan (Bayley) Brown, was born July 13, 1818, studied medicine with Dr. Dearborn, practiced as a physician in East Kingston, N. H., New Bedford, Mass., Newburyport, Mass., and other places, and now resides in Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Dr. John Angell Blodgett, the son of Elder J. C. and Abigail (Shaw) Blodgett, was born Aug. 20, 1855, educated at Phillips' Academy in Exeter, graduated at the Medical College in Detroit, Mich., in 1880, and died just as he had completed his medical studies, Feb. 20, 1880, in Detroit, sincerely lamented by his classmates and by a large circle of friends.

Dr. Daniel Fogg, the son of the Rev. Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Parsons) Fogg, was born April 6, 1759, was a physician in Braintree, Mass., where he died April 23, 1830, aged seventy-one.

Dr. John Fogg, the son of Rev. Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Parsons) Fogg, was born Feb. 26, 1764, was a physician in Northampton, where he died March 5, 1816, aged fifty-two.

Jeremiah Parsons Fogg, the son of Maj. Jeremiah and Lydia Hill Fogg, was born May 19, 1788, was educated at Phillips' Academy in Exeter, was a lawyer in Steubenville, Ohio, and died in Louisville, Ky.

Dr. John Dow, the son of Capt. Benjamin Dow, was born Aug. 23, 1796; studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Jabez Dow, of Dover, practiced in Sanford, Me., Pittston, Me., and Boston, Mass., and died in Boston, March, 1871.

Currency.—When the Rev. J. Fogg was settled and during his ministry the currency of the country varied very much in value. In 1760 his salary was fifteen hundred pounds. In 1782, John Green bid off the building of the pound for forty-seven Spanish milled dollars. Deacon Jeremiah Fellows paid fifteen hundred dollars for an anvil which was worth only fifteen dollars in silver. In 1781 a committee was chosen to hire soldiers with either provisions, hard money, or paper currency. In 1786, when it was found to be very difficult to hire a collector of taxes, Maj. Fogg, who had been absent, came into the town-meeting and said that he would give something for the office, and paid one pound and ten shillings, and thus by his superior intelligence and forecast made an excellent investment. In the war of the Rebellion, when gold commanded the highest premium, intelligent and sagacious financiers and statesmen looked with confidence to the time of specie payments, when the credit of the country should be fully restored.

Slaves.—When Parson Fogg, July 17, 1739, was married to Elizabeth, the daughter of the Rev. Joseph Parsons, of Salisbury, he brought his wife on a pillion behind him to the new manse. Deacon Abraham Moulton carried behind him Phyllis Parsons, a small black girl, who was her slave. Phyllis was bright and intelligent, and as she grew up was engaged to William Mingo, a colored soldier who died on the frontier. After his death she was engaged to his brother, Eben Mingo, but refused to be married until she should be free, for she declared that "she would never bring a slave into the world." Phyllis then went to Salisbury, in the province of Massachusetts, and lived a year and a day (probably keeping dark), when the selectmen came and warned her out of town, lest she should become a public charge. Then she made a polite courtesy and said, "Gentlemen, you are one day too late;" for by the laws of the time she had not only gained her freedom but also her residence. She taught school among the white people, saying very proudly, "It is no small thing to be brought in a minister's family." She married, had a large family of children, some of whom were quite intelligent and respectable. Primus was a slave of Madame Parsons, and lived in Parson Fogg's family.

He was a native African, and said that after he had stolen and sold a good many negroes he was stolen and sold himself. He sat on the pulpit stairs in the church, used broken language, and seemed interested in his master's family. When he was sent to mill with two bags of corn he would place one on the horse, take the other on his shoulder, mount, and think in his simplicity that he had helped the dumb animal. His master told him to tie the horse in a good place, and he tied him where the feed was very short. When reproved he said, "You say nearer de bone de sweeter de meat, so de nearer de groun' de sweeter de grass." He helped his master set out two elms in front of the house, which became large and beautiful trees. He lived to be about a hundred, and is mentioned in the family traditions as a simple, good-natured old man. He had a superstitious fear that after death he would be obliged to return to Africa, and one day when he felt sick and troubled Madame Parsons told him he

would go to his old master. He then got on his hands and knees, said the Lord's Prayer, and died contented and happy.

Jude Hall was a slave in Capt. Philemon Blake's family. He was a very large man, and anecdotes are told of his great strength. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and in one battle stood behind a tree and escaped unhurt. He said that he cut the tree down the next day and obtained a basinful of bullets. The town voted to make Jude Hall a gratuity as a soldier of Kensington. He lived on the borders of Exeter, had a large family, and is well remembered by the older people.

One Sunday morning, as he found a man washing out his cider-barrels at the brook, the man, who seemed ashamed of his Sabbath-breaking, said that he looked every way to see if any one was coming, when Jude replied with his characteristic shrewdness, "Brother, did you look above?"

Population.—The present population of Kensington is a little more than 600. The number of children is much less than in early times, though there are about as many families. In 1767 there were 755 inhabitants; in 1779 there were 797 inhabitants; in 1786 there were 798 inhabitants; in 1790 there were 800 inhabitants.

In 1775 the town chose John Dow, Nathaniel Haley, Benjamin Rowe, Ezekiel Worthen, and Ebenezer Potter to meet in Exeter to choose delegates to the General Congress in Philadelphia.

April 21, 1775 (two days after the battle of Lexington), the town chose Ezekiel Worthen and Ebenezer Potter as a committee to join the Provincial Committee of Public Safety at Exeter.

In 1778, Ezekiel Worthen was chosen representative to the convention in Concord.

In 1783, Joseph Brown was chosen delegate to the convention in Concord.

In 1788, Jeremiah Fogg was chosen delegate to the convention in Exeter to consider the Federal Constitution.

In 1791, Jeremiah Fogg was chosen delegate to the Constitutional Convention in Concord.

In 1850, Jeremiah Bachelder was chosen delegate to the Constitutional Convention in Concord.

In 1878, Jonathan E. Brown was chosen delegate to the Constitutional Convention in Concord.

Senators.—1796, Jeremiah Fogg; 1821, Newell Healey; 1835–36, Smith Lamprey.

Representatives.—Ezekiel Worthen was the first representative, and probably held the office from 1762 until 1771; Ezekiel Worthen, 1774–76, 1779; Benjamin Rowe, 1772–73; Nathaniel Healey, 1775; Ebenezer Potter, 1777–78, 1780–81; Moses Shaw, Jr., 1782–86; no choice, 1787–90; Jeremiah Fogg, 1791–94, 1795 (unanimously in 1795); none in 1792; Enoch Worthen, 1796–99, 1801–5, 1813–17; Joseph Brown, 1798, 1800, 1808–9; none, 1805–6; Samuel Dearborn, 1810–11; Newell Healey, 1812–19, 1824–25; Robert Prescott, 1818–21; Jeremy Bachelder, 1826–28; Smith Lamprey, 1829–33; none, 1823, 1834, 1844, 1848, 1851–53, 1855–56, 1873–74; Josiah Prescott, 1835–36; Benjamin Moulton, 1837–38; John T. Blake, 1839–41; Lewis Grove, 1842; John Nudd, 1843; Ira Blake, 1845–46; Julius C. Blodgett, 1847; Abel Brown, 1849, 1854; Jeremiah Poor, 1850; Stephen Brown, 1857, 1863; Joseph Brown, 1858; Newell Dow, 1859; Jonathan Palmer, 1860; Daniel Prescott, 1861–62; Daniel G. York, 1864, 1868, 1876; John A. Blake, 1865–66; Henry C. Tuck, 1867, 1870; Edward Brewer, 1871; John G. Dow, 1872; Weare N. Shaw, 1875; Daniel E. Palmer, 1877; George Page, 1878; Francis Hilliard, 1879–80; Levis B. Tilton, 1881–82.

Military History.—While Kensington was a part of Hampton, some of its inhabitants were in scouting-parties or in building forts on the frontier. Jonathan Prescott, who was born in 1675, labored at Crown Point in 1696, and was in a scouting-party under Capt. John Gilman in 1710. John Prescott was in a scouting-party in 1707 and in 1710. Nathaniel Prescott was in his Majesty's service in 1707. Doubtless many others were engaged in defending the early settlements from the attacks of the French and Indians, or in ranging the borders, though we may not find the records of their deeds.

May 2, 1747, it was voted at the parish-meeting "that all those men who went to Cape Breton and stayed all winter should be quit from paying rates for their heads that year in the Parish."

In the seven years' war with the French and Indians the soldiers of Kensington took an active part. In 1755, Samuel Prescott, who was born June 26, 1729, was lieutenant-colonel in Col. Peter Gilman's regiment, that was raised to reinforce the army near Lake George. He died Nov. 20, 1797. Capt. Ezekiel Worthen, Moses Blake, Ebenezer Lovering, Isaac Fellows, Melcher Ward, Paine Blake, Israel James, David James, Nathan Dow, Joseph Weare, and doubtless many others were engaged in these frontier campaigns.

Capt. Ezekiel Worthen, who was born March 18, 1710, was one of the most prominent men in the history of the town. At the siege of Louisburg he was ensign and lieutenant in Capt. Jonathan Prescott's company, and is said to have done good service as an engineer, building works against the enemy, probably the battery on Light-house Cliff. Louisburg was taken June 17, 1745, just thirty years before the battle of Bunker Hill.

Capt. Ezekiel Worthen commanded a company in Col. Meserve's regiment in 1756. When Fort William Henry was taken he is said to have been one of the few who escaped in the dreadful scenes of the massacre. Taking a small gun, while the attention of the savages was turned away, he ran down a steep hill through the woods, and concealed himself under some bark that was piled against a log. The Indians

passed over the log without finding the fugitive, while he, after various privations and hardships, reached his friends in an almost famished condition. The gun (which was known in the family as the Indian gun) was presented by Warren James, of Deerfield, a few years since, to the Bunker Hill Association. Capt. Ezekiel Worthen was the first representative to the General Court from Kensington, and was for several years returned to that body. In 1775 he was the engineer in building Fort Washington and Fort Sullivan at the Narrows, about a mile below Portsmouth; and about the same time was selected to build a bridge to Newcastle. In the Continental army he was lieutenant, captain, and paymaster, while in civil life he held places of honor and trust. After serving in three wars, after honorable service in civil life, at the close of the war that gave independence to the country he died, Oct. 17, 1783, aged seventy-three years. In the years of the Revolution recruits were sent to the regiments in the field; soldiers were sent to man the forts at Portsmouth, and committees were chosen to supply the families of the Continental soldiers.

March 26, 1779, voted to choose a committee to overhaul the charges of the war from Bunker Hill fight to this day.

Voted to enlist twenty men to serve in the Continental army.

July 5, 1779, Capt. Joseph Clifford and Lieut. Joseph Dow were chosen to hire the quota of soldiers to fill the Continental battalions.

Jan. 29, 1781, the parish chose a committee to hire soldiers for the Continental army with provisions, hard money, or paper currency. (See currency.)

The writer regrets that no full list of the soldiers of the Revolution is within his reach, but hopes that the adjutant-general, from the army rolls in Concord, will give a full report of every soldier. The following list has been gathered from various sources: Maj. Jeremiah Fogg, Capt. Ezekiel Worthen, Capt. Winthrop Rowe, Capt. Joseph Clifford, Lieut. Moses Shaw, Lieut. Abram Sanborn, Second Lieut. Jeremiah Bachelder, Benjamin Rowe, surgeon's mate; Daniel Fogg, surgeon's mate; Joseph Fogg, quartermaster; Enoch Rowe, quartermaster's sergeant; Privates Winthrop Wiggin, Jude Hall, William Fogg, Henson Hodgdon, Jonathan Fellows, Nathan Fellows, Edward Lock, John Sanborn, Thomas Cook, Jabez Dow, Jonathan Prescott, Marston Prescott, and Edward Smith, who was shot Oct. 15, 1777.

Capt. Winthrop Rowe commanded a company, Col. Poor's regiment, and Abram Sanborn was his second lieutenant.

In 1775, Capt. Joseph Clifford and Second Lieut. Moses Shaw were stationed on Pierce's Island.

In 1777, Second Lieut. Jeremiah Bachelder was in Col. Drake's regiment. He was one of the most prominent citizens of the town, and in 1796 was colonel in the militia.

In 1777, Capt. Robert Pike was in Lieut.-Col. Senter's battalion. Benjamin Rowe was surgeon's mate in Col. Nichols' regiment in 1778. Daniel Fogg was surgeon's mate. Enoch Rowe was quartermaster's sergeant in Lieut.-Col. Senter's battalion in 1777.

Joseph Fogg, the son of Rev. Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Parsons) Fogg, was born April 16, 1753. He was quartermaster in Col. Poor's regiment in 1775, and quartermaster in Lieut.-Col. Senter's battalion in 1777. He was appointed sub-clothier and commissary in 1779. After the war he moved to Ossipee, where he was a justice of the peace. He returned to Remington, where he died suddenly, April 17, 1822, aged sixty-nine. He married, first, Mary Sherburne; second, Abigail Westwork.

Maj. Jeremiah Fogg, the son of Rev. J. and Elizabeth (Parsons) Fogg, was born Oct. 16, 1749, graduated at Harvard College, 1768, taught school in Newburyport, where he commenced the study of law with Theophilus Parsons, one of the most eminent jurists of the time. He was adjutant of Col. Poor's regiment, which was encamped on Winter Hill at the siege of Boston. In 1776 he was aide-de-camp to Gen. Poor, who died in his arms at Hackensack, N. J. In 1777 he was paymaster in Col. Hale's regiment, and captain in Col. Reid's regiment. In 1781, after the war, he retired to Remington, where he took an active part in the political movements of the time. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, representative and senator in the General Court, and adjutant-general of New Hampshire. Maj. Fogg, in 1738, married Lydia Hill, of Cambridge. It is said that when a college student he saw her christened, and playfully remarked that he meant to marry her; and though he was then but a youth, and she an infant, yet after a life of adventures, and twenty years after graduation, she became his wife. She was nine years old when she saw Earl Percy's troops as they marched through Cambridge on their way to Lexington, heard the guns at Bunker Hill, and well remembered the exciting scenes of the times; and the young adjutant, while musing by his camp-fire on Winter Hill on the scenes of his student life at Harvard, might have dreamed of the beautiful child that was christened in the village church. As an instance of his coolness and courage, one of his soldiers said that when his command was surrounded by a superior force of the enemy, Maj. Fogg told us "to load our guns, fix our bayonets, and blaze through." He seems to have been a brave and efficient officer, while his journals and letters, though written in the camps of the army, manifest his superior education and ability. He died May 26, 1808, aged fifty-nine.

List of Minute-Men.—We, the subscribers, hereby enlist ourselves, and promise and engage to serve as militia soldiers in defense of our country's rights, to be ready at a minute's warning to march to any part of the New England States to oppose the encroachments of our enemies, and we promise to obey such

officers as are appointed to command us during the time we are in the service. Joseph Clifford, Jesse Tucke, Joseph Brown, Jr., Benjamin Moulton, Benjamin James, Jr., Hezekiah Blake, Ephraim Fellows, Jewett Sanborn, Daniel Shaw, Benjamin Tilton, John Shaw, Joseph Wadleigh (4th), Richard Dow, Levi Brown, Samuel Batchelder, Nathaniel Gove, Josiah Batchelder, Richard Sanborn, Samuel Prescott, John Lane, Samuel Lampre, David James, Ephraim Eastman, Nathaniel Sherburne, Caleb Shaw, Jr., Simon Prescott, Jeremiah Moulton, Nathaniel Ward, Jonathan Ward, Edward Melchar, Benjamin Melchar, Abram Shaw, Newell Healey, Benjamin Rowe, Jr., Surgeon Joseph Rowe, Martin Prescott, Caleb Brown, John Glidden, Weare Nudd, Elisha Blake, Jr., Nathaniel Dow, John Graves, Henry Sanborn, Abel Brown, Henry Swain, Levi Blake, Stephen Fogg, Jonathan Tilton, Jonathan Prescott.

(This paper belongs to the opening of, and was probably signed in, 1775.)

The War of 1812–14.—We do not learn that any soldiers from this town were enlisted in the regular army, but in 1814 the militia were ordered to defend Portsmouth from the English, whose fleet was cruising along the coast. The soldiers wore their citizens' dress, and as the company left the old church, the music was so slow and solemn that some one suggested that they have quick and lively tunes, to keep up their courage and the courage of the friends they left behind them. They were stationed near the south rope-walk, and lodged in a school-house. Down a report came that the enemy had landed at York, and the troops were formed in a line of battle, but the alarm was false. An English officer, disguised as a fisherman, visited Portsmouth, but finding the defenses very strong the fleet moved away. The troops were enlisted September 11th, and discharged September 29th.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Lovering commanded the regiment. Josiah Blake was sergeant-major. Capt. Stephen Brown, Lieut. Stephen Kimball, Ens. Richard Dow; Sergeants, Jonathan Morrison, Benjamin Prescott, Nathan Dow, Caleb Brown; Corporals, Jacob Felch, David Prescott, Sewell Philbrick, Jeremy Bachelders; Musicians, Caleb Hodgdon, Millard Tilton; Privates, John Nudd, Benjamin Moulton, Jr., Jonathan Hobbs, John W. Shaw, Jonathan James, Thomas P. Fogg, Samuel Fellows, Daniel Prescott, Abraham Rowe, David Barter, Edward M. Blaisdell, Caleb F. Sanborn, Samuel Tilton, Ira Fellows, William H. Wadleigh, Ephraim Dow, Jeremiah Wadleigh, Sewell Wadleigh, John Blaisdell, Moses F. King, Joseph W. Healey, Edward True, Jr.

The Mexican War.—Ferdinand L. Blake; John V. Hodgdon was leader of the band on the "Ohio," Commodore Connor's flag-ship, at the bombardment of Vera Cruz.

War of the Rebellion.—Kensington sent seventy-one men to the army during the Rebellion, a part of whom were substitutes hired in the place of drafted men. The expenses in Kensington were $19,940.09; average bounty per man was $269.70; average recruiting expenses per man, $1.28. The State aid to the soldiers' families would increase this sum. The following list contains most of the soldiers' names belonging to this town, with the names of some who were natives of the town but enlisted from other places:

Lowell Lock, Porter Rowe, Jonathan Shaw, Theo. M. White, Benjamin Odlin, Joseph D. Wadleigh, Lewis Gove, Nathaniel Fellows, William S. Gale, Parker H. Willson, Joel Lane, Smith Lamprey, Gilman Lamprey, Newell Dow, Wadley Dow, Timothy Palmer, Sewell Dow, Stephen R. Brown, Levi Veasey, Jeremiah Eaton, Willard Davis, Reuben Currier, John Weare, Abel Page, Samuel Currier, John Page, Samuel Tucker, Jr., Amos Gove, Joseph Rowe, Moses Sanborn, George Day, Bradbury Pervier, Oliver James, Samuel Caverly, John Scribner, Henry Eaton.

ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Jonathan Hilliard, Sergts. Wells Healey, Samuel Tuck.

NAVY.

George Baston, Thomas Bunker, and Jeremiah Leroy Hilliard (who died in Philadelphia at the hospital in 1862).

IN THE ARMY.

Charles Rowe (was killed in Virginia, July, 1864), William H. Walton (was wounded, and died at Fortress Monroe, July, 1864), Charles E. Bachelder, James Davis (was a prisoner at the time of Lee's surrender), John M. Mallen, Frank H. Wadleigh (was killed in Virginia, Oct. 8, 1864), George Blake, Jeremiah K. Leavitt, Ira C. Brown (was wounded), Amos Rowell, Hyld D. Peacock, Capt. Caleb Warren Hodgdon, Jonathan B. Rowe (was wounded, and died in Virginia), David C. Smith, Rufus Eastman, George R. Cilley, Stephen Henry Brown, Joseph N. Austin, John E. Collins, William F. Blake, Andrew Gove, Warren H. Chase, Jas W. M. Brown, Joseph C. George, George P. Rowe, Ferdinand L. Blake, Franklin Tilton (was wounded at Kelly's Ford), Samuel Lamprey (was taken prisoner), Lewis E. Gove, Charles Hull (was a prisoner at Andersonville), Stephen Hart Brown, Edward E. Fellows, John Brown (wounded), Amos Brown, Moses D. Dresser, Edmund M. Rowell (died of sickness), John T. Hilliard (wounded), George E. Ramsdell, Rufus Spaulding, George A. P. Wadleigh, Albert A. Bachelder, Benjamin F. Austin, John P. M. Green, John A. Currier, Edward P. Austin, James S. Austin, Weare N. Shaw, Silas M. Chase, Capt. James Mullen (col. regt.; was killed in North Carolina), Jeremiah Franklin Dearborn, N. Jackson Shaw (was in U. S. Mounted Rifles before the war), Capt. Elijah Shaw (in Maine regt.), John H. Shaw (marched with Sherman through Georgia), William Nudd, John V. Hodgdon, George W. Hodgdon.

Much of interest must be omitted for the want of space, and our readers must be referred to the full reports of the adjutant-general, which give not only the names of the soldiers, but very interesting histories of all the regiments. The soldiers and their friends should preserve the diaries, letters, and other papers relating to the war, as they may be valuable for years to come.

Temperance.—There have been several temperance organizations in town, which have been useful in their influence on its moral progress. The early societies for considering the evils of intemperance, the Washingtonian movement, and the Sons of Temperance have all been useful in improving the character of the people. Hoosic Division of Sons of Temperance has had an excellent influence in improving the moral, intellectual, and social life in the place.

Francis Hilliard

JONATHAN TUCK.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

FRANCIS HILLIARD.

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Joseph Hilliard, and his grandmother's maiden name was Anna Lovering. One of the children of this couple was Jonathan, who was born in 1783. Jonathan married Mary Hodgdon, daughter of Hanson and Mary (Caldwell) Hodgdon, of Dover, in October, 1810. Mrs. Hodgdon was born in Kensington, Nov. 10, 1792. Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Hilliard had ten children, six of whom died in infancy. The remaining four—Rufus K., Joseph, William, and Francis—grew to maturity. Jonathan Hilliard was a carpenter by trade, and a man of moderate means. He died Dec. 20, 1827, while yet in the prime of life, leaving the care of his four children to the widow. By dint of untiring industry and the most rigid economy Mrs. Hilliard managed to keep her family together. She has lived a widow for fifty-five years. A close student of history, she is possessed of unusual information, and retaining her faculties to a wonderful degree, is able to converse readily and intelligently upon all of the topics of the day. She is now (in 1882) residing with her youngest son, Francis. Mr. Hilliard was a Whig in politics. He was at one time a lieutenant in the State militia.

William Hilliard died at thirty-four, leaving a widow and one son. Joseph Hilliard died at thirty-seven, leaving three sons and three daughters. He was an active business man, carrying on a farm, conducting a saw-mill, and managing business as a tanner and currier.

Francis Hilliard was born in Kensington, N. H., Nov. 25, 1825, two years before his father's death. He early learned to labor, and in his boyhood often worked for twenty-five cents a day. He learned the trade of a boot and shoe maker, working at it until about 1862, and employing a large number of men and women in the manufacture of these goods during the last ten years in which he was engaged in this business. In 1862 or 1863 he engaged in mercantile business, having for a partner Mr. George W. Walton for two or three years. He then sold out and engaged in business alone, making a specialty of women's shoes. Subsequently he bought out Mr. Walton and made his business of a more general nature. Since 1867 he has conducted a large lumber business, and also carried on farming operations on a somewhat extensive scale.

Mr. Hilliard has always been active in politics, and is an ardent Republican. He has been postmaster in Kensington ever since 1864, except for two years under President Johnson. He was the selectman of his town in 1867, and a member of the General Assembly of his State in 1878, serving on the Committee on the Asylum for the Insane. He was married July 4, 1867, to A. Maria, daughter of Rev. Julius C. and Abigail C. Blodgett, of Kensington. Mrs. Hilliard was born Aug. 16, 1838. Their children are Marion, Nellie, Wendell P., and Mary A. In religious belief the family is Universalist.

THE TUCK FAMILY.

The paternal ancestor of all the Tuck (or Tucke) families that have lived in Hampton, Rockingham Co., N. H., and of all those that went out to other places, with their numerous descendants, came from Gorlston, a seaboard town in the northeasterly part of the county of Suffolk, England, bordering upon the county of Norfolk, from which latter county came many of the early settlers of Hampton.

The year of Robert Tuck's birth is not known. He came to New England in 1636, or a little earlier, and lived a while in Watertown, near Boston, and in Salem. In 1638 he was a petitioner (with others) to the General Court of Boston for leave to settle at Winnacunnet (Hampton). The petition was granted early in September, and a settlement was begun by some of the grantees the same autumn. Others appear to have waited till the spring following.

Robert Tuck, according to tradition, was of the former number. On the 7th of September, 1639, he was made a freeman, after which he held the following offices: selectman for the years 1648, 1649, 1652, and 1657; town clerk from 1647 till 1650; also, in 1649, was appointed clerk of the commissioners for small causes (that board being a court of record). He was married and had children before his emigration. The time of his marriage and the maiden name of his wife are both unknown to the writer. Her baptismal name was Joanna. They had four children that lived to mature age, all born in England.

Robert Tuck (surnamed Good-man) died intestate, Oct. 4, 1664, and at the County Court held in Hampton in the same month administration was granted to Joanna Tuck, his widow, and John Sanborne, his son-in-law.

The widow, Joanna Tuck, died Feb. 14, 1674.

Edward[2] (Robert[1]) was born in England (the time not known); emigrated with his parents; married, about 1648, Mary, daughter of Thomas Philbrick, Sr., who had settled in Hampton not long before; and after his marriage he probably continued to reside with his parents, or settled on some part of his father's estate. He died intestate, April 6, 1652, leaving two children,—Edward and John.

John[3] (Edward[2], Robert[1]) was born in 1652, and married, Jan. 9, 1678, Bertha, daughter of Morris and Sarah (Eastow) Hobbs, born in Hampton, Feb. 28, 1659, and died May 29, 1738, being the mother of nine children. Mr. Tuck owned a considerable quantity of real estate, and was to some extent engaged in the cultivation of his land. By trade, however, he was a carpenter. How largely he worked at his

trade does not appear. He invested capital in building mills, which in some instances he also operated. He and his wife Bertha united with the church on the 28th day of February, 1678, about seven weeks after their marriage.

He was chosen a deacon in the church July 19, 1715, and held the office till death, which occurred Jan. 4, 1742.

Deacon Tuck was highly esteemed both for his ability and integrity, and was often chosen to fill important offices in the town; was a selectman ten years, and town clerk about fifteen years. He was twice elected a deputy to represent the town in the General Assembly of the province.

Jonathan[4] (John[3], Edward[2], Robert[1]), deacon, was born Sept. 11, 1697; married, Feb. 22, 1721, Tabitha, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Borden) Towle, of Hampton, born May 1, 1697.

Deacon Tuck was farmer and miller; resided on the paternal homestead; died Feb. 3, 1781. His wife died Aug. 12, 1766. They were parents to ten children.

Samuel[5] (Jonathan[4], John[3], Edward[2], Robert[1]) was born in Hampton, March 20, 1731; married, Jan. 17, 1754, Martha, daughter of Philemon and Lydia (Boulter) Blake, of Kensington, and settled where Charles E. Tuck, his great-grandson, now lives in that town. He died in 1789. His wife was born May 15, 1733, and died in 1821. Had eleven children.

Jonathan[6] (Samuel[5], Jonathan[4], John[3], Edward[2], Robert[1]), by trade tanner, currier, and shoemaker, was born Dec. 19, 1771; married, May, 1792, Dorothy, daughter of Jonathan Ladd Webster, of East Kingston, N. H., born Nov. 6, 1769, and died March 16, 1847. Mr. Tuck died March 3, 1848; residence on a part of the homestead in Kingston. Father of eight children.

Jonathan[7] (Jonathan[6], Samuel[5], Jonathan[4], John[3], Edward[2], Robert[1]), born Aug. 13, 1799; married, March 17, 1829, Sally, daughter of Stephen G. Philbrick, of Kensington and Tamworth, N. H., and remained on the homestead. She was born Aug. 5, 1799, and still living (1882). Her father lived to be over one hundred and two years old. Jonathan Tuck died Jan. 18, 1878. In politics a Whig and Republican. By occupation farmer, tanner, and shoemaker. He had two sons,—Henry C. and Charles E.

Henry C.[8] (Jonathan[7], Jonathan[6], Samuel[5], Jonathan[4], John[3], Edward[2], Robert[1]) was born Aug. 3, 1833; unmarried, and lives on the homestead with his mother. In politics a Republican. Has been town clerk and representative in 1867 and 1870.

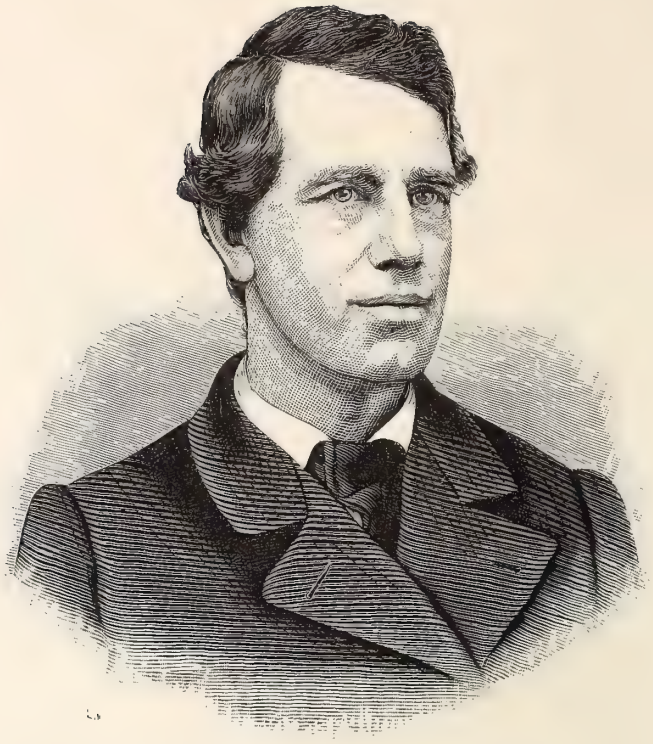
Charles E.[8] (Jonathan[7], Jonathan[6], Samuel[5], Jonathan[4], John[3], Edward[2], Robert[1]) was born June 15, 1835; married Sarah J. Eaton, of South Hampton, and resided in Kensington, where Samuel Tuck, his great-grandfather, settled and reared a large family, and where he died. His children are Charles F., Lizzie E., Frank L., and Anna.

DANIEL G. YORK.

Daniel G. York was born in the town of Northwood, Rockingham Co., N. H., April 16, 1818, and died at his residence in Kensington, N. H., Nov. 20, 1881. His father, Solomon York, was born in Allenstown, N. H., was a farmer by occupation, married Patience Giles, and had ten children, of whom Daniel G. was one. He removed to Maine in the latter part of his life, where he died at the advanced age of eighty years.

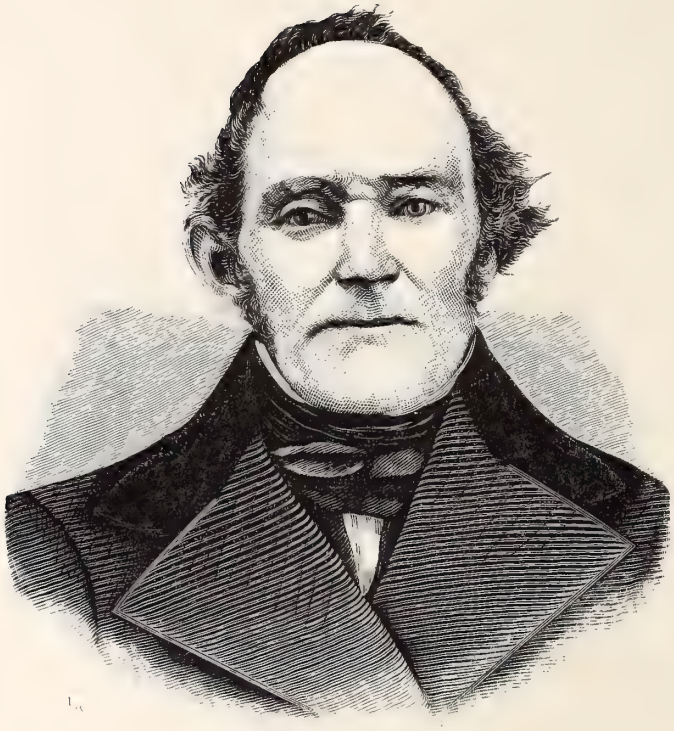
Daniel G. York left his father's house at the early age, of eight years to live with a man in Brentwood, N. H. Here he resided till he was fourteen years of age, when he went out to Deerfield, N. H., to live with Gen. Cilley, a prominent man of that town, and remained with him some five years, when he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed some two years, then resumed farming again in Deerfield, which he followed about a year, when in 1840 he came to Kensington and worked on the farm for John Nudd, a prominent and influential farmer in Kensington. Here Mr. York became acquainted with Betsey P., the only daughter of Mr. Nudd, and they were married March 23, 1842. She was born March 23, 1819. Of this union the following children were born: Oren S., who died young; Mary A., born Sept. 29, 1848, married Arthur W. Gooch, a native of Exeter, and now (1882) a farmer in Kensington. They have one daughter, Mary Alice. John W. York, born Sept. 29, 1850, married Marcia E., daughter of Jonathan and Theodatie Godfrey, June 15, 1871. Mrs. John W. York is one of fourteen living children out of a family of fifteen children. She was born in Hampton, N. H., March 4, 1854. Their children are Grace G., Frank N., Katie E. (died in infancy), Arthur S., and Mary F.

Daniel G. York remained on the old Nudd farm in Kensington after his marriage, where by dint of industry and economy he became one of the very best farmers and wealthiest men in Kensington. He was a Democrat in politics. During the years 1864, 1868, and 1876 he represented his town in the State Legislature. He was a man of sound judgment, kind disposition, charitable to all, envious towards none; frugal, honest, and industrious, he was respected at home and honored abroad. In his sudden death the town lost a good citizen and his family a wise counselor, a devoted husband, and a kind and loving father. His widow still remains on the farm where she was born, which she received from her father at his death. John W. York, only son of Daniel G., carries on the old homestead where he first saw the light of day. He bids fair to be a worthy successor of his father.



Henry C. Tuck

Daniel G Fork



Benjamin Moulton

John French

CAPT. BENJAMIN MOULTON.

Capt. Benjamin Moulton, of Kensington, N. H., is a lineal descendant of the Moultons who settled in Hampton at an early day, and whose descendants are numbered among the best citizens this county has ever produced. His grandfather, Capt. Benjamin Moulton, was born May 10, 1721, in Hampton Falls, married Sarah ——, who was born July 23, 1721. Their children were Benjamin, born May 23, 1743, Thomas, and Jemima. He was a farmer in Hampton Falls, where he lived and died. Benjamin, son of Capt. Benjamin and Sarah Moulton, was born in Hampton Falls, and was twice married,—first to Mary Sanborn, a descendant of the Sanborns of Hampton, N. H. Of this union ten children were born, nine of whom grew to maturity. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Rowe, of Kensington, N. H. By this marriage he had children as follows: Betsey, who died at twenty-nine; Benjamin, born Aug. 16, 1795; and Joseph, who died at forty-one, leaving a family at Exeter, N. H.

Benjamin Moulton (second) settled in Kensington, N. H., soon after his first marriage, and was a farmer by occupation. He died March 5, 1819, aged seventy-nine years and nine months. His second wife died July 3, 1846, in her eighty-ninth year.

Capt. Benjamin Moulton (third) had limited advantages for an education. He inherited the old Moulton homestead in Kensington, N. H., where his father settled, and where he and his children have always lived. He is one of the substantial farmers of Kensington, and in his younger days was prominently connected with all the improvements of his native town. He has been a Whig and Republican in politics, and as such has been selectman three times and member of the State Legislature in 1837–38. In religion he is a Universalist. He married Mehitable Brown, Oct. 16, 1817. She was born Dec. 7, 1792, and was the daughter of John Brown, of Hampton Falls, and a lineal descendant of John Brown, one of the first proprietors of Hampton. (See biography of Hon. Warren Brown, Hampton Falls, N. H.) Their children are Elizabeth, born Nov. 17, 1819; Benjamin G., April 18, 1821; and Hannah S., Dec. 13, 1824.

Capt. Moulton was for a short time a soldier in the war of 1812. He has served in the various grades of the State militia from that of private to captain of a company. In all the affairs of life he has been sober, honest, and industrious, and now at the advanced age of eighty-seven years retains his faculties to a remarkable degree, and enjoys the confidence of his fellow-townsmen.

JOHN FRENCH.

John French was born in South Hampton, April 26, 1801. His father, Jacob, son of Henry, was born at South Hampton, and married Abigail Shaw, of Kensington; had a family of three children,—John, Abigail, who died at the age of five years, and Irena, who married Moses Stokes, and have four sons and one daughter. Jacob French was a hotel-keeper, drover, farmer, and teamster. He settled in Washington County, Pa., in 1813, remaining nine years. He returned in 1822 to Kensington. A few months before his death he went to live with his daughter at Manchester. He died at the age of eighty, having been married three times.

Henry French was a farmer, married a Miss Jones, died in 1811 at an advanced age, leaving four sons and three daughters.

John French, the immediate subject of this sketch, was a slender youth, but after the death of his mother, in 1811, he went with his father to Pennsylvania, where he began to grow stronger. He there engaged in teaming, and remained three years, when he took "Scotch leave" and a "bee line" for home, with only eighteen cents in his pocket. He commenced his journey homeward on the night of June 16, 1817, and after a hard day's work traveled twelve miles, and slept in an oak trough the remainder of the night. He begged bread, found and sold horse-shoes, slept in barns, stables, under hay-cocks, till Aug. 6, 1817, when he reached Southampton, and returned to his uncle, Barnes French, where he stayed the first winter. The following spring he began his trade as a blacksmith and plowsmith, staying five months, and returned to South Hampton, and worked there till spring, when he again went to Exeter till fall; from thence to Concord, and stayed two years, till he was twenty-one; worked one month for his grandfather Shaw for eight dollars; went to Concord and made two or three plows for a watch, which he sold for five dollars; put his pack on his back and started for Pennsylvania; went to Pittsburgh, found no work; finally assisted to drive three hundred sheep to Philadelphia for thirty-seven and a half cents per day and board; returned to New Hampshire, having traveled some seven hundred miles on foot. He then went to Concord and made two plows for eighteen dollars; hired a shop, selling one plow for cash and one for iron; took an apprentice, Timothy R. Shaw, and began business, where he remained eight months, when he sold out, realizing a profit of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, and settled at Kensington, November, 1823, and began business on Shaw's Hill, where he remained five years working at his trade. He then, Oct. 20, 1828, bought his present place, where he has since remained. His business increased till he made two hundred plows a year. Till 1837 he made plows from wrought iron. Since then made cast-iron plows. He has been twice married,—first, Oct. 31, 1826, to Harriet Brown, daughter of John and Lucy (Rowe) Brown, who was born Oct. 17, 1807.

Their children are John C., Lucy A., Irena S., and Harriet A., all born in Kensington.

Second marriage, June 19, 1864, to Irena (sister to his first wife), who was born in Kensington, March 15, 1815.

In 1828 he bought eight acres of land, to which he has added till he owns about one hundred acres, and has been very successful in business. In politics a Democrat, and has been selectman for his town. He is an attendant at the Christian Church, of which both of his wives were members.

CAPT. JOSEPH BROWN.

Capt. Joseph Brown was born in Kensington, N. H., March 9, 1802, and has always lived upon the old family homestead of about two hundred acres, following the occupation of a farmer. In his younger days he had a taste for military matters, and belonged to a militia company, serving first as a private, but being promoted to the rank of captain. Of the brothers of Capt. Brown, Amos was a Congregational minister, Jonathan a Baptist minister, and Moses a physician. Capt. Brown was married Nov. 25, 1825, to Miss Mary Ann Weare, a daughter of Joseph H. and Betsy (Mitchell) Weare. She was born Aug. 2, 1807, in Seabrook, N. H. Their children are Joseph W. and Stephen A. The first named was born Sept. 5, 1826. He married Sarah B., daughter of Joseph C. Hilliard, and had three children,—Susan L., Sarah A. (since deceased), and Mary L. The second son, Stephen A., was born April 12, 1839, and died Aug. 17, 1856. In politics the captain was a Whig until 1858, and since then a Democrat. He has been a selectman, and in 1858 was a representative in the State Legislature. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

The ancestors of Capt. Brown can be traced back in a direct line for six generations. The names were Stephen, Joseph, Jonathan, Benjamin, and John. His father, Stephen Brown, married Susan Bagley, of Salisbury, Mass., and had nine children,—Joseph, Amos, Polly, Nancy, John, Stephen, Moses, Jonathan, and Susan, all of whom grew to maturity. Nancy and Susan died unmarried. All of the others are married and have families. Moses and Jonathan are twins. Mr. Stephen Brown was a large and successful farmer. In politics he was a Whig. He died at the age of seventy-six, and his wife at seventy-three.

Joseph Brown, the father of Stephen Brown, and the grandfather of Capt. Joseph Brown, was born in Kensington, and married Miss Ann Brown. They had twelve children. The names of the sons were Moses, Jonathan, Joseph, Sewell, Nehemiah, Nathan, Stephen, William, and John.

CHAPTER LIV.

KINGSTON.[1]

Geographical—Topographical—Original Charter—Occupations of the People—Ecclesiastical History—The Epidemic.

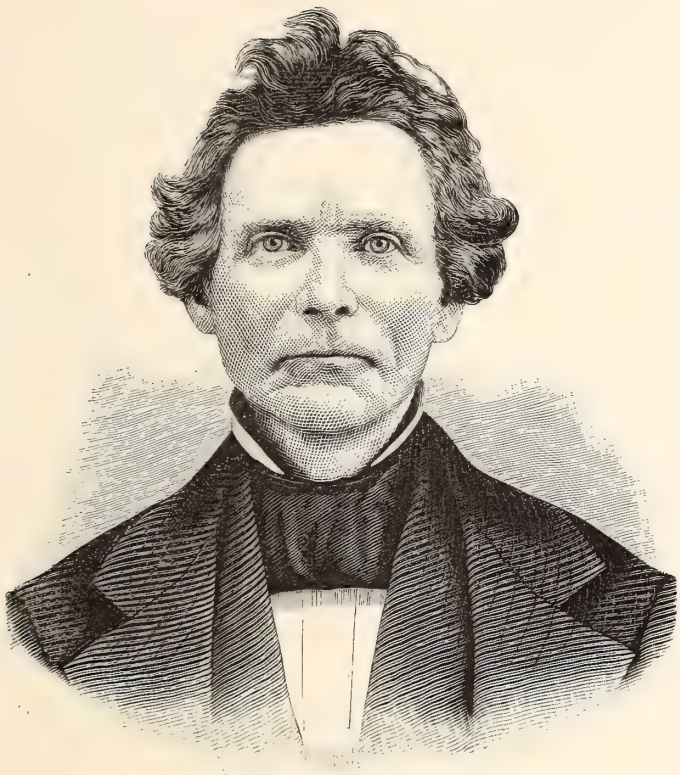
THE town of Kingston lies in the southern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Brentwood, on the east by East Kingston and Newton, on the south by Newton and Plaistow, and on the west by Plaistow, Hampstead, and Danville. The surface of the town is rolling, and the soil very fertile.

Original Grant or Charter.—The town of Kingston was granted in 1694 by the following charter:

"William & Mary by the Grace of God of England, Scotland France & Ireland King and Queen, Defend^r. of the Faith, &c.

"To all people To whom these presents shall come, greeting know ye that we of our special Grace certain knowledge & mere motion for the due encouragement of settling a new plantation by & with the advice & consent of our Council have given & granted & by these presents as far as in us Lies Do Give & Grant unto our beloved subjects, James Prescott Sen. Isaac Godfrey Gershom Elkins Thos. Phibrick Jr. Samuel Colcord, Thomas Webster Sam'l Dearborn William Godfrey, Jacob Garland John Mason Ebenezer Webster, Nathaniel Sandburn Benjamin Sandburn John Moulton Daniel Moulton & Francis Toule and several others of their Majestys Loving Subjects that Inhabit or shall inhabit within the said Grant, within our province of New Hampshire all That Tract of Land to begin seven miles Westward of the meeting house now standing in Hampton from thence to run a Due course West & by North Ten miles into the country for its breadth, four miles Northerly from the Head point of the West Line from said Meeting house & Southerly within three miles of the Northermost side of Merrimack river. & that the same be a town corporated by the name of Kingstown to the persons above named or other of their Majestys Subjects that do and shall forever, & we do by these presents give & grant unto the said men & Inhabitants of our said Town of Kingstown & to such others that shall hereafter inhabit all & every the streets & Lanes & Highways within the said Town for the publick use & service of the men & Inhabitants thereof & Travelers there Together with full power License and authority to the said men & Inhabitants & such as shall inhabit within the said Town forever to establish appoint order & direct the establishing making Laying out ordering amending & Repairing of all streets, Lanes Highways Ferries places & Bridges in & throughout the said Town necessary needful & convenient for the men & Inhabitants of the sd Town & for all Travellers & Passengers there provided always that our said License to as above granted for the establishing making & Laying out of such Lanes Highways, Fences places & Bridges be not extended nor Construed to Extend to the taking away of any person or persons Rights or property without his or their consent, or by Some Law of our said province To have & to hold & Enjoy all & Singular the premises as aforesaid to the said men & Inhabitants or those that shall inhabit the said Town of Kingstown & their successors forever Rendering & paying therefor to us our Heirs & Successors, or to such other officer or officers as shall be appointed to Receive the same yearly the annual Quitt Rent or acknowledgment of one pepper Corn in the said Town on the 25th of October, yearly forever & for the Better order, Rule & Government of our Said Town, We do by these Presents, Grant for us our heirs & successors unto the said men & Inhabitants or those that shall inhabit the said Town that yearly and every year upon the first Tuesday in March for ever They the said men & inhabitants & such as shall inhabit the said Town shall elect & chuse by the Major part of them Two sufficient & able men, Householders of the said Town to be constables for the year Ensuing, which said men so chosen & elected shall be presented to the next Quarter sessions of the Peace to be held for said province there to take the accustomed oaths appointed by Law for the Execution of their offices under such penalties as the Law in our said province shall direct upon refusal or neglect therein & We Do by these presents Grant for us our Heirs & Successors unto the said persons & Inhabitants & such as shall inhabit in said town. That yearly & every year upon the first Tuesday in March forever, then the said men & Inhabitants or the Major part of them shall elect & chuse Three In-

[1] By Rev. Jacob Chapman.



Joseph Brown

habitants & Householders within our said Town, To be overseers of the Poor & Highways or selectmen of our said Town for the year ensuing, with such powers Priviledges & authoritys as any Overseers or select men, within our said province, have & enjoy or ought to have & enjoy.

"In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed. Witness *John Usher* Esqr. our Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of our said Province at our Town of New Castle the 6th Day of August in the sixth year of our Reign Anno que Domini, 1694.

"JOHN USHER, *Lt. Govr.*

"WILLIAM BEDFORD, *Dep'y Sec'y.*

"Copy Examined, THEODORE ATKINSON, *Sec'y.*

"Province of New Hampshire, March 1st, 1743.

"Entered and Recorded According to the Original, pr. Theodore Atkinson, Sec'y.

"Copy Exam'd. PR. GEORGE JAFFREY, *Clerk.*"

From the charter it appears that Kingston is one of the older towns of the State. Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter, and Hampton were the only towns incorporated when Kingston received its charter. It was also one of the large towns, extending from Hampton, which then included Kensington, ten miles west to what is now the eastern boundaries of Chester, Derry, and Hampstead. On the north it was bounded by Exeter, which then included Brentwood and Fremont.[1]

On the south it was bounded by an indefinite line, which became the occasion of much trouble between the inhabitants of Kingston and their southern neighbors. In 1739 East Kingston became a separate parish, and in 1756 Sandown was incorporated. On Feb. 22, 1760, another section of the northwest part of Kingston was cut off and incorporated with the name Hawke (now Danville).

The southwest part of Kingston lies between Newton on the east, with Danville and Hampstead on the west and Plaistow on the south, and is called South Kingston. Though it is not a separated town, its position is such that there is little intercourse between its inhabitants and those of the remaining part of the town, which is now in territory one of the smallest in the State.

The whole town contains 12,188 acres, of which 800 are supposed to be covered with water.

Great Pond, with an island of ten or twelve acres, covers three hundred acres. It is on the southwest of the village, called "The Plain." Little Pond, covering over fifty acres, lies but a few rods west from the three churches and the town-house. Country Pond, with an island of six or eight acres, lies on the southeast boundary, and is partly in Newton. There are smaller ponds, named Moon Pond, Long Pond, and Barberry Pond.

The highest land in town is on the Great Hill, in the northeast corner of the town, on the line between Exeter and Kingston. Rock Rimmon, in the west of the town, near Danville, is a high ledge of granite, very steep on the south, but falling off gradually on the north.

The first houses in town were built on the plain, and were several of them garrisons. The village where most of the business of the town is done is called Kingston Plains, near the centre of the town, on a plain more than a mile long from north to south, and about half a mile wide, with a common in the centre half a mile long and twenty rods wide, upon the west side of which are some stately elm-trees, planted more than one hundred and fifty years ago, some of them by the first pastor of the church, Rev. Ward Clark, who died in 1737. The water from the northeast side of the plain runs into the Exeter River, but from the southwest part it runs into the ponds which are connected with the Powow River, that carries their waters into the Merrimac River.

From Kingston Plains to Exeter is six miles northeast; to Portsmouth, twenty miles; to Haverhill, Mass., twelve miles south; to Concord, thirty-seven northwest.

The Boston and Maine Railroad runs through East Kingston, two and a half miles east from Kingston, and the Nashua and Rochester runs through Fremont, five miles northwest of Kingston.

The soil of Kingston is usually a sandy loam, easily cultivated, and productive if well dressed. There is an abundance of pure water, and the climate is healthy. There have been some cases of remarkable longevity. Samuel Welch, one of the first settlers, had a son Samuel, born Sept. 1, 1710, who married, Jan. 22, 1732, Elenor Clough, and had a son, Reuben, born Feb. 15, 1740. When about forty-five years of age he removed to Pembroke. He was a quiet, industrious, and temperate man, living the last fifty years of his life on a little farm in an obscure corner of the town of Bow. Mr. John Farmer visited him in March, 1823, and spoke of him as feeble, but with mental faculties little impaired and quite interesting in conversation. He died the 5th of April following, aged one hundred and twelve years and seven months. His mother and his sister are said to have

[1] The boundaries of Kingston were not definitely fixed for many years after its settlement. About 1714, by a correction of the survey of the line between Exeter and Kingston, a part of Exeter was found to belong to Kingston, and several of the inhabitants of Exeter, Abraham Folsom and others, who had received grants of land on the southern border of what is now Brentwood, lost a large part of their land.

The southwestern boundaries were not settled till long after this period. Previous to the establishment of the State boundaries in 1741, Haverhill and Amesbury claimed a considerable section of land which the people of Kingston supposed to be included in their charter. This troublesome dispute was not settled till 1767, when the town of Hampstead, which had been granted in 1749, paid one thousand pounds, old tenor, and the Governor granted to Kingston the town of Unity, in Cheshire County, July 18, 1764. John Lad, Charles Huntoon, and other early settlers of that place are supposed to have gone from Kingston.

The early settlers of Kingston having suffered so much from the wars with Indians, had petitioned for the grant of a new township, that those who had become poor might have new lands for themselves and their children.

There was also a difficulty respecting the line between Kingston and Chester, which arose in 1728, and continued till after the west part of Kingston was incorporated as Sandown.

The Massachusetts government had made grants of land covering the same ground covered by the Kingston charter, which led to much strife; but this trouble was removed when the two provinces fixed more correctly the boundaries between them.

lived, each of them, to the age of one hundred years, and his brother lived to near ninety years of age.

Abigail Sanborn, a native of Kingston, died in Canterbury, among the Shakers, aged one hundred and one years; and Mrs. Judith Webster, born in South Hampton, Aug. 29, 1775, was a member of the Kingston Congregational Society, and died in East Kingston, March 11, 1876, aged one hundred years and six months.

The ponds in Kingston are well stocked with fish, which afforded much food for the Indians long before the white men visited the country. Many of their implements of stone and some old French coins have been found in the vicinity.

In the swamps, lying near the ponds and streams, there was formerly much valuable cedar lumber; but the dams, built by the manufacturing companies, have flowed much low land, and injured the growth of timber; but we are told that the companies long ago paid for the right of flowage, much more than the lands were ever worth to anybody for any other purpose. The water upon these lands has been very productive of fish, which are freely taken without any price.

Occupations of the People.—At the settlement of Kingston much of the land was covered with valuable timber. In 1705 the town granted one hundred acres of land to the persons who would build a saw-mill upon the Little River, on the condition that they should saw the town's lumber. When the roads were built so that lumber could be hauled to market, it became an important article in the productions of the town. From 1750 to 1775 there were six or seven stores in the town, and a brisk business was done at the "Plains" in the lumber trade. There were large lumber-yards on the common, where great quanttiies of the article collected from this and other towns were kept for sale.

At one period in the early history of Kingston a company engaged in the manufacture of iron, using the bog iron ore taken from the bottom of Great Pond, but the quantity of the ore was small, and it was procured with so much difficulty that the business was unprofitable and finally abandoned.

The cultivation of the soil has from the settlement of the town been the main business of the inhabitants. Those who have patiently and intelligently continued this business have not failed to secure a reasonable reward for their labors and a secure investment for their funds.

Next to this, the main branch of industry for many years has been the manufacture of carriages, which is still carried on at the Plains. It is said that Mr. William Patten was the first to commence this business, and that the first chaise ever made in New Hampshire (except one at Portsmouth) was made by him at Kingston.

Kingston was for many years one of the frontier towns, and for more than fifty years the inhabitants suffered, often severely, from the attacks of the French and Indians, so that the people were much hindered and discouraged in their efforts to clear the land and secure safe homes for themselves and their families. There were natural meadows, much more numerous and profitable then than now. The Indians used to burn the grass upon these meadows, and thus prevented the bushes from growing upon them as they do now.

The native grasses upon these lowlands were of much value to the new settlers before they had time to fell the large trees, clear the new land, and inclose the fields and pastures for raising the English grasses.

Ecclesiastical History.—As the main object of the proprietors and early settlers in obtaining a charter and organizing a separate town or parish was to aid them in establishing public worship and public schools within a distance convenient to the settlers, the main part of the history of the town for many years which has been preserved for us is the ecclesiastical history of Kingston.

The first settlers of this town were from the families of the Puritans who had settled Ipswich, Newbury, and Salisbury, Mass., and Hampton, N. H. They were ardently attached to the principles of the Puritans, and anxious to train up their children with a correct knowledge of their own doctrines. Some of the proprietors and early settlers were natives of England, who had not been sent out from the prisons and the almshouses of the old country, but men who, at a great sacrifice of property, etc., had left the homes of their fathers and encountered the dangers of a long voyage over the wide ocean for the purpose of finding on this wild, inhospitable shore freedom to worship God. Here, exposed to the treachery of the murderous savages, they were in still greater dangers.

If their religion was tinctured with any superstition, it may have been owing somewhat to the circumstances in which they were placed.

The town-meeting in January, 1700, was to consult about the division of their lands, and to establish public worship. They hoped that their treaty with the Indians would be permanent, and in their joy at a release from the burdens and the dangers of the war they were preparing to establish the public worship of God in the place.

The second meeting, in June, 1700, was to discuss "the plan for hiring a minister." They "voted to have a minister, if he can be obtained," and "that his salary shall not exceed £80 a year." They must have roads, and they voted that the road north and south across the plain for nearly a mile be twenty rods wide, and from the plain to the Exeter line eight rods wide. They were not narrow men, as some have supposed.

In 1702, when the lots of land were laid out, No. 14 was assigned for a parsonage lot, and in the year following a grant of one hundred acres was made for

the first minister who should settle with them. They also chose a site for a meeting-house.

But they were sadly disappointed, for in 1703 the war with the Indians suddenly broke out again, and many of the people left their lands and returned to safer localities in the older settlements. Some of those who remained on their lands were obliged to send back their wives and children to the homes of their friends. These were perilous times, when their cattle were killed, their crops destroyed, their buildings burned, and their lives in constant danger.

Ensign Tristram Sanborn, from Hampton, had commenced clearing a piece of land where some of his descendants still reside on the Exeter road. He had erected a cabin of logs, where he took his food and found shelter till it was safe to bring his family to the place.

One evening, on returning from his work in the Great Meadows, where he had been to cut his grass, he found instead of his food and shelter a heap of ashes. The Indians had been there, and taken what they chose of his property, and burned what they could not carry. He did not, like many others, desert the land which they could not carry off or consume, but built a garrison-house upon it, where his wife and children need not be constantly exposed to death or captivity from any roving Indians who were prowling about intent upon pillage and murder. This building probably afforded a refuge to some of his neighbors in seasons of peculiar danger.

Tradition says that some years afterwards a band of savages, taking advantage of the absence of the men, made a furious attack upon this house. The women defended it till their assailants were repulsed and retreated. The next day a dead Indian was found not far from the garrison.

Aaron Sleeper erected another garrison not far east from Sanborn's, and the town-meeting in 1705 was held in it. One object of this meeting was "to consider some way to secure a minister."

During some years the Indians, supplied with ammunition and incited by the French in Maine and in Canada, kept the people of this whole region in a state of continued anxiety and fear. This fear was not groundless, but reasonable.

Though patrolmen and scouts were employed on a line of frontier for fifty miles at great expense of money and life, it was impossible to prevent small bodies of Indians from passing this line by night or by day. They could conceal themselves by day, and visit the larger villages by night.

The grants of lands to the original settlers of these new towns were attended with certain conditions, so that if a man felt obliged to leave his lot without improvements for a certain period he lost his title to it.

Some of the first settlers of Kingston, who, on account of the danger, had left the place and had forfeited their rights, with others "who wished to settle there in the fall of 1705," sent a petition to the General Court in May, 1705, for leave to return to their lands. This was granted upon the condition that there be not less than thirty families, and that they "build a fort in the centre of the town," and "laye out in the centre of this a forty-acre lot for ye parsonage, and settle an able orthodox minister within three years next coming." The people had already suffered so much that on May 9, 1705, "The Council voted that the town of Kingston be excused from sending a representative and paying any part of ye province charge for the present year, provided that they assist the scouts with pilots at their own charge whenever required."

Soon after this the settlers made the attempt to comply with the conditions of their settlement. They chose a committee to look for a minister, but it was a difficult business for these thirty or forty families, some of them not permanently settled themselves, to "settle an able orthodox minister." They could not offer a very safe and comfortable home, nor a tempting salary, nor a large and inviting field for usefulness. The people had, many of them, become poor, having suffered so much from the depredations of the Indians. While they were toiling to fell the heavy trees and open fields for cultivation, their families in their humble cabins were exposed to the murderous enemies secretly hovering round, ready to destroy the lives and the property of the poor laborers. Having been heavily taxed in erecting garrison-houses, and in furnishing the means of self-protection, they were unable to promise their preacher more than forty pounds, one-half as much as they had hoped to pay when they commenced their settlement.

In October, 1707, two years later, they succeeded in hiring a Mr. Benjamin Choate, A.M., who was born in Ipswich, Mass., in 1680, and graduated at Harvard College in 1703, who had for a time been a teacher in the garrison at Deerfield, Mass. He was probably licensed, but was never ordained nor united with the church in Kingston, though he remained there more than forty years. He seems to have been a teacher a part of the time while he supplied their pulpit, and afterwards he held different offices in town.

They engaged to pay him fifty pounds a year,—thirty pounds current silver money and twenty pounds in labor and provision pay. They also voted to give him a grant of land, and from time to time we find the record, "that the town give Rev. B. Choate 40 cords of wood this year."

The same year the first meeting-house, with two stories and gallery, was built on the plains, on the southwest part of the common, near the house of Deacon Moses Elkins, and nearly opposite to the Scotland road. Tristram Sanborn, before mentioned, was one of the building committee. "It was paid for by a tax on *improved* lands, and by a tax on heads." It was standing in 1760, and perhaps later, but was probably never finished, for Mr. Choate

preached a part of the time—perhaps during the winter—in the garrison-house. It was not used for public worship only about twenty-five years, when the second church was erected in 1732, a larger building three stories high.

Mr. Choate is supposed to have preached about ten years. On April 16, 1716, a committee was chosen to confer with Mr. Choate "upon terms of continuance with us in the work of the ministry." Also a vote was passed to "add £10 to the salary, making the whole £60; at the end of two years £5 more, if he continues with us in the work of the ministry." Also a vote that "£40 shall be presented to him when he builds a house in this town." Five voters entered their dissent from this vote. Tradition says the objection to him was that he sometimes used too much strong drink.

The people still continued to suffer from the fearful attacks of the merciless savages. On the 17th of September, 1707, they killed Henry Elkins. In 1710 they killed Samuel Winslow and Samuel Huntoon. In 1712, Steven Gilman was killed and Ebenezer Stevens wounded. The terrible butchery of so many men, women, and children in 1708 at Haverhill, only twelve miles distant, must have filled with alarm the people of Kingston, who were equally exposed to such murderous attacks. It is not strange that such cruel and bloody acts aroused in the minds of our fathers a lasting hatred of the Catholic missionaries, who, instead of preaching the gospel of peace, incited the Indians to such deeds of blood and murder; and that as a means of self-protection they followed the example of the French, and bounties were offered for the scalps of these murderers, who lurked about the settlements, waiting their opportunities to kill the innocent and then retreat to their hiding-places. Such a state of things was not very favorable to the success of Mr. Choate's labors in preaching the gospel. It seems the form of public worship was kept up, though it was with danger that the people left their homes on the Sabbath to attend the house of God.

For twenty-five years after the settlement of the town no church was organized, and the citizens in the town-meeting were the only religious society. The town records are the only source of information respecting the progress of religion in the place. It is not known that Mr. Choate kept any records, unless he was town clerk, or that he baptized any. He may, as a civil magistrate, have married some couples, but I find no records of any such marriages.

When released from service in the pulpit, Mr. Choate did not leave the people in a condition favorable for settling another man. On the 16th of February, 1721, the town gave a call to Mr. William Tompson to become their minister, offering him a salary of eighty pounds a year,—forty pounds in money and forty pounds in provision pay,—also "a grant of land, provided he be our ordained minister, and continue with us in the work of the ministry ten or fifteen years, except God should take him away by death;" also the use of the parsonage meadow "during his natural life." He accepted the call, and his letter in answer to it is recorded in the town book. But for some reasons, not recorded, he was not ordained, and did not remain long, though he returned and preached occasionally, and seven years afterward, Oct. 30, 1728, he married Miss Anna Hubbard, of Kingston.

The treaty of peace with the Indians in 1713 did not continue long, for the Indians in the east became dissatisfied with the conditions of it, and renewed their attacks upon settlers on the frontiers, while England and France were nominally at peace. In May, 1724, they entered Kingston again and took as prisoners Peter Colcord and Ephraim Severance and two sons of Ebenezer Stevens, whom they carried to Canada. The children were ransomed, and Colcord, a smart, active young man, after about six months escaped and returned to his friends. In September, 1724, while Jabez Colman and his son were gathering cornstalks in a field on the borders of Little Pond, they were attacked and murdered by the Indians.

A mere statement of such facts as these gives us no adequate idea of the solicitude, the sufferings, and the distress with which these early settlers were oppressed. Many of them sacrificed all their pecuniary means, and mortgaged the houses and lands which they had just been preparing for their homes. If they escaped with their lives, they often saved nothing with which to sustain life. Sickness, occasioned by destitution and exposure, took away many who escaped the tomahawks and the bullets of the savages.

On May 17, 1725, the "Selectmen of Kingstown," viz.: Joseph Fifield, Ebenezer Stevens, Tristram Sanborn, Joseph Greele, and Joseph Sleeper, presented the Governor and Council a petition for "Abatement of Province Tax," in which they say, "We request that your hon^{rs} would consider our sad surcomstances, —living in a frontier town,—so small, & exposed to ye Indian enemy, & our rates so heavy that we cannot tell how to pay it. Therefore we humbly pray your honors to consider us, & to medigate sumthing of our Province Rates." "We have Lately lost sundry men of considerable estates,—some by the enemy, & some by sixness. We are so exposed to danger of ye enemy, dayly,—whenever we goe to work, we are as it were upon duty."

Early in the year 1725, Mr. Ward Clark, son of Rev. John Clark, formerly pastor at Exeter, commenced preaching in Kingston, and in April he received a call to settle as minister in the place. He was about twenty-one years of age, and a graduate of Harvard College in 1723.

They voted to pay him a salary of eighty pounds on September 17th. A church was organized of twenty-three members,—nine by letter from Hampton, and seven brought letters from Hampton Falls. He was ordained Sept. 29, 1725, his stepfather, Rev. John

Odlin, of Exeter, preaching the sermon, which was afterwards printed at Boston. The text was (1 Timothy vi. 11 and 12) the subject, "Christian Courage Necessary for a Gospel Minister."

Mr. Clark proved to be an able and efficient pastor, and the church increased rapidly under his ministry. His church records are very carefully kept, and will be of much value in preparing a complete history of Kingston. He made a list of the families in the town, eighty-one in all, including the three towns which were afterwards set off from the original town. Fifty surnames are found in the list. The name Sleeper is represented by six heads of families, and Bean, Sanborn, and Webster by four each. One man is described as a Quaker. It would seem that all the others were Congregationalists. There was no other religious society organized for one hundred years from the settlement of the town, or in the year 1800, when the Methodists had a society.

From this time the town became more prosperous, and rapidly increased in population.[1] For several years they annually voted twenty pounds additional to their pastor's salary, and made him liberal grants of land.

In March, 1732, at the annual meeting they voted to build a new meeting-house, and that it "shall be 55 foots Long and forty-five foots wide, and high enough for two ters of Gallery, &c." It stood for one hundred years on the west side of the common just north of the road which leads to Rock Rimmon and Danville. Some years later a tower was erected one hundred feet high. The first meeting-house remained for more than thirty years, and was in 1764 used for town-meetings.

The Epidemic which originated in Kingston.—In the midst of their prosperity the town was suddenly visited by a terrible disease, called "the throat distemper." It commenced in June, 1735, and in about fourteen months one hundred and thirteen had been taken away by it, ninety-six of whom were under ten years of age. The wife and two children of their pastor, the Rev. Ward Clark, were among the victims of this scourge. His own health failed soon after, and he returned to his native town, Exeter, where after a long sickness he died, May 6, 1737. "A good man, much wanted, and much lamented," as was said of his *father*, who died at the same place, near the same age, thirty-four.

Of this disease the town record says, "This mortality was by a kanker quinsy, which mostly seized upon young people, and has proved exceeding mortal in several other towns. It is supposed there never was the like before in this country." Professor William Franklin Webster, of this town, when in Germany, found in a "medical work the statement that the first recorded instance of this disease in the whole world was in this town," Kingston, N. H. Of the first forty persons seized with it not one recovered.

It is now supposed that it was a malignant type of diphtheria, which soon visited many other towns in the vicinity, and was fearfully destructive in its ravages.

During the pastorate of Mr. Clark, four hundred and seventy-one persons were baptized, and one hundred and thirty were received into the church. At the funeral of Mr. Clark, in Exeter, 10th of May, 1737, the senior deacon, Moses Elkins, fell and suddenly died.

Mr. Clark in his will gave to "his beloved people at Kingston, for a perpetual parsonage, to be improved for the use of the ministry there, [his] dwelling-house and home place," upon conditions which were accepted, and for about eighty years his "successors in the ministry" were permitted to occupy the premises, which were afterwards sold, and the funds used sometimes to oppose the (truths) doctrines which he preached. The records at his death say "He lived beloved, and died respected by his people."

Soon after the death of their pastor, the majority of the citizens gave a call to Mr. Peter Coffin to settle with them; but eighteen voters dissented, and he was not settled.

On the 17th of October, 1737, the church voted unanimously to give Rev. Joseph Seccombe a call, and the town on the week after cast a unanimous vote that he should be their minister. He was installed Nov. 23, 1737, and spent twenty-three years, the remainder of his life, as their pastor. Mr. Seccombe preached the installation sermon himself, from Mark vii. 37, "He hath done all things well," etc.

It is said, "Mr. Seccombe was a good man,—a poor man's son; that he preached to the Indians three years before coming to Kingston." His labors were very successful, and the parish soon grew to such an extent that in February, 1739, the east part of the town had been set off, and a committee appointed to fix the boundaries between the two parishes. On the 6th of March, 1739, the old part of the town voted to remonstrate against this division, but they did not succeed in preventing it. On Nov. 4, 1739, ten members were dismissed from the Kingston Church to unite with a church in East Kingston, which was organized Dec. 19, 1739. In the year following thirty-three others were dismissed to the new church. On Sept. 26, 1740, forty-three persons included in the new parish "requested to still belong to the old parish." They were permitted to do so. These persons lived in the district on the Exeter road, and it seems the northern part of the line between the two parishes was removed to the east to accommodate them.

[1] In seven years the town "had 164 ratable inhabitants and 115 dwelling-houses, of which 64 were two stories high." In this year their second meeting-house, three stories high, was built.

In 1767, after East Kingston, Sandown, and Hawke had been detached from it and incorporated as separate parishes, Kingston contained 999 inhabitants.

From the settlement of Kingston a part of the congregation at public worship came from that part of Exeter afterwards Brentwood. In 1750 thirty-three members were dismissed from the church in Kingston to unite with a church in Brentwood. On April 6, 1756, the west part of the town was incorporated under the name Sandown, and in November, 1759, ten members were dismissed from Kingston to organize a church in it. On Feb. 22, 1760, another section in the west of Kingston was incorporated and called Hawke (now Danville).

On Oct. 25, 1749, the Masonian proprietors granted the town of Salisbury (then Stevens Town), N. H., to fifty-seven grantees, of whom fifty-four belonged to Kingston. Soon after quite a colony from Kingston settled in that place. Among these was Ebenezer Webster, the father of Daniel and Ezekiel Webster, and soon after, Dr. Joseph Bartlett and his wife Hannah (Colcord), the parents of Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, of Portsmouth.

The people of Kingston felt a deep interest in the prosperity of the colonies that went out from the town. They divided their parsonage property with the society at East Kingston, and the proprietors voted "to assist to build a meeting-house in Salisbury like that in East Kingston, and a pulpit like the one in Hawke, and that Ebenezer Webster, Joseph Bean, and Capt. John Calef must see that the work is done in a workmanlike manner."

Some years later, when called upon to choose a representative to the Assembly to meet in Exeter, December, 1775, they voted that "No person [*i.e.*, from Kingston] be allowed a seat in that Congress who shall, by himself or any other person, before said choice treat with liquor." (Showing they had already at this early day discovered the cloven foot of the old devil, Intemperance.)

Mr. Seccombe's ministry continued till his death, Sept. 15, 1763, nearly twenty-three years, during which he baptized 1257 persons, old and young, and received to the church 338 members, most of them joining after a revival, which commenced some five years after his installation.

Mr. Seccombe took no active part in the contention which arose in the churches respecting the labors of Mr. Whitefield. While Messrs. Coffin, of East Kingston, and Fogg, of Kensington, signed a letter desiring their brethren not to admit Whitefield into their pulpits, Mr. Seccombe probably sympathized with his views and profited by his labors.

In about eighteen months from the death of Mr. Seccombe the town gave a call to Mr. Amos Toppan, who accepted, and was their pastor for nearly nine years, till his death, June 23, 1771.[1] From this time the church was vacant over five years, during which they were supplied by Mr. Stephen Peabody, Nathaniel Niles, Stephen Lancaster, Joshua Noyes, Moses Everett, Joseph Appleton, and probably others. Some of them declined the calls which they received, and others were not invited to settle with them. The political discussions had invaded the religious societies. In 1757 the Baptists and the Quakers had refused to aid in the support of public worship. Afterwards, if any one did not wish to pay his proportion of such expenses, he could join the Quakers or Baptists and be released from that part of the taxes paid by the rest of the town.

In 1763 the town treasurer records, "Paid Benj. Collins £7 10*s.* for being a Quaker, and Jonathan Collins £3 5 shillings."

In 1775 the town voted "not to raise any money for preeching." In the year following Mr. Elihu Thayer was called at a salary of sixty pounds lawful money, use of parsonage, and twenty cords of wood, and ordained Dec. 18, 1776. He soon took a high place, not only in his parish, but in the community about Kingston, as a man of piety and learning. For more than thirty-five years, till his death, April 3, 1812, he retained his well-earned reputation in the town and throughout the State. During this long period we have no account of any other organized religious society except the Methodists, a feeble band, organized in 1801.

The year after his death a census of the one hundred and twenty-nine families in the town "showed that 82 of them" preferred the Congregational denomination, and "47 the Baptists, Universalists, or Methodists," who, it seems, united their forces.

It is said Dr. Thayer kept together a large congregation, but did not in those troublesome times receive many into the church; only thirty-six in thirty-five years are named in the records as becoming members.

Dr. John H. Church, of Pelham, preached the sermon at the funeral of Dr. Thayer, upon the text (Ezekiel xxxiii. 33), "Then shall they know that a prophet hath been among them." From this time the town had no settled minister till Rev. John Turner was installed, Jan. 1, 1818. The town officers withheld a part of the income of the parsonage fund, and it was used to pay for preaching different doctrines. From this time any person in town who pays any tax can withdraw a portion of that money yearly, and direct that it be used for a different purpose.

Though the town had settled Mr. Turner, the party opposed to the rate shut the church against him, and Deacon Stevens, for forcibly entering it, was fined and imprisoned for thirty days. The opposition was so violent that Mr. Turner was dismissed May 1, 1823. Mr. Patten, in manuscript, says, "If Mr. Turner had possessed the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove, he could not have escaped censure." The town officers set a guard from Saturday till Monday at the doors of the meeting-house, and

[1] Mr. Toppan records the names of sixty-five persons who were baptized, and twenty-six who were received as members of the church.

the Congregational people withdrew from the place where their fathers worshiped, and in 1825 erected a new meeting-house, which was enlarged in 1841, and remodeled in 1879. From this time the town and the churches have been independent of each other, except that the town holds the funds given for the support of the gospel, including the legacy of the first pastor of the Congregational Church, and that church and society have usually received about one-fourth of the income from it. The preachers in the Congregational Church since 1823 have been Rev. Ira Pearson, seven years; A. Govan, two years; George W. Thompson, three years; Samuel Mason, three years; John Smith, two years; John H. Mellish, twelve years; S. Bixby, three years; and J. Chapman, seven years, closing July, 1879, and several others for shorter periods. Mr. G. B. Balch was ordained pastor Aug. 4, 1881.

Remarks upon the Ecclesiastical History.—1. The ministers in early times were not settled in haste, but they waited for months, till each party could become acquainted with the other. The first pastor commenced labor with the people more than six months before he was settled. The second preached on trial three months, and then became pastor for twenty-three years.

2. The orthography in some of the early records is not according to the present standard, for there were no spelling-books used in the schools. The scholars read in the Testament and Psalter.

3. It seems that at first they sang, in church, the literal translations of the Psalms, but by advice of Mr. Seccombe, in 1737, the church adopted the use of some metrical versions of the Psalms, and the church voted "to *sing by rule.*" In 1741 thirty persons united in a request "that the church sing some Christian Hymns at the Lord's Supper." About the same time "The church desired to revive the Reading of the Scriptures as a part of public service on the Lord's Day."

There is a tradition that, out of regard to the name of the town, "King's-town," the king of England sent the settlers a *valuable bell* for their church. But it was supposed to have stopped in Boston, because the Bostonians concluded that a cheaper article would be good enough for a little society upon the frontiers.

CHAPTER LV.

KINGSTON.—(*Continued.*)

Educational—Ecclesiastical—Grantees—Professional Men, etc.—Representatives from 1708 to 1883—Military Record.

THE early settlers of Kingston were not unmindful of the education of their children. In 1700 they set apart lands for the support of schools. But the pursuit of knowledge then and there was attended by many difficulties unknown in the present age. The people incurring such great expenses in clearing their lands, erecting their houses, building roads, bridges, mills, etc., besides supporting the military companies necessary to protect their lives and their property, had but little money left to build the schoolhouse or pay the schoolmaster. Even when by hard labor they earned a little money, it was not safe to keep it long for use. Frequently in a few months their money would lose much of its value. Their paper money was of such a poor quality that it often deteriorated in the hands of the collector of taxes, or of the town treasurer, before he could pay it out for the proper objects, and the town would have to pay him for his losses.

Then the inhabitants were scattered so widely that it was extremely difficult to bring the children together into the school when they were in danger, during the long, lonely walks through the forests, from the wild beasts and from the still more fearful savages waiting to kill the little ones or carry them into captivity.

Notwithstanding all these discouragements they did not hesitate to tax themselves for the support of their teachers and their preachers. They wanted well-educated men for pastors and teachers.

Benjamin Choat, A.B., of Harvard, who was the first preacher, it is said, taught school in the garrison-house, where the children were safer from the attacks of the Indians. They had no spelling-books, grammars, and geographies, but used the Testament and the Psalter as reading-books. For writing and ciphering they probably used, as in other places, the bark of the birch-tree. Still, some of these pupils became quite familiar with the science of numbers, and with practical geometry and surveying. When we consider the imperfections of their instruments, and the other difficulties they had to encounter, we wonder that they were so accurate in their surveys.

In respect to orthography, punctuation, and the use of capitals they were not so particular. The modes of spelling differed widely, for Johnson, Walker, and Webster had not put the words of our language in proper shape.

The same writer would sometimes spell a word in two or three different ways on the same page, using such letters as would express the sound of the word as spoken. I will give a specimen, taken *verbatim et literatim* from a manuscript in the Provincial Court papers:

"Mar. 2 1695 at a meeting of Kingstown men in Kingstown to chuse cunstabules & selectmen, we have chose John Mason & Ebenezer Webster for cunstabules & James Prescut sen^{r} & Isaac Godfrey Gershom Elkins for selectmen of the town."

We find in the records frequent notices of the expenses incurred in supporting the schools. In 1733 "Pd. Mr. Choat for Keeping School £1 16*s.*" In 1745, Matthew Campbell was a schoolmaster. Jere-

miah Webster was for some time a teacher, and Jacob Bailey, a graduate of Harvard, and afterwards rector of an Episcopal Church in Annapolis, N. S. In 1750 a colony from Kingston settled in Stevenstown (now Salisbury). During twenty-five years the enterprising people of Salisbury sent fifteen students through Dartmouth College, including the Websters, Ezekiel and Daniel, and a son of the first physician (Dr. Joseph Bartlett), who became Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, of Portsmouth.

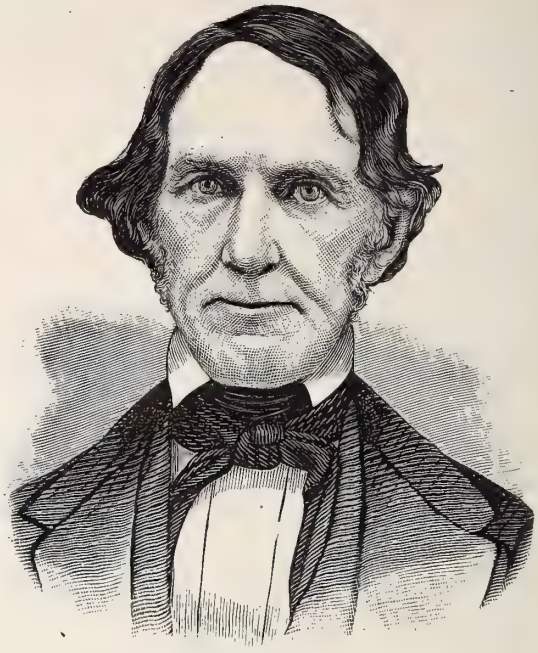
In January, 1770, the town "Voted to give the money for which the school lands were sold to the commoners or proprietors to settle the dispute with Hampstead, etc." The commencement of the war in 1775 was a great injury to the prosperity of the schools and the churches. After many years the interest in education was revived.

"In 1826, Lieut. Thomas Elkins left by will $2000, $1000 for schools & $1000 for the support of the poor. He was the first (except Rev. Ward Clark) who left any legacy to the town. He was the son of a farmer, descended from one of the first settlers. He was a man of Industry, integrity & economy." (C. Patten's MS.) Mr. Elkins had no child, and left about ten thousand dollars.

Mr. Peter French afterwards left a certain sum of money the income of which is to be devoted to the benefit of the academy, if that institution is kept open, under faithful teachers.

Peter French was born in Kingston, N. H., in 1788. His ancestors were originally English. His father, Henry French, came to Kingston in early life; married (1) Judith Jewell, (2) Anna Shepard, who was mother of Peter. He was brought up on the farm of two hundred acres owned by his father, and which he afterwards inherited; received his education principally by the private teaching of the Rev. Mr. Thayer, from whom he acquired a love of education which continued through life.

Shortly after arriving of age he married Mary Stevens, of Danville. They had one child, Henry, of brilliant intellectual powers. Great care was bestowed upon his education. He was prepared for college under Dr. Abbott, at Phillips' Exeter Academy, going thither when but twelve years old, and was graduated from Hanover; returned to Exeter, where he became a popular and able instructor until his premature death at twenty-six years of age. He was Mr. French's only child, and his death was keenly felt by him. Mrs. French died in 1839, and in April, 1840, Mr. French married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Abiah Kimball, of an old and reputable family of Kingston. Mr. French was always a farmer; his nature was kind, modest, and unobtrusive. He was always deeply interested in education and the prosperity of the young, and he and his amiable wife were always beloved by them, and their house ever their home. Many of the students of Kingston Academy (of which Mr. French was one of the incorporators) were boarded by them, and the kind interest and fatherly and motherly care manifested by them will bear fruit long generations hence. About 1840, Mr. French removed from the estate which he inherited to the place now occupied by Stephen Nichols, and as age advanced and he became feebler he sold



Peter French

that and purchased the place where Mrs. French now resides, and erected the house in which he lived till his death, which occurred July 4, 1870, enjoying the pleasant domestic life and the society of his amiable wife. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his second wife was a Congregationalist, but no sectarianism ever marred their influence or the beauty of his noble life. He always shrank from official position, but was bound up in the cause of education. As evidence of that he left in his will a bequest of a tract of woodland, which was to be sold and invested in safe corporations, the interest to be applied to the payment of teachers in Kingston Academy, who should be a Methodist or member of some other evangelical denomination, etc. This land was sold for four thousand six hundred dollars, and after deducting expenses gave a permanent fund of three thousand dollars. This amount, given from an estate which inventoried not more than ten thousand dollars, shows the wonderful liberality of the gift and the giver. Mrs. French still survives, although in feeble health.

Kingston Academy.—The building was erected in 1819 at an expense of $1500. It was commenced under the patronage of the Methodist denomination,

being, I think, the second institution of the kind under their management in New Hampshire. There was a hall finished over the school rooms, and after the old church became unfit for use the Methodist Society worshiped in this hall; but in a few years the control of the institution passed into the hands of a board of trustees of different denominations.

About the year 1856, by a mutual arrangement, the town took charge of the academy building and lot, enlarged and repaired the house, and continue to occupy more than half of it, while the trustees hold possession of two rooms on the first floor. This mixed ownership is not so desirable for either party concerned, and it is to be hoped that at some future period each party may become independent and be able to have a house upon its own premises. Still, with its meagre funds this school has been a great benefit to many of the young people of Kingston. It has afforded them opportunities to continue their education in branches which they could not study at the common schools.

I have not space to name here the prominent men who have studied in this institution. The list of teachers contains the names of many well-known public men. Ex-Governor Noyes has been named. Thomas W. Knox, the famous author of books of travel, and various others might be named.[1]

Notices of the Grantees (named in the charter) of Kingston, Aug. 6, 1694, and early settlers.—First, James Prescott, Sr., who came from Lincolnshire, England, and in 1665 settled in the part of Hampton now Hampton Falls, one and a half miles from the academy north on the road to Exeter. He married, in 1668, Mary Boulter, of Exeter, and had nine children: Joshua (2), born 1769, who went to Kingston before 1725.

James (2), born 1761, remained at Hampton Falls; married Maria Marston, and had Samuel (3), of Hampton Falls, the father of John, Joseph, and William.

Jonathan (2) settled in Kensington.

Mary (2), born in 1677, married, 1699, Jabez Coleman, who, with his son Joseph, was killed by Indians at Kingston, Sept. 4, 1724.

John (2), born 1681, married, 1701, Abi. Marston, and Nathaniel, who married Ann, sister of Abi. Marston.

James P. (1) was one of the first selectmen in Kingston, chosen March 2, 1695. He was an original member of the church in Kingston in 1725, and died Nov. 23, 1728. For many years he had been a worthy citizen, and a member of the church in Hampton.

Thomas Philbrick, Jr. (3), (James[2], Thomas[1]) born March 14, 1659, who in 1702 sold his property in Hampton to S. Chapman, and settled in Kingston, and had eleven children. His wife was Mehitable Ayres; married April 14, 1681. He died Jan. 1, 1712. He was an active, influential man.

Their son, Jedediah (4), born 1700, married, 1721, Mary Taylor, and had sons,—Jeremiah (5), born 1722, who married Mary Stevens, and died March, 1754, leaving three children; Samuel (5), born 1739, married, 1767, Sarah Sanborn, and died 1779, "a pious and useful man in the society."

Jedediah (4) was "representative of the town in the General Assembly of the province, captain of the town, town clerk, and in many respects a very useful and worthy leader of this society." He was in 1742 elected deacon of the church, and served till his death, March, 1754. Some of the descendants of this family remain in the vicinity, but many others are widely scattered over the country.

Samuel Dearborn was an early settler, constable in 1695, living in 1721.

Sergt. Ebenezer Webster (2), born 1st of August, 1667, was the son of Webster (1). Baptized, Ormsby, England, 20th of November, 1631. The father of Thomas died when he was three years old, and his mother married Deacon William Godfrey. They emigrated to Watertown, Mass., and between 1642 and 1648 removed to Hampton, where Godfrey died, 1671; his wife died in 1687. The son, Thomas Webb, married, November, 1657, Sarah (daughter of Thomas) Brewer, of Roxbury, and had five sons, three of whom, Thomas (2), born 1664; Ebenezer (2), and John (2), born 1673, are supposed to have settled in Kingston. The Websters were numerous and influential citizens. For twenty-one years out of sixty-two years they furnished representatives to the Legislature from Kingston. (See manuscript of Colcord Patten's history of Kingston.) Ebenezer W. (2) was a prominent man among the early settlers of Kingston. Sergt. Ebenezer (2) married, 25th of July, 1709, Hannah Judgkins, and had eight children. He died 1st of February, 1736, aged sixty-nine. His oldest son, Ebenezer (3), born 10th of October, 1714, married, 20th of July, 1738, Susan Batchelder, and had 1, Ebenezer (4), born 1739, in East Kingston, who married (1) — —.

He married (2) Abigail Eastman, lived in Salisbury, and had 1, Ezekiel (3) born 1780; 2, Daniel (5), born 18th of January, 1782 (D.C. 1801), the great statesman, whose life is written in the history of the United States.

The Thomas Webster named as grantee was probably brother of Ebenezer (2). Ebenezer (3) lived in East Kingston, and had several children.

Benjamin Sandburn (2), son of John (1?), who, with his widowed mother and grandfather, Stephen

[1] Samuel Hubbard Stevens, born in East Kingston, Nov. 20, 1802 (D. C. 1830), was preceptor of Kingston Academy; married in Kingston, in 1840, Seraphina S. (daughter of Moses) Sanborn. He died at Concord, N. H., March 19, 1876. He was grandson of Col. Ebenezer Stevens, whose father, Maj. Ebenezer S., was an original settler of Kingston. Dr. John A. Fallette (D. C. 1857) was a teacher in the academy, studied medicine with Dr. Levi S. Bartlett, practiced in Kingston, removed to Boston. Mr. Elbridge G. Dalton was for some years a successful teacher in Kingston Academy. He afterwards taught in Exeter, removed to Philadelphia, studied medicine, and has since lived in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bachiller, landed in Boston in June, 1632, at the age of twelve years. They removed to Lynn, and in 1638 to Hampton, where he married Mary, daughter of John Tuck, by whom he had ten children. The youngest, Benjamin (2), born Dec. 20, 1668, married (1) Sarah ———, married (2) Widow Margaret Moulton (daughter of Robert Page). I am not sure that he ever settled in Kingston, but it seems that his brother Jonathan (?) settled in the east part of the town, and that Tristram (3), son of his oldest brother, John, was a prominent business man, often in office, living in Kingston, on the Exeter road, where his descendants still remain. Rev. Peter Sanborn, of Reading (D. C. 1786), was his grandson, and Moses Sanborn, Esq., a well-known business man, was his great-grandson.

Nathaniel Sandburn is supposed to have been an older brother of Benjamin, born 1666, who married (1) Rebecca Prescot, and (2) Sarah ———, and had a large family. He was in 1695–96 town clerk of Kingston.

There was among the early settlers a John Sanborn, who married, 1706 or 1707, Mehitable Fifield, and had Tristram, born 1710, Abigail, and Paul, born Feb. 21, 1714–15. Also a Samuel Sanborn, and a Capt. Jonathan Sanborn, who died in 1741, and Jonathan Sanborn, Jr., whose families I have not the time and space to describe.

Gershom Elkins, a citizen of Hampton in 1680, may have been father of Moses Elkins, the first deacon of the church in Kingston. Gershom Elkins was selectman of Kingston in 1695, and is often named in the records till after 1721.

Henry Elkins was slain by the Indians in 1708.

Moses Elkins, from Hampton, came early to Kingston; married, Nov. 17, 1701, Amiah Shaw, and had seven sons and four daughters. The second son, Obadiah, born in 1708, who in 1731 married Abi French, and had Jacob, born in 1734; Obadiah, Jr., born in 1741; Peter, born in 1746; and Joseph, born in 1751.

Deacon Moses Elkins was chosen at the organization of the church in 1725. He died suddenly, May 10, 1737, on returning from the funeral of his pastor, Rev. Ward Clark.

Joseph Elkins (supposed), his eldest son, was chosen to fill his office in December, 1737.

Deacon Moses had also Ephraim, born in 1710, Henry, and Caleb.

Maj. Ebenezer Stevens, an early settler; married Dec. 5, 1710, Elis. Colcord, and had four sons,—(1) Benjamin, born Feb. 3, 1712 or 1713; (2) Col. Ebenezer, born June 10, 1715, married, first, 1736, Mary Colcord; second, 1768, Doley Stevens.

When seven years of age he was taken captive by the Indians and carried to Canada. When his father redeemed him, it is said, they demanded a higher price than for his companions, because he wore a better hat and better clothing than they did. He became a successful business man, and Stevenstown (now Salisbury) was first named for him. His sons were (1) Ebenezer, Jr. (Capt. Ebenezer Stevens), born in 1739; (2) John, born in 1770; (3) Moses, born in 1771; Peter Colcord, born in 1773; Paul, born in 1775. Col. Stevens died July 19, 1800.

Of his father, Maj. Ebenezer Stevens, who died Nov. 1, 1749, it is said "he was a very distinguished and useful citizen, and such was his integrity and benevolence that differences among the people were submitted to his decision with perfect confidence. He sustained many important functions, and discharged every duty with ability and faithfulness."

Capt. Ebenezer Stevens (eldest son of Col. Ebenezer Stevens), born in 1739, married, first, in 1760, Sarah Emerson; second, Sarah Stevens, and had twelve children,—Samuel, the eldest, born in April, 1761, and the youngest, a daughter, born in 1805. Capt. Stevens was chosen deacon in 1787.

Samuel Judkins married, May, 1710, Abigail, and died February, 1741. Children, Joel, born Sept. 25, 1712, married, January, 1735, Mehitable Calkins, and had ten children, the ninth of whom, Henry, born in 1750, married, 1776, first, Mary French, who died in 1778, and he married, second, 1780, Mary Barnet. He had nine children, the fourth of whom was Henry, Jr., born in 1783; the father of Deacon Simon B. Judkins, well known in Kingston, and of Joseph, still living there.

Col. John Calfe (or Calef), born in 1731; married, Dec. 24, 1754, Judith Chellis, and died May 28, 1806. He had,—

Joseph, born May 5, 1756, who married, first, 1781, Miriam, daughter of Governor Josiah Bartlett, and had Josiah B., born May 21, 1782, a teacher in Boston, etc. He married, third, S. Batchelder in 1792, and had Moses Hook in 1798, and John P. B., born in 1801.

Mary, born in 1758; married, in 1786, Rev. Zaccheus Colby, of Pembroke.

Hannah, born in 1760; married, in 1780, Rev. Elihu Thayer, D.D., of Kingston.

John, born in 1763 (D. C. 1786); married Abigail Bartlett, of Pembroke.

Samuel, born in 1764.

Amos, born in 1769.

Robert, born Feb. 26, 1772; married, May 26, 1802, Polly Sleeper, and was the father of Samuel Calef, of Kingston and Exeter.

Lieut. Samuel Colcord (1), born in 1656; died in 1736.

Lieut. Samuel Colcord, Jr. (2), married, Sept. 13, 1704, Elis., daughter of Lieut. Peter Folsom, of Exeter, and had,—

(1) Peter, born June 27, 1705.

(2) Elizabeth, born in 1708.

(3) Samuel, born Aug. 22, 1710.

Mary, born Jan. 1, 1715; married, in 1736, Col. Eben. Stevens.

Samuel Colcord, Jr., died, and his widow married Samuel Sanborn.

Samuel Colcord (3), married, Dec. 28, 1732, Mehitable Lad, born June 30, 1713. They had several children that died young, and

(1) Elizabeth, born in 1739.

(2) Mary, born in 1744.

(3) Daniel, born in 1747.

(4) Mehitable, born March 28, 1751; married, 1774, Wm. Patten, and had three sons—

Aaron, born in 1775.

Isaac.

Colcord, born Sept. 2, 1789, to whom we are indebted for much information respecting the early history of Kingston. The names of his children—

Hon. Wm. C. (mentioned on another page).

Ichabod B., a druggist in Boston.

Claudius B., of National Bank, State Street, Boston.

Ord P., of the firm of Fairbanks & Co., dealers in scales, Montreal.

Mehitable C., a teacher.

Jacob Garland, son of John, of Newbury and Hampton, married June 17, 1682, Rebecca Sedy, and had Jacob, born Oct. 26, 1682, and eleven others born in Hampton. In 1722, Jacob Garland, Sr., was a proprietor of Chester.

John Moulton, taxed in Hampton 1680, in Kensington 1721, and Daniel Moulton, probably a relative.

William Godfrey and Isaac Godfrey, from Hampton, may have been sons or grandsons of Deacon Godfrey, of Hampton, and related to the Websters.

In 1680, Isaac G. was taxed in Hampton, and in 1721 was a citizen of Kingston, was a selectman in Kingston in 1695.

John Mason, of Hampton in 1680, afterward in Kensington.

Of Francis Towle's origin I know nothing. One Francis Towle was among the early settlers of Chester.

The Sleeper family was one of the earliest and largest in Kingston. Thomas Sleeper, father of the family, was born in England about 1607, came to Hampton 1640, and died there July 30, 1696. He had seven children. His wife, "Johannah S., mother of Aaron[2], died Kingston, 5th Feb., 1703," aged eighty. Aaron (2), born in Hampton, Feb. 20, 1661; married (1) Elis. Shaw, May 23, 1682, and died in Kingston, May 9, 1732. They had seventeen children, the last five born in Kingston between March, 1701, and Sept. 15, 1708. She died Oct. 27, 1708. He married (2) Sarah, and had (18) Daniel (3), born May 9, 1715; (19) Edward (3), born Oct. 26, 1719, married Sept. 15, 1746, Anne Clough, and had (1) John, 1746–47; (2) Sarah, 1750; (3) Jonathan, Feb. 28, 1754; (4) Ann, 1762; (5) Hannah, 1767. "Edward Sleeper[3], died in Kingston, 16 Mar. 1811. Aet. 97 yrs. & 1 mo."

The Bean Family (*v. Lancaster, Hist. Gilmanton*).—John (1), from Scotland, lost his wife on the passage; married an Irish girl who accompanied them; settled in Exeter before 1661, and died. Their children: John (2), born Aug. 15, 1661, died 1666; Daniel; Samuel; John (2), born Oct. 13, 1668; Margaret; James (2); Jeremy (2), born April 20, 1675; Elizabeth.

James (2), of Kingston, married, December, 1697, Sarah Bradley, and had six children, born in Kingston: Benjamin (3), born May 5, 1699; Margaret (3), 1702; Joseph (3), Oct. 17, 1704, who married, 1734, Miriam Folsom, and had seven children, died 1753; Jeremy (3), born April 9, 1707, whose son John settled in Newmarket; Samuel, born Jan. 11, 1710–11; Catherine, born Aug. 2, 1714.

Joseph (3) and Miriam Bean had, born in Kingston (*v.* Records), Joseph, Jr. (4), born April, 1738; Nathaniel (4), November, 1739; Mary, 1741; Jonathan (4), Aug. 31, 1743; Daniel (4), Sept. 30, 1745; Folsom (4), August, 1747; Miriam (4), born July, 1749.

In 1725, Samuel Bean and John were heads of families in Kingston Parish or Society, which included a part of what is now Brentwood.

The family was numerous, and sent out settlers into Chester, Candia, Gilmanton, Sanbornton, and many other towns.

The following professional men have been natives or citizens of Kingston. In 1705 the town voted a lot of land to a Dr. Dale, but he probably did not remain long.

One Simeon (or Simon) Brown, in 1739 a citizen of Kingston, is supposed to have practiced medicine here at an early date; and a Dr. Abraham Green was living in Kingston in 1746. He died in 1751.

The Hon. Josiah Bartlett, M.D., was perhaps more widely known than any other citizen of Kingston. He was great-grandson of the emigrant Richard Bartlett (1), who came to Newbury, Mass., in 1635, and died in 1647. His son, Richard (2), born in 1621, died in 1698, leaving a son Richard (3), whose sixth son, Stephen, born in 1691, was the father of Dr. Josiah (5), born in Amesbury, Mass., Nov. 21, 1728, who married Jan. 15, 1754, his cousin, Mary Bartlett, of Newton, and had twelve children. In 1750 he settled in Kingston, and soon acquired celebrity by his successful treatment of the throat distemper, so prevalent and so fatal. In 1765 he engaged in political affairs, and became very popular and influential. In 1776–78 he was a member of the Continental Congress. He is said to have been the first man who signed the Declaration of Independence. His biography may be found in the first volume of "The Lives of the Signers of the Declaration," etc. He was the first Governor of New Hampshire. For near ten years he held the office of chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas or of the Superior Court. He died May 19, 1795, aged sixty-five years.

His eldest son, Dr. Levi Bartlett, born Sept. 3, 1763, succeeded him in practice and became for many years

an active politician. After his death, in 1828, his son, Levi S. Bartlett, born in 1811, inherited the homestead and continued the practice of medicine till his death in 1865. He married Aroline E., daughter of Moses Sanborn.

From the settlement of the town till 1775, or later, the obstetric art was practiced by a class of experienced matrons whose names are not in the records.

The Gale family for three generations furnished physicians for Kingston and vicinity. Dr. Amos Gale, Sr., practiced more than forty years, and Dr. Amos Gale, Jr., a popular and influential man, had an extensive practice, and was for twenty-three years town clerk. He was born in 1756, and died in 1824. His sons, Dr. Levi B. Gale and Dr. Ezra B. Gale, followed him, the latter continuing in practice till his sudden death, which was on the Sabbath in the church. In 1844 he was chosen deacon. He was called "The Beloved Physician."

Dr. Thomas Bassett commenced practice here about 1827, Dr. G. W. Sanborn in 1856, and Dr. T. O. Reynolds in 1870.

Kingston has sent out quite a large number of physicians. Dr. Josiah Bartlett had a second son, Josiah, born in 1768, who practiced in Stratham, and Ezra, born in 1770.

Dr. Amos Gale, Jr., had five sons, all physicians,—Levi B., and Ezra B., above mentioned, and Dr. Amos Gale, of Manchester; Dr. Josiah B. Gale, of Lowell; and Dr. Madison Gale.

"It is believed that no two families in our country have furnished more physicians than the Bartlett and the Gale families of Kingston."

Rev. Nathaniel Webster, graduated (Harvard College) in 1769; died in 1830. For many years he was pastor of the First Church in Biddeford, Me.

Rev. Benjamin Thurston, born in 1753 (Harvard College, 1774); married Sarah Phillips, of Kingston. He preached sixteen years at North Hampton, was trustee of Exeter Academy twenty years, and died in 1804.

Rev. Zaccheus Colby, born 1749 (Harvard College, 1777); married in 1786, Mary, daughter of Col. Calef, of Kingston; preached at Pembroke from 1780 to 1803, and at Auburn till 1809; died in 1822.

Rev. Joseph Appleton, born in Ipswich, Mass., 1751 (Brown University); married in 1777, Mary, daughter of Jacob Hook, of Kingston; preached at North Brookfield, Mass., from 1776 till his death, July, 1795. His youngest son, the late Hon. William Appleton, of Boston, born in 1786, was a merchant and member of Congress.

Rev. Moses (son of Deacon Benjamin) Sweat, born in 1754 (A.M., Harvard College, 1790); married in 1783, Hannah Eastman; preached some time at Sanford, Me.; died in 1822.

Rev. Jonathan Calef, born in 1762 (Dartmouth College, 1787); preached from 1801 in Lyman, Me., for thirty years, and died there April 25, 1845.

Rev. Peter (son of William) Sanborn, born in Kingston, Aug. 13, 1767 (Dartmouth College, 1786); pastor at Redding, Mass., from 1790 to 1820; died in 1857.

Jonathan Fifield Sleeper, A.M., born in 1768 (Dartmouth College, 1786); a teacher; died at Kingston, 1804. His son, Capt. John S. Sleeper, was widely known; many years editor of the *Boston Journal*.

John (son of Col. John) Calef, born in Kingston, 1763 (Dartmouth College, 1786); a farmer; died at Goshen, 1841.

Josiah B. Calef, born in 1783; grandson of Governor Bartlett; taught in Boston; then in business in Saco, Me.

Rev. William P. Gale, born at Gilmanton in 1806; married Louisa Patten, of Kingston; preached in Thornton and in Nelson; went West, and died in Minnesota, 1872.

Aurin M. Payson, born at Brentwood in 1809; lived in Kingston (Dartmouth College, 1840); a teacher in Portsmouth and other places.

Samuel Badger, M.D. (Dartmouth College, 1840); born at Kingston in 1814; died in Kingston.

Henry French, born at Kingston, 1814 (Dartmouth College, 1836); married Abi. Blake; Professor in Exeter Academy, and died there July 21, 1840. His father, Peter French, left a liberal bequest to Kingston Academy.

Rev. Ezekiel H. Barstow, born at Hanover, Me., in 1816; lived in Kingston (Dartmouth College, 1839); preached fourteen years at Walpole; died April 16, 1862.

Rev. William A. Patten, born at Kingston in 1816 (Dartmouth College, 1843); ordained 1850; has preached in New England and in the Western States.

Professor Abel Wood, A.M. (Dartmouth College, 1843), long a teacher in Kimball Union Academy; married in 1842, Sarah Ann Patten, of Kingston, and their son, William B. Wood, M.D., born in Kingston, is a physician in New York City.

Rev. Ezra Newton (Dartmouth College, 1843), married in 1846 Martha T. Patten, of Kingston.

Hon. William C. Patten, son of Colcord and Maria R. Patten, born in Kingston, June 24, 1819, admitted to the bar in 1857; married (1) 1842, Laura F. Prescott, (2) Sarah Ann Weare, of Kensington. He filled many civil offices, and was strongly attached to his native town, anxiously caring for its best interests. He died suddenly Jan. 5, 1873.

Nathaniel Gordon, Esq., of Exeter (D. C. 1841), married (1) in Kingston, Dec. 26, 1853, Alcina E., daughter of Moses Sanborn, Esq.

Ezra W. Gale, son of Dr. E. B. Gale, of Kingston (D. C. 1843), was a teacher and studied law.

Warren T. Webster, A.M., son of Samuel and Mary W., born June 6, 1830 (Brown U., 1851), married Hattie A. French, of Lewiston, Me; a teacher in Brooklyn, N. Y.

William Franklin Webster (brother of Warren T.),

born in Kingston, Sept. 13, 1834 (Brown U., 1852); tutor till 1854, studied medicine and natural science in Europe; married, Pawtucket, R. I., December, 1858, Ellen F. Pervere; was elected Professor of Chemistry, etc., Washington College, Pennsylvania; died there Nov. 13, 1860. His last words were, "Heaven to me is as bright as noon-day."

Henry F. C. Nichols, A.M., born in Kingston, January, 1836 (Williams College, 1859, Andover Seminary, 1864); preached in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and since engaged in mercantile business in Michigan. His sister, Mary E., is the wife of David H. Nutting, M.D., late missionary in Turkey.

John Webster, A.M., born in South Kingston (D. C., 1841), was a teacher, studied medicine, practiced at Providence, R. I., and since at Gibson's Station, Ind.

William Webster, born in Kingston, Sept. 20, 1823 (D. C., 1844), was a teacher in Maryland, and in Watertown, Mass.

Professor John P. Marshall, of Tuft's College, in Mass., is a native of Kingston.

Thomas Scott (son of Rev. Ora) Pearson, born in Kingston (Middlebury College), a young man of much promise, died 1856.

Dr. Josiah C. Eastman, M.D., 1837, of Hampstead, and Dr. J. E. Cate, of Candia, are said to have gone from Kingston.

Hervey G. Pillsbury, of Kingston (Andover Theological Seminary, 1882), is a preacher in the Congregational Church, and his brother, Frederick, in the Methodist Church.

Hon. Edward F. Noyes (D. C. 1857), married 15th of February, 1863, Margarette W. Proctor, of Kingston. He has been Governor of Ohio, and United States minister to France, etc.

Henry Lyman (son of Colcord and Maria R. F.) Patten, born in Kingston, 4th of April, 1836 (Harvard College, 1858), was a teacher in St. Louis, Mo.; studied law; entered the army, became captain and major of Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, an able and efficient officer; wounded at Nelson's Farm, 30th of July, 1862, in the battle of Gettysburg, and again at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 17, 1864, from which wound he died, Philadelphia, 10th of September, 1864. He was earnest and devout, and cheerful and affectionate, and conscientious and brave.

Rev. George J. Judkins (Methodist), born in Kingston, 20th of December, 1830, graduated at Middletown, Conn.; taught four years in Kingston Academy, seven years in Tilton Seminary; ordained and joined the Conference in 1868, has been presiding elder in different districts of New Hampshire.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1793 TO 1883.

Dr. Amos Gale, 1793.
Col. John Eastman, 1794–95.
Capt. Jacob Webster, 1796–97.
Col. Levi Bartlett, 1798.
Capt. Jacob Webster, 1799.
Maj. Jacob Peaslee, 1800–1.
Capt. Jacob Webster, 1802.
Maj. Jacob Peaslee, 1803–4.
Dr. Amos Gale, 1805–7.
Daniel Wadleigh, 1808.
Capt. Jacob Webster, 1809.
Dr. Amos Gale, 1810.
Capt. Jacob Webster, 1811–12.
No choice, 1813.
Capt. Jacob Webster, 1814–15.
Capt. Daniel Peaslee, 1816.
Capt. Benjamin Kimball, 1817.
Capt. Daniel Peaslee, 1816.
No choice, 1819.
No choice, 1820.
David Bartlett, 1821.
Capt. Daniel Peaslee, 1822.
No choice, 1823.
Col. William Webster, 1824–25.
No choice, 1826.
No choice, 1827.
Col. William Webster, 1828.
Frederick G. Nichols, 1829–30.
Gen. James Spofford, 1831.
No choice, 1832.
Isaac Webster, 1833–34.
Jonathan Bartlett, 1835–36.
John Page, 1837.
Moses Sanborn, 1838.
John Page, 1839.
Calvin Thayer, 1840–41.
No choice, 1842.
Calvin Thayer, 1843.
Gideon Webster, 1844.
John Calef, 1845.
Samuel Webster, 1845–47.
Gideon Webster, 1848.
No choice, 1849.
Gideon Webster, 1850.
Oren Spofford, 1851.
Samuel Hanson, 1852.
Oren Spofford, 1853.
William C. Webster, 1854.
William C. Patten, 1855.
William C. Webster, 1856.
William C. Patten, 1857.
Joseph Goodrich, 1858.
Amos Kimball, 1859–60.
Albert Brown, 1861.
John Webster (3), 1862–63.
Jesse P. Marshall, 1864–65.
No choice, 1866.
William C. Webster, 1867.
Albert Brown, 1868.
Charles B. Clark, 1869.
Samuel E. Woodman, 1870.
William C. Patten, 1871–72.
Moses J. French, 1873.
Daniel Wadliegh, 1874–75.
Ora P. Patten, 1876.
Amos C. Chase, 1877.
Edward S. Sanborn, 1878.
John W. Collins, 1879.
Luther D. Peaslee, 1880–82.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861–65.

Simon P. Fifield, 2d N. H.
William H. Quimby, 2d N. H.
John S. Sweatt, 3d N. H.
Frederic Silloway, 3d N. H.
Daniel P. Seaver, 3d N. H.
Samuel E. Moore, 3d N. H.
Josiah F. Hunt, 3d N. H.
George W. Collins, 4th N. H.
Levin B. Martine, 4th N. H.
George E. Schelling, 4th N. H.
Andrew J. Collins, 4th N. H.
George F. Quimby, 4th N. H.
Edwin S. Brown, 4th N. H.
Elbridge G. Towle, 4th N. H.
John Nickett, 4th N. H.
Frank Monihan, 4th N. H.
Andrew J. Johnson, 4th N. H.
George Davis, 5th N. H.
Andrew J. Davis, 5th N. H.
Peter Handy, 6th N. H.
Timothy Littlefield, 6th N. H.
George Crosbury, 6th N. H.
Osborne P. Webster, 7th N. H.
Alexander Durant, 7th N. H.
George W. Bean, 7th N. H.
James W. Marshall, 7th N. H.
Benjamin Silloway, 7th N. H.
David S. Davis, 7th N. H.
John Silloway, 7th N. H.
John C. Coons, 7th N. H.
Perley P. Chase, 14th Mass.
George Stevens, 14th Mass.
Hazen Davis, 14th Mass.
Joseph Nickett, 14th Mass.
George P. Lowry, 14th Mass.
Frank Nickett, 14th Mass.
Joseph R. Sanborn, 8th Mass.
Stephen M. Bragdon, 5th Mass.
Josiah B. Gale, 12th Mass.
Samuel Curtis, 12th Mass.
William P. Chase, 1st Mass.
John O. Davis, 11th Mass.
Henry L. Patten, 20th Mass.
Warren A. Webster, 22d Mass.
Simon S. Johnson, 22d Mass.
Stephen S. Huse, 28th Mass.
Edmund Q. Brown, 1st Cav.
Addison Griffin, 1st Cav.
John T. Crosbury, 1st Cav.
John Bellows, 1st Cav.
George M. Keezer, 1st Cav.
John W. Quimby, 1st Cav.
Charles Tibbets, 1st Cav.
Samuel Goodwin, 1st Cav.
John A. Follet, 1st Cav.
Charles R. Schelling, 99th N. Y.
Howard DeRochemont, 5th Conn.
William M. Simonton, 11th Me.
Joseph H. Flagg.
Daniel L. Goodwin.
Nathaniel C. Brown, 7th N. H.
Elihu T. French, 7th N. H.
Thomas Martin, 7th N. H.
Hiram F. Davis, 7th N. H.
John Colby, 7th N. H.
John Lucy, 7th N. H.
William G. Wilson, 7th N. H.
George S. Wetherell, 8th N. H.
Calvin D. Wetherell, 8th N. H.
Abraham Sanborn, 9th N. H.
Henry Davis, 9th N. H.
Stephen M. Judkins, 9th N. H.
Charles H. Webster, 9th N. H.
Joel S. Collins, 9th N. H.
Joel Judkins, 9th N. H.
Hiram Glines, 9th N. H.
Benjamin Severance, 9th N. H.
John C. McDaniels, 9th N. H.
Alfred P. DeRochemont, 9th N. H.
Oren S. Silloway, 1st N. H. Battery.
Frank Center, 1st N. H. Battery.
C. Fred. Myers, sharpshooter.
Daniel Colcord, 14th Mass.
Richard H. Davis, 14th Mass.
Marcus M. Bartlett, 14th Mass.
George A. Bartlett, 14th Mass.
William J. Bartlett, 14th Mass.
George P. Severance, 14th Mass.
John W. Swett, 14th Mass.
Moses E. Smith, 14th Mass.
Warren P. Shaw.
Joseph George.

Amos George, 48th Mass.
Robert George, 48th Mass.
Isaiah Tucker, 7th N. H.
Daniel P. DeRochemont, 50th Mass.
Charles A. Davis, 50th Mass.
George Huse, 11th N. H.
S. B. T. Goodrich, 7th N. H.
John Peirce, 48th Mass.
James Peirce, 22d Mass.
Frank Prescott, 48th Mass.
Thomas Geer.
John P. Bean, 11th N. H.
Jeremiah T. Curtis.
Franklin B. Goodwin.
Otis Tucker.
Elbridge G. Collins.
Moses Chase.
Gilman Crane, 11th N. H.
William A. Cheney, 5th N. H.
Edward L. Cheney, 5th N. H.
John T. Webster, 5th N. H.
James W. Silloway, 5th N. H.
George B. Dudley, 5th N. H.
John W. Hoyt, 5th N. H.
Obadiah S. Collins, 5th N. H.
John A. Webster, 6th N. H.

The quota of Kingston was 150 men; 152 were put in. This list contains 118. Re-enlisted soldiers and substitutes, residence unknown, 24.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR. THOMAS BASSETT.

In early English history the Bassett family is prominently mentioned as important actors. During the reign of Henry III. (A.D. 1262), according to Hume's History of England, we find Philip Basset appointed to the highly important position of "justiciary" of the realm. Lord John Basset and Ralph Basset were also men of mark in the fierce civil contests and agitations of that period. The first-known American ancestor of Dr. Thomas Bassett was Rev. (John?) Bassett, his great-grandfather. He was a Baptist clergyman, and was driven from Massachusetts Colony with Roger Williams. He afterwards became pastor of a church at Providence, R. I. His son John married Jan. 25, 1757, Sarah Shepard, daughter of Thomas Shepard, who was son of Jacob and Mercy Shepard, of Dorchester, or Wrentham, Mass, and settled in Sharon, Mass., whence he moved about 1780 to what is now Goffstown, N. H. He afterwards went to Weare, N. H., where he died in 1810, about eighty. He was a tall, robust man, of great powers of endurance, and was highly esteemed for his probity and strength of character. He reared a family of ten children, of whom Thomas was second son and fourth child. This Thomas was intended for the ministry, and prepared for college under instruction of Rev. Thomas Gair, settled minister of the Baldwin Street Baptist Church of Boston. On the death of Mr. Gair, in 1790, he relinquished all idea of a professional life on account of the poor state of his health, and engaged in merchandising in Atkinson, N. H. He after a few years removed to Deerfield (South road), and for a number of years was merchant there. He moved to Londonderry about 1804, was a trader there also, and was a resident of that town until his death in 1816. He was a lifetime member of the Baptist Church, a Republican in political belief, never cared for office, was a quiet, reserved, unostentatious man, very exemplary in his conduct and strict in his morals. He served his day and generation well, and stood high in the estimation of the community. He married Susanna McGregor, of Derry, N. H. They had five children, of whom Thomas and David (who reside in Derry) are the only ones now living.

Dr. Thomas Bassett, son of Thomas and Susanna (McGregor) Bassett, was born in Deerfield, N. H., Aug. 12, 1797. His mother was a descendant of Rev. James McGregor, who emigrated from Scotland to Ireland, and subsequently with a number of others to America, and commenced the settlement of Londonderry, N. H. At the age of fifteen Thomas began the studies preparatory to entering college under the instruction of his uncle, Rev. David McGregor, the settled minister of Bedford, N. H., and lived with him there three years. He then entered the Pinkerton Academy in Derry, under the tuition of Mr. Samuel Burnham, and remained at school there until the death of his father in 1816. At this time, finding himself destitute of pecuniary means, he could no longer pursue his collegiate studies, and resorted to school-keeping to obtain the object he then most desired, an education. He began teaching in Manchester, gave unusual satisfaction, and taught in every district in the town save one. After passing three years as teacher, he in 1821 entered the office of Dr. George Farrar, of Derry, as a student of medicine, remaining there till the fall of 1822, when he entered the private classes of Professors Mussey, Oliver, and Dana at Dartmouth College, and continued under their tuition until he had finished the regular course of medical instruction, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1824. In March of the next year he established himself as a physician and surgeon in Kingston, N. H., where he has since been resident. Dr. Bassett was elected in 1826, and in 1837 became a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society, in which he has been censor and counselor. He has been honored with the office of justice of the peace, and has held the position of brigade major and inspector in the First Brigade of New Hampshire militia. He married, in 1828, Miranda, daughter of Samuel Spofford, and granddaughter of Maj. Jacob Peaslee. She was born in Kingston, where her ancestors had resided for several generations.

Dr. Bassett is Republican in politics. Although reared in the strongest orthodox creeds, he is a pronounced Universalist in religion, and one of the strongest supporters of that faith. He was a constituent member of the First Universalist Church of Kingston, and it is largely indebted to him for its prosperity. He gave five hundred dollars towards the construction of the church edifice, thus freeing it from debt, and the beautiful sacramental service was his gift. Dr. Bassett has been a hard-working, successful practitioner in his chosen field, and has enjoyed the confidence of the ablest of his medical brethren. Positive in his nature, with an iron constitution to sustain his efforts, he has rarely failed to accomplish any object he has sought, and has built

James W. Sullaway, 5th N. H.
George B. Dudley, 5th N. H.
John W. Hoyt, 5th N. H.
Obadiah S. Collins, 5th N. H.
John A. Webster, 6th N. H.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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N. H., where he died in 1819, about eighty. He was

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years was merchant there. He moved to
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Thos. V. Bassett

Amos C. Chase

for himself a handsome competency. Of progressive ideas and energetic character, he has invariably performed the duties of his different appointments with equal energy and ability.

AMOS C. CHASE.

The Chase family came originally from England, three brothers, William, Thomas, and Aquila, being the immigrants in the early days of the colony, and from these have sprung the numerous families of that name throughout the country. Thomas and Aquila settled in Hampton and Newbury. Charles Chase, of the Aquila line, born April 30, 1755, grandfather of Amos C. Chase, was born in Seabrook, N. H., and was a hatter by trade. He came to Kingston, pursued his trade, married Mary, daughter of William Calef, in 1787, became a lifetime resident of the town, and had seven children attaining maturity,—Nathaniel, Charles, Samuel, Amos, Merriam, Sarah (Mrs. Aaron Patten), Nancy (Mrs. Moody Colby). He lived to a good age, was of a strong physique and vigorous constitution, was very social and genial, loved a good joke, and played many a rich practical one. His son Amos was born in Kingston, April 2, 1801, had limited advantages of education, having to work hard in the carriage-shop when very young. He became a carriage-maker, and followed it in a small way all his life. He married, July 4, 1827, Hannah P., daughter of Josiah Hook and Sarah Whittier, his wife. (This Mrs. Hook was a fair type of the class of old-fashioned New England women now almost extinct, robust, energetic, going to Newburyport, Mass. (twenty miles), to market, and far on her way at sunrise. She had comfortable wealth for those days, and as her husband died young, brought up her four children without deprivations, and trained them well in life's duties. She lived to be ninety years and three months old, keeping her health and faculties well preserved to the time of her death in August, 1869.) Mr. Chase purchased the place where his son Amos C. now resides, and farmed somewhat in connection with his trade. He was a quiet, unostentatious man, a good citizen, always industrious, never idle, and provided a good living for his family, and at his death left a small property of three thousand dollars, the result of his economy and thrift. He was highly esteemed in his community, and when he died, aged seventy-two, Dec. 29, 1873, he was universally mourned. Mrs. Chase survived him, living now, in her seventy-second year, with her son, Amos C., on the place so many years her residence. Their children were William H., now of Dakota Territory; Josiah H., for twenty-five years merchant in Minneapolis, Minn.; Amos Charles; Sarah E. (Mrs. Stephen F. Nichols); Isaac H., merchant in Deadwood, Dak.; Mary S. (Mrs. James M. Philbrick). Of his four sons, none have ever used liquor or tobacco. This shows the power of a thoughtful and intelligent mother in training children aright.

Amos C. Chase was born in Kingston, N. H., March 10, 1833. He received the educational advantages of the public and academic schools of Kingston; was early taught to work, and as soon as he was large enough to stand on a box and shave a wagon-spoke he was set at that labor. From that day to the present his life has been one of activity. When about thirteen he worked for several days digging and picking up potatoes at twenty-five cents per day, and to this occurrence may be traced his future success. Twenty-five cents represented hours of labor, exhaustive toil, and was not to be thrown lightly away, and on his young mind this small sum was impressed with a force and an importance sufficient to make it and its lesson alike permanent. Until fifteen he worked with an older brother on the farm, then went to learn painting with Benjamin Cilley, who gave him long days of work, and at last paid him not a dollar for his season's labor. The only money he ever received came in this way: All hands had a holiday, were "going to the beach." A particular hard piece of work was to be done at a specified time, and Amos was asked by Mr. Cilley if he would stay and do it, offering to well reward him. Amos accepted, worked at the disagreeable task all day, performed a dollar and a half's worth of work, received Mr. Cilley's praises and one-half dollar in money. The next year Joseph B. Cilley hired him of his father, paying five dollars per week, he to board at home. Thinking this not sufficient pay, and getting no money himself, Amos was going to quit, when Mr. Cilley made a private bargain with him, adding one dollar per week to his wages, this addition to be his pocket-money.

He continued working for Mr. Cilley summers until he was twenty years old, yearly increasing his wages, and until eighteen attending school winters, his father giving him his time when twenty. He remained with Mr. Cilley the next year at less pay to acquire more knowledge of painting, and on becoming of age commenced work for himself as a painter, and for the three succeeding years laid up five hundred dollars per year. About this time we find him interspersing his painting with carriage-making, building at first three or four wagons a year, and steadily, year by year, increasing the number up to thirty per annum by the time of his thirty-third birthday, and, with the exception of one or two years, had yearly added to his capital. In 1866 he devoted himself entirely to carriage-making, began to enlarge his business, and it from that time has assumed importance, and rapidly and steadily increased, until it to-day is the leading manufactory of Kingston, and one of the recognized manufactories of the county, giving employment to many individuals. For the last fifteen years Mr. Chase has made an average of three hundred per year, principally "Democrats" (a two-seated light wagon), Con-

cord wagons, and Ives' buggies. In the conduct of his business Mr. Chase has shown first-class financial ability. Possessing practical knowledge of every department, he has steadily adhered to the policy of using good materials and working them with skillful workmanship into substantial and durable carriages. In this he has shown wisdom. His work has given satisfaction, his reputation for reliability is thoroughly established, and his name as maker is a guarantee of good work in Boston and among leading dealers. He has a steady and increasing demand for his carriages, the celebrated William P. Sargeant, of Boston, being among his best customers. This is the result of true representations and honest work, and dealers who buy of him once invariably become steady customers. Thus in a few years, by strict attendance to business, integrity, and honest dealing, the poor boy has become a man of prominence in his line, high in esteem of his townsmen, and a much wider circle of acquaintance, and in possession of a handsome competency, and is now in the prime of his life, with faculties and energies in the full maturity of strength, capable of accomplishing much before the twilight of life begins to close around him.

Mr. Chase married Sept. 29, 1858, Hattie E., daughter of Rev. L. Draper, a Methodist clergyman. They had two children, Alma F. and Clara N. (Mrs. J. M. Sanborn, of East Kingston). Mrs. Chase died Dec. 2, 1862. He married May 3, 1866, Emily A., daughter of Haynes W. Belden, Esq., a lawyer in country practice at East Havens, Vt., where she was born. Their children are Charles Q., Hattie E., Harry B., and Howard. In politics Mr. Chase has been a prominent Republican from the organization of that party, an active and valuable worker for its success, a leader in his town, and has served several years on the Republican State Central Committee. His devotion to his business has prevented his acceptance of many offices which would gladly have been conferred on him, but in 1877 he was elected to represent his town in the State Legislature, and in 1880 was called by his district to serve as State senator. He was placed in nomination in the fall of 1882 for the important office of councillor, and a Republican nomination in his district is equivalent to an election. He served as president of Kingston Academy until he would serve no longer. Of unusually acute preceptions, of quick decision and great rapidity of action, Mr. Chase is one who will always make his presence felt in whatever sphere he may be placed, and from his integrity and ability all trusts will be faithfully and honorably discharged. He has never yet failed in accomplishing any object for which he has striven. Those who know him best speak highest in praise of his rare social qualities, his kindliness of heart, his business abilities, and the promptitude and dispatch with which he attends to duties devolving on him. A member of the Masonic fraternity, the bands of brotherhood in his case encircle all who need assistance and any cause demanding aid. He is one of the most liberal supporters of the Congregational Church, and responds with alacrity to any call for help in educational, public, or private matters. None of the men of his section stand higher in the esteem of community, and his town gives him a very complimentary vote whenever his name appears for suffrage.

LUTHER D. PEASLEE.

Luther Dana Peaslee, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Secomb) Peaslee, was born in Kingston, N. H., Aug. 12, 1812. His grandfather, Maj. Jacob Peaslee, whose ancestors were Scotch Highlanders, kept the old tavern four miles from Kingston Plains, in what is now South Kingston, from 1776 to 1830, which was about the period of his death. He married, first, Martha Chellis, and had four sons and three daughters, and all settled in Kingston,—Daniel, John (married Hannah Peaslee, of Newton, and had two children), Moses (died, aged thirty-eight years), Lydia (married Samuel Spofford, and reared a family of four children, of whom Mrs. Dr. Bassett was one), Martha (married an Eastman, and had one child, Jacob P., who became prominent in railroad construction in various parts of the United States), Hannah (married Jonathan Bartlett, and had eight children, one of whom, James M. Bartlett, now owns and occupies the old homestead of Maj. Peaslee). Maj. Peaslee married, second, a Mrs. Clement. They had no offspring. During the depreciation of prices at the Revolutionary war he bought a large amount of land at merely nominal figures, and thus became an extensive real estate owner. This property rapidly increased in value, and made him very wealthy for those days. He was owner of grist- and saw-mills, and employed many men. He resembled in personal appearance and traits of character Andrew Jackson. He stood at the head and front of all matters of public interest in his town, represented Kingston in the State Legislature, was of social disposition, a great practical joker, a liberal contributor to good works, despised anything like a sham, and was universally a favorite with the people. Of vigorous physique, he lived many years, dying at the good old age of eighty-eight.

Daniel Peaslee, his son, was born about 1777, and was reared a farmer. Like his father, he was always in public affairs as selectman, representative, etc., and was largely engaged in lumbering, getting out many frames for buildings and ship timber, which his teams hauled to Amesbury, Salisbury, and Newburyport, Mass. Active and energetic in everything, he accomplished much. He was captain of a cavalry troop, in which he took great pride. Very dutiful to his parents, he was always ready to relieve suffering, especially that of widows and the fatherless. He married, about 1804, Elizabeth, daughter of Simmons

L D Penslee

Thos. T. Reynolds

and Mary (Tappan) Secomb, of Newburyport, and settled near the old homestead, on the place now occupied by his son Simmons. He resided there until his death, and here were born nine children,—Sarah T. (married Humphrey Nichols, of Merrimac, Mass.), Martha C. (married Harrison Pillsbury, of Sandown), Simmons S. (married Mary Eads, of Lowell, Mass.) and Jacob C. (now of Danville, married Juliette Page, of Danville, and has two children, twins), Luther D., John C. (deceased), Mary S. (married Dr. N. K. Kelly, of Plaistow), Samuel S. (died, aged three years), and Carrie E. Capt. Peaslee was a man for his period, and filled well his station in life. He died April 10, 1832.

Luther D. Peaslee passed his childhood on the home farm, received academic education at Atkinson and Haverhill, taught school two terms, and, not liking farm life, went with Gideon Webster, about 1833, to Holly, N. Y., and engaged in merchandising under the firm of "Webster & Peaslee." The same firm built a store at Kendall's Corners. After three years, Mr. Peaslee purchased Mr. Webster's interest, continued trade eight months, sold out, and returned to Kingston. The young merchant showed the adaptation to trade which has been manifested so successfully during his entire life, and was greatly prospered. The same season of his coming East he purchased a stock of goods in North Reading, Mass., in company with Dr. Thomas Bassett, and traded there six weeks as Peaslee & Bassett, running store, hotel, post-office, etc., and doing a heavy business, then sold out, clearing two thousand dollars on investment. Returning to Kingston in 1840, pursued the same business there. After eighteen months Mr. Peaslee bought out the doctor, and for over forty years was in business as a merchant, and prominently connected with the business interests of Kingston, and its leading merchant. (It is worthy of mention that for thirty-eight years he had for confidential clerk one of the honored and most highly valued citizens of the town, Samuel Webster, Esq.)

Shorly after his purchase of Dr. Bassett's interest, Mr. Peaslee erected the store so long his place of trade, which Bakie Brothers, his successors, now occupy. At the solicitation of the Masonic fraternity he added a third story to the store, and made a commodious and pleasant hall, where that brotherhood holds its sessions. Mr. Peaslee has not confined himself to merchandising, but has been largely interested in farming, lumbering, and real estate operations in New Hampshire, Iowa, and Wisconsin. For three years he, with William C. Webster, did extensive lumbering business in Wisconsin, with firm-name of Peaslee & Webster. In all his varied operations Mr. Peaslee has manifested great business talent, has uniformly been successful financially, and is in the possession of valuable real estate and a handsome property, largely the result of his foresight, shrewd management, and prudence, and to-day stands high in the estimation of the best people of his town. For over twenty years he was postmaster, has been town treasurer, and represented his town in the State Legislature of 1881–82. He was for years trustee of Kingston Academy, and has taken great interest in the cause of education. He has also been a liberal contributor to the Congregational Church, and always could be relied upon to assist in any measure tending to advance education, morality, or the improvement of his neighborhood, of which he may justly be called one of the solid and most reliable men.

He married, first, November, 1846, Charlotte F., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Hoyt) Sanborn, of Kingston. (This Mrs. Sanborn died May 11, 1882, in Beloit, Wis., aged ninety-six years and six months.) Their only child died in infancy, and Mrs. Peaslee shortly followed, her decease occurring May 13, 1848. He married, second, Mary S., daughter of Col. Nath. Clark, of Plaistow, and Betsey Brickett, his wife. Their children were Grace B., Charlotte F., Carrie Lillie, and Mary C. (died aged six years). Mrs. Mary Peaslee died June 28, 1878, aged forty-four years. Mrs. Peaslee was a very superior woman, highly cultured, an amiable companion, a loving mother, fond of society, and at home in society centres.

Mr. Peaslee to-day has retired from active business, is carrying his years lightly, with a pleasant philosophy, and with his advancing years cheered by the companionship of his lovely daughter and a beloved sister, Carrie, he may well feel that his lines have fallen in pleasant places.

T. O. REYNOLDS, M.D.

Among the representative active and progressive physicians of Rockingham County none are more worthy a brief notice than Dr. Reynolds, and none have attained to the position where we find him to-day through more changes or greater disadvantages. Nothing but a resolute will coupled with determined and persistent mental effort, could have accomplished the task.

Thomas Osgood Reynolds, M.D., son of Rev. Thomas F. and Mary (Currier) Reynolds, was born in Chester, N. H., Dec. 24, 1842; received common school advantages, which were supplemented by attendance at Chester Academy. When not yet twenty years of age, Aug. 26, 1862, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company I, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and went at once to participate in the active service of the war of the "great Rebellion." For one year he served in the ranks, was in numerous engagements, and twice wounded,—first severely in the left side by a piece of shell, Dec. 13, 1862, at the battle of Fredericksburg, from the effects of which he has ever since suffered; second, slightly in the leg by a Minié-ball, at Jackson, Miss., in July, 1863. On returning to Kentucky from the Department of the Gulf, after the campaign following

the fall of Vicksburg, he was detailed as clerk in the General Hospital at Camp Nelson, Oct. 24, 1863, and almost immediately thereafter promoted to chief clerk, and commenced the study of medicine under A. C. Rankin, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A. He continued his medical studies under private instruction, working with that energy that always insures success. His rapidity of execution and earnestness of purpose and his fidelity to every trust won him many friends, and the time passed pleasantly and profitably until the close of the war, when, May 24, 1865, he was mustered out of service at Lexington, Ky. Soon after this he was examined by a board of army surgeons, and received an appointment as assistant surgeon by contract from the United States government, with rank and emoluments of first lieutenant, and entered at once upon duty at his old station, Camp Nelson, which was the headquarters of the Freedmen's Bureau for that department. Here he remained until the camp was discontinued (December, 1865), when he returned to New Hampshire. After a stay of only one week our young surgeon went to New York City, entered Bellevue Medical College as a student, and also took the regular spring course of study at Long Island College Hospital, and special instructions from the celebrated Prof. Austin Flint. From New York City he went to Albany Medical College, and completed his medical studies and received his degree from that institution Dec. 24, 1866, his twenty-fourth birthday.

The year after graduation Dr. Reynolds passed in extensive travel through the Western States, and on his returning East was induced to enter practice at Port Huron, Mich., but the malarious climate drove him eastward after but three months' residence. He came to New Hampshire, Jan. 8, 1869, and in February, 1870, established himself as physician and surgeon in Kingston, where he is now located. He married, July 13, 1870, Miss M. Fanny, daughter of William and Mary A. (Holman) Smith, of Raymond, N. H. Her ancestors were of English extraction, but for several generations New Hampshire people. They have one child, Mabel.

Dr. Reynolds has pre-eminent natural qualifications for a physician. Of quick perception, keen powers of analysis, and rapid reasoning faculties, he is peculiarly successful in diagnosis and in tracing the progress of disease from effect to cause. He has been appreciated by the community, has been a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society since 1872, and has a large, successful, and remunerative practice. Socially Dr. Reynolds is an unusually pleasant companion. He has a great command of language, and a fund of original wit and humor that makes his society ever pleasant. He is of positive nature, throws his soul into everything he undertakes, has all the Scotch perseverance under difficulties, and rarely fails to accomplish his purpose. He is broad and liberal in his views, and in harmony with the most progressive minds of the age. He has never ceased to be a student, and from his very nature he can never cease his investigations while his mind retains the power of thought. He gives promise of an unusually brilliant future. Politically he is a Republican. He is prominent in educational matters, was for five years a member of the board of trustees of Kingston Academy, and its president in 1880. He was made a mason of "Ion" Lodge, No. 301, Potts' Mills, Ky., in 1864; was senior warden of Gideon Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 84, Kingston, in 1876–77, secretary in 1878, worthy master in 1879, '80, '81, and representative to the Grand Lodge in 1882.

JOSEPH JUDKINS.

As early as 1725, Benjamin and Samuel Judkins, brothers, were residents of the town of Kingston. Samuel had two sons,—Joel, born Sept. 25, 1712, and John, born Feb. 8, 1719. Samuel died Feb. 23, 1741. Joel, his son, married Mehitabel Calkins, Jan. 1, 1735. Their children were Samuel, born June 8, 1736; Moses, born Feb. 3, 1738; Aner, born Sept. 11, 1739; Leonard, born September, 1741 (went to Salisbury); Joseph, born Aug. 23, 1743; Abi, born Aug. 9, 1745; Mehitabel, born May 23, 1747, died 1749; Benjamin, born April 18, 1749; Henry, born Dec. 5, 1750, died Oct. 20, 1825; Caleb, born April 16, 1753. John, the second son of Samuel, married Esther Sweat, in November, 1750. Their children were John, born 1753; Stephen, born 1756; Elisha, born 1758; and Samuel, born 1760.

Henry Judkins, son of Joel, married Mary Barnard. Their children were Hannah, Mary, Abigail, Esther, Henry, Joel, and Mahitable. Henry, their oldest son, and grandson of Joel Judkins, married Lydia Brown, Nov. 28, 1811. Their children were S. B., born July 23, 1812, died July 8, 1877; Louisa S., born Oct. 10, 1814, died Oct. 25, 1825; and Joseph. Henry Judkins died June 20, 1839. Lydia, his wife, died Jan. 13, 1819.

Joseph Judkins, son of Henry, was born at the old family homestead in Kingston, Jan. 16, 1817. He received a district school education, supplemented by a short attendance at Kingston Academy. His early years were passed on the farm. When about nineteen he left home and apprenticed himself to learn carpentering, but owing to the declining health of his father he was soon recalled home to assist his brother in conducting the farm, the entire duties of which devolved upon them. There was considerable indebtedness upon it, but the two brothers, by harmoniously uniting their efforts to that end, soon succeeded in freeing the old home from the thraldom of debt, after which they divided the farm between them, yet continued to live under the same roof which had sheltered them from boyhood. They also had a grist-mill, from which considerable revenue was de-

Joseph Judkins

Daniel Wadleigh

rived, and which they owned and conducted jointly, one taking charge one week, the other the next.

Joseph married Hannah E. Blake, Sept. 15, 1846. Their children are Henry E., born July 23, 1847, died Dec. 1, 1865; Enoch B., born March 6, 1850; Arthur R., born March 30, 1859. Mrs. Judkins died June 10, 1863, and Mr. Judkins married for his second wife Abbie S. Thyng, Oct. 16, 1865. By this marriage there are no children. Enoch B. married Nellie A. True, Sept. 24, 1873. They have one child, Etta M., born Dec. 21, 1878.

Mr. Judkins is not only a good representative of one of the worthy old families of Kingston, esteemed by all who know him, but is a representative man in his chosen sphere, agriculture, being one of the most diligent, careful, and energetic farmers in town, and a man whose character is above reproach. He is a member of the Congregational Society, and is liberal in his support of all good causes. A Republican in politics, he has never swerved from his allegiance to its principles. He has been honored by his townsmen with the responsible positions of town treasurer and selectman; has been agent for thirty years of Rockingham Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Exeter. He was also a director of the same company, and held that position for twenty years.

While Mr. Judkins has been quite successful in business, he has not been miserly in hoarding money, but has ever deemed it well expended when laid out in the improvement of his mind or productive travel. He was one of the first to attend the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, and extended his tour to the south and prominent historical places. He is the possessor of a beautiful home on the old estate, and is passing down towards the twilight of life with the happy consciousness of having passed his entire life in honest toil, and the reflection that he has done no man wrong, and secure in the love of family and acquaintance.

DANIEL AND JOSEPH B. WADLEIGH.

Among the most prominent of the pioneer families of Kingston were the Wadleigh and the Sleeper families, and the sole male representative to-day in the town is Daniel Wadleigh. His grandfather, Daniel Wadleigh, is the first of which we have sufficient information to give dates of birth, death, etc. He was born Sept. 21, 1758. He was a positive man, unswervingly a Democrat, was often in office, selectman, justice, etc., a great man for the drawing of wills, deeds, and other legal documents, was the legal adviser of his townspeople, and universally was known as "Squire Wadleigh." He was a man of solid worth and wealth; married Dolly Bartlett (born June 16, 1751) on March 20, 1788. Their children were John, born Jan. 10, 1789; Joseph, born Oct. 30, 1790; Daniel, born Aug. 14, 1793; Hannah, born June 26, 1797, died Sept. 12, 1800. He died in the full maturity of life, Jan. 31, 1813.

Aaron Sleeper, the English emigrant, had nineteen children, settled in what became Kingston in a very early historic period, and endured all the trials of pioneer life and dangers of savage warfare, and despite

JOSEPH B. WADLEIGH.

the Indians made a farm of many broad acres, which during the years of civilization have descended from generation to generation of the family, and erected the house where, it is said, the first town-meetings of Kingston were held, filled well his place among the hardy pioneers, and departed hence at a hale old age. His son Edward, born on his father's farm, Oct. 26, 1719, was a Quaker, married Anna Clough, born Jan. 3, 1722, had children,—John, Sarah, Jonathan, Ann, Aaron, Abigail Hannah. He lived to be ninety-three, was a splendid specimen of physical manhood, a large land-owner, and one of the most prominent and wealthiest men in his section. He was king's collector of taxes for years in Hawke, comprising the territory now known as Kingston, East Kingston, Danville, and Sandown.

His son Jonathan, born Jan. 28, 1754, married Mary Clark, March 24, 1785. He was a farmer, and a very successful one. He attended diligently to his farm, was industrious, economical, and prudent, left all public honors and duties to others, and quietly pursued the even tenor of his life. His only child and inheritor of his wealth was Anna, born in 1798, who married Joseph Wadleigh, above mentioned. Joseph Wadleigh had a common-school education, became a farmer and a blacksmith, married Anna Sleeper, had five children,—Jonathan S., born March

10, 1817; Daniel, died young; Hannah, born Sept. 10, 1820; Nancy, born Aug. 18, 1822; and Daniel, who is the sole survivor. Mr. Wadleigh died April 21, 1826, when his youngest son was but two years old. The great responsibility of bringing up a family and attending to a large estate (for this section) devolved entirely upon his widow, who proved equal to the emergency, and is now living in robust health and wonderfully-preserved faculties of body and mind at eighty-four years of age. Her memory of olden times is clear and distinct, and nothing pleases her more than to live over the years of the past and tell the tale to an appreciative listener. Her closing years are being passed on the very spot of her birth, and where her son also resides. She has been for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Daniel Wadleigh, son of Joseph and Anna, was born on the old Sleeper homestead, where he now lives, March 1, 1824. He had advantages of public schools and Kingston Academy in acquiring an education, became a farmer, and always remained with his mother. As he came into manhood he engaged quite extensively in lumbering, getting out large quantities of wood and lumber. Like both his paternal and maternal ancestors, he is unswervingly a Democrat. He has held several town offices, and represented Kingston in the State Legislatures of 1874–75. In old militia days he was a member of the Seventh Regiment, and was successively private, sergeant, ensign, lieutenant, and captain. He is a man representing both inherited and acquired property, and one who, when his word is given, holds it as inviolable as his bond. He is proud, and justly proud, of his ancestry, from whom he considers it an honor to be descended. He married Maria E., daughter of Benj. Hoyt, of Dover, N. H., Dec. 24, 1854. She died Oct. 26, 1856, leaving no children.

Daniel Wadleigh, son of Daniel and Polly (Bartlett) Wadleigh, was born Aug. 14, 1793. He learned the blacksmith trade of his father, and also became a farmer, and a strong, vigorous, resolute man. He held a captain's commission in the light infantry, militia, and was called always "Captain Daniel." He took great interest in his soldiery, and often entertained them, and was much beloved by them. He knew nothing of illness, working hard at either his trade or on his farm until his last sickness, which ended his days July 31, 1862. He was loving and kind as a husband and a father, was diligent in his business, and successful in the acquisition of property. He married Sally, daughter of John and Betsey (Kimball) Davis. She was born within one mile of her present residence, March 12, 1808, and was married April 11, 1839. She had been all her life a hard-working woman, of more than ordinary executive ability. Left a widow twenty years ago, she has continued in charge of her husband's farm, and under her management it has done well. She is in comfortable circumstances. Her children were Elizabeth C. and Joseph B. Elizabeth was educated at Kingston Academy and the seminary at Sanbornton, and was a highly-prized teacher for years. Shortly before her death, which occurred June 13, 1874, she married William Davis, of Hampstead. Joseph B., born on the homestead of his father, where his mother now resides, was reared a farmer, had common-school education, to which was added instruction at Kingston Academy. He remained on the farm, working it, making improvements, building new buildings, and otherwise adding to its value until his removal to his present residence in Kansas, where he is quite extensively engaged in lumbering. Like his father, he is Democratic in politics. These two, representing one of the oldest pioneer families of Kingston, are the sole male representatives of their respective branches, and the Wadleigh name in this town can be continued only through them, and neither have married.

D. L. GOODWIN.

Daniel L. Goodwin, son of John B. and Dorothy (Marden) Goodwin, was born in Kingston, N. H., May 9, 1839. His great-grandfather, Daniel[1], and grandfather, Daniel[2] (a soldier in 1812), were both born in Newton, and were of the same family as the Goodwins of Portsmouth and Massachusetts. Daniel, born in 1789, was a cooper and a small farmer; married Sarah Heath, settled first in Newton, afterwards in Kingston, near Newton Junction, where he died in April, 1876. He had children,—John B., Samuel, Hannah, Mary, Henry, Frank, Thomas, William, Abby, Elizabeth. John B. had a limited common-school education, learned the shoemaker's trade, married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Hunt) Marden in 1836, settled in the west part of Kingston, where he now resides. He had children,—Daniel (died in infancy), Daniel Lewis, John T., Hiram F. (deceased), Samuel (when sixteen he shipped as seaman in the United States marine service for one year, enlisted in the Sixtieth Massachusetts Infantry in 1861 for one hundred days, then in the Eighteenth New Hampshire volunteers, and served until the close of the war), Rhoda C. (Mrs. Henry G. Starrett, North Andover, Mass.), Harriet N. (died young), William W., Hannah D. (deceased), Sarah (Mrs. William Badger, of Newton).

Daniel commenced work at a very early age (eleven years), helping his father at the shoemaker's trade, and continued this with very slight opportunity of attending school until he was nineteen. Then he worked at his trade winters until 1860, and two seasons for Col. Moses Page on the farm in summer. Oct. 24, 1860, he enlisted in the United States army for five years, was assigned to company K, First Regiment, light artillery, then serving in Texas, and joined his battery in December, 1860. After Gen. Twiggs' surrender of the department, the battery left

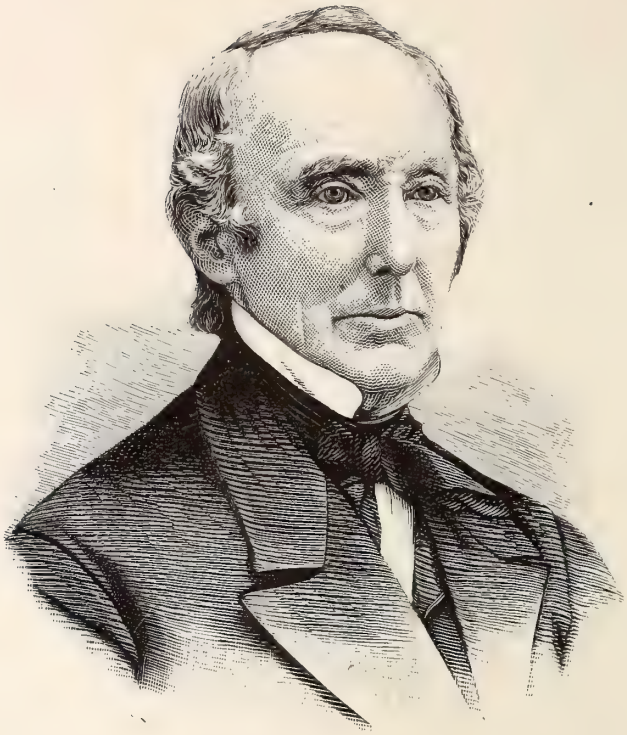
Daniel L. Goodwin

Moses Page

Thomas Page was early in life a resident of Danville, N. H., probably born there about 1750. He was a farmer; had eight children, of whom Jabez was third son. Thomas was an active business man; a justice many years, very genial and pleasant, and esteemed by all. He died about 1829. Jabez became a farmer; married, 1798, Sarah, daughter of John Kimball, of Poplin (Fremont). He settled in West Kingston, and had saw- and grist-mills there. He followed farming, milling, and lumbering for years, dying in 1856. His wife survived him several years. Their children were Thomas, John, Fanny (Mrs. John Kimball), and Moses. He was originally a Democrat, but in later years a Free-Soiler. He was an honest, industrious, prudent man, kind in his family, and generous to the needy.

Moses Page was born March 18, 1806, had a common school and academic education, and for a short time taught district school. Learned the trade of cooper in his own shop of his employees. Married, when twenty-two, Ruth, daughter of Jona and Susan (Emerson) Lane, of Raymond. Then purchased about seventy-five acres of land in Sandown, and engaged in farming. Here he lived eleven years, and here were born two children,—Mary B., married Charles Carter and has one son, Elmer C., who married Addie Davis, and has one child, Bartie; Sarah K., married Nathan Nason, and resides with her father. Her children are (1) Albion W., married Anna, daughter of Ezra, and granddaughter of Thomas Page, and has five children,—Willie, Arabella, Clarence, Ernest L., and an infant; (2) Albert F., married Laura D., daughter of Peter S. Fifield, and has two children,—Neva M. and Eldora; (3) Ruth Philena, married Walter S. West, and has one child,—Nathan; (4) Mary Etta; (5) Roxana; (6) Seth F.; (7) Freeman L.

While in Sandown Mr. Page became greatly interested in militia matters, and showed great adaptation for its duties. He was promoted from the ranks to captain, his commission dating Aug. 28, 1833. After four years' service he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, being commissioned July 3, 1837; serving in this capacity for two years, he was commissioned colonel of the same regiment—Seventh Regiment, First Brigade, First Division, New Hampshire State Militia—June 27, 1839. He filled this position with gratifying success for four years, when, July 17, 1843, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. He purchased thirty-six acres of land in Kingston, where he now resides, and moved thither Dec. 4, 1840; and has made it his residence till the present, adding from time to time to his estate, till this place now contains one hundred and eighty acres. The colonel has largely engaged in lumbering, got out many frames for buildings, ship-timber, etc. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, joining it in 1829. He was honored by the church with the office of steward for about fifty years. He has been justice of the peace for fifteen years, and is now, in his old age, a kind old patriarch, the head of four generations, with his descendants, twenty-nine in number, all living in the same neighborhood, and loved and respected by all. Mrs. Page was a Congregationalist. She died Feb. 11, 1874.



Frederick L. Nichols

Fort Duncan about Feb. 1, 1861, went to Brownsville, turned over their horses, then by steamer went to the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence to Key West, Fla. After a stay there of ten months they went to New York, and were assigned to the Army of the Potomac.

Mr. Goodwin has a more than ordinary military experience in the great struggle for the Union. His battery was engaged in the battles of Yorktown, Gaines' Farm, June 26, 1862; Golding's Farm, 27th; Peach Orchard, 28th; Savage Station, 29th; Charles City Cross-Roads, 30th; Malvern Hill, July 1st; Bull Run, August 29th and 30th; Chantilly, September 1st; Antietam, September 17th; Fredericksburg, December 12th and 13th; Chancellorsville, May 4, 1863; Beverly's Ford, June 9th; Thoroughfare Gap, June 14th; Middleburg, 19th; Upperville, 20th; Ashby's Gap, 21st; Gettysburg, July 3d; Williamsport, Md., July 6th; Boonsborough, 7th and 8th; Brandy Station, Va., August 1st and 4th; Culpeper, September 13th; Raccoon Ford, 14th; Somerville Ford, 15th; Madison Court-House, 22d; Bristoe Station, October 13th; Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; Barker's Mills, 2d; Bottom's Bridge, 3d; Yellow Tavern, 10th; Seminary Church, 15th; Charles City Court-House, 16th; Ream's Station, 21st and 29th; Black's and White's Station, 23d; Buckingham Junction, 24th; Roanoke Station, 25th; Smithfield, August 28th and 29th; Winchester, September 19th; Fisher's Hill, 23d; Mount Jackson, 24th; New Market, 25th; Port Republic, 26th and 27th; Thomas' Brook, October 8th; Fisher's Hill, 9th; Cedar Creek, 19th. He was captured at Ream's Station June 29, 1864; enjoyed the hospitalities of Libby Prison thirteen days; afterwards that of Danville, Andersonville, and Milan, Ga. While there, Sergt. Bernard Kelly of his company, who had managed to conceal his watch until then, arranged with a rebel surgeon to place himself and Mr. Goodwin on the sick list for parole, and receive the watch. This arrangement was carried out; they were conveyed to Savannah and placed on United States transports and, with others, taken to Annapolis. Mr. Goodwin received a furlough for thirty days, when he rejoined his company, and was stationed at Pleasant Valley and Winchester, Va., during the summer. From there they went to Baltimore, when, at Fort McHenry, he was mustered out of service Oct. 24, 1865. Returning to New Hampshire he worked eighteen months in Plaistow, then one year in Haverhill, Mass., and married there Sarah F., daughter of Thomas M.[1] and Martha (McKinley) Brown, of that place, and shortly after moved to Plainstow, then to Kingston, N. H., where he now resides. Their children are John D., Lewis M. (deceased), Lydia A., Mattie E., Susie F., and Helen G. He now holds his second commission as justice of the peace, has been selectman, and now holds that office. Independent in politics, at the last election he received every vote cast in town for selectman. He is commander of Post "Gen. H. L. Patten," No. 34, G. A. R., Kingston, and a member of Riverside Lodge, No. 174, I. O. O. F., Merrimac, Mass.

[1] Thomas M. Brown was a soldier in the Mexican war under Gen. Scott.

NICHOLAS NICHOLS.

Three brothers, John, Joseph, and Nicholas Nichols, came from the island of Guernsey to New Hampshire in the early colonial days. Nicholas settled in Exeter as a barber, the other two went to Maine. His son Nicholas was born in Exeter, June 11, 1762. He was a younger son, as is evidenced by this document, which, with its quaint spelling, not only explains itself, but throws some light upon the manner of education and care of the youth of the Revolutionary period:

"This Indentor Witnesseth that I, John Nichols, of Exeter, Cordwinder, in the County of Rockingham, in New Hampsher State, by vertu of a Power to me from my father, Nicholas Nichols, of Exeter, in the county aforesaid, in New Hampsher State, Barber, Have Put my Brother Nicholas Nichols, Jun'r, an apprentis To Stephen Williams, of Roxbury, in the County of Suffolk and State of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, Tanner with him. After the manner of an apprentice to live and serve from the date of thease pressents for and during the full Terme and Space of Three yeares,to be Completed and fully Ended, which will be in the yeare of our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-Three, and on the Eleventh day of Febury, during all which Terme of Time the S[d] apprentis his S[d] master Faithfully shall serve, his Secrits keep, his Lawful Commands gladly obey, and shall not hante Taverns, ale-houses, play-houses, nor absent himselfe from his servis withoute Leave, but in all things Shall behave himselfe as a good and faithfull apprentis aught to do. *And* The Said master Covenants on his part on behalfe of himselfe his Heirs, &c., during said Terme to Provid for him, his S[d] apprentis sufficiant meet, drink, washing, Lodging, apparel, Physick, and all things suitable for shuch an apprentis and in the S[d] terme will Teach and Cause S[d] apprentis to be Taught and Instructed to the utmost of his Skill and Power the art, Trade and mistery of a Tanner, and at the End and Expiration of S[d] Terme of Time will Dismiss said apprentis with Two good sutes of Apparell—in witness whear of the Parties have to these presents Interchangably set to thear hands and seals the 11th day of Febury 1780, and in the forth year of oure Independence.

"STEPHEN WILLIAMS.

"Signed Sealed Delivered in Presence of us
"NOAH PERRIN,
"THEODAH WILLIAMS."

From this time to the present the most harmonious and pleasant relations have existed between the Nichols and Williams families. The young apprentice served his time faithfully, acquired his trade, came to Kingston, married Catherine, daughter of Dea. Jonathan and Lydia Sanborn, about 1785. They had eleven children, of whom True W., Oliver P., Stephen W., Frederick G., Nicholas, Catherine (Mrs. Nath. Brown), and Jonathan S. attained maturity. They are all dead but Jonathan, who now resides in Haverhill, N. H. Mr. Nichols commenced tanning and currying on his first place in West Kingston. He, on April 13, 1795, purchased the farm of one hundred and eighteen acres now owned and occupied by his grandson, Stephen F., enlarged the tannery already there, and for those days did a large business until his death. He was also a farmer, was

quite a business man, frequently making trips to Portsmouth, Salem, etc., for himself and others, for the whole neighborhood had the utmost confidence in his ability as well as his sterling honesty. He was always sought as a counselor by those needing advice, and was not only a wise counselor but a man of most kind heart, ever ready to respond to any call of charity or benevolence. He was erect in bearing, quick and decided in his movements. Of positive and energetic nature, he always led his laborers, and his remarkably loud and clear voice showed no consumption, and was peculiarly adapted for the duties of his military position, which he did with a zest showing great enjoyment. He was for years first lieutenant, then captain in the militia, and belonged to the Congregational Church for many years. He fell victim to rheumatism when only sixty-eight years old.

Frederic Gilman Nichols, born in Kingston, N. H., April 19, 1798, received common-school and academic education (Bradford Academy), learned his father's trade, and soon after was placed in charge of his father's business, also conducting the farm. He was, during his mature life, prominent in town affairs, town clerk for many years, frequently selectman, representative of Kingston for two terms in the Legislature. Like his father, he was an active member of the Congregational Church, and like him, also, had nowhere an enemy. He combined an active, nervous temperament with warm sociality and winning and agreeable manners, and was a power among his townspeople, and, indeed, a larger circle, in any cause to which he gave his services. He was often called to administer upon estates, and in the most complicated cases gave great satisfaction. Courteous in demeanor, affable, and with great kindliness of heart, he was respected and loved by all. He had the privilege of living to more than the allotted years of man, dying July 4, 1880, passing away amid the regrets of a large circle of friends, and without an enemy in the town where his entire life had been spent, and with which his interests had been so largely identified. He married Sarah, daughter of N. P. and Sarah (Nichols) Williams, of Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 27, 1823. Their children were Sarah W. (deceased), Stephen F., Elihu T. (deceased). Stephen Frederic Nichols, born April 21, 1829, had common-school and academic education, learned the same trade of his ancestors at Roxbury, returned to Kingston after acquiring it in not good health, became a farmer, and always has followed it, succeeding first to the management and then to the possession of his father's estate, married, Feb. 20, 1861, Sarah E., daughter of Amos and Hannah P. (Hook) Chase. (See biography of Amos C. Chase.) These children are Perrin W., born Feb. 12, 1865; Clara, Aug. 31, 1867; Stephen W., Aug. 8, 1874. He is a very modest and unobtrusive man, is Republican in politics, and manifests the same social and charitable characteristics as his father and grandfather, and is one of Kingston's most valued and worthy citizens.

CHAPTER LVI.[1]

NEWCASTLE.

Geographical—Topographical—First Settlement—Great Island—The Fort of 1660—Fort William and Mary—Fort Constitution—Reminiscences of Sixty Years ago—Prominent Men—The Wentworth—Military Record.

THE town of Newcastle is an island lying off the coast of Portsmouth, and was formerly called Great Island. The surface of this town is rocky. The following interesting sketch of this town is taken from the late Charles W. Brewster's "Rambles about Portsmouth," an invaluable contribution to the historic literature of the State:

The history of Newcastle is of some interest, as the first settlement in New Hampshire was made in 1623 upon its borders by a Scotchman named David Thompson. He was selected by the Company of Laconia, in England, to establish a permanent settlement in this province. Shortly after his arrival he built the first house on Odiorne's Point, a few rods distant from what resembles the remains of an ancient fort. It was afterwards called Mason Hall, in honor of a prominent member of the company under whose auspices the settlement was begun. The house remained standing for many years.

The original designation was *Great Island*, but in 1693 it was separated from Portsmouth and incorporated under its present name. At the time of its incorporation a large portion of land on the west was included within its limits, but in consequence of the incorporation of Rye in 1719 its area was reduced to four hundred and fifty-eight acres. The soil, though thickly interspersed with rocks, has ever been made to produce abundantly, and owing to the plentiful supply of seaweed the farmers need never fail for want of the proper means of enriching their lands.

The original copy of the ancient charter, written throughout in old English or black letter, can now be seen in the office of the selectmen, though the seal has been cut off by some individual ignorant of its real importance. It is a very interesting document, written upon parchment, and is one of the many relics of antiquity to be found in Newcastle.

Formerly a bridge was built on the southwest side of the town, forming a means of connection between Rye and Newcastle, and previous to the building of the new bridges in 1821 all travelers for Portsmouth went by way of the "Old Bridge." Owing to carelessness and neglect nearly all signs of the "Old Bridge" have now vanished.

Soon after the settlement of Great Island a fort was built upon Frost Point, to serve as a protection to the harbor. It was an earthwork "made with certain great gunns to it," and in the year 1660 was mentioned in the documents of that day as the means

[1] See chapter x., History of Portsmouth.

of distinguishing Great Island from other islands in the vicinity. It was several times remodeled, and for many years prior to the war of the Revolution was called Fort William and Mary, named in honor of the king and queen of England. In the eleventh year of the reign of Charles the First, of England, the island, together with the fort, came into possession of Mistress Anne Mason, widow of John Mason, of London, who at the time of his death was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Portions of the island were afterwards deeded to Robert Mussel and other individuals by her agent, Joseph Mason, of "Strawberry Bank," on the river of the "Pascattaquack."

At the time of the passage of an act, in 1774, by George III., forbidding the exportation of gunpowder to America, the fort was garrisoned by Capt. Cochran and five men, and the ships of war "Scarborough" and "Canseau" were daily expected to arrive with several companies of British soldiers to reinforce the garrison. On receipt of the news a company of citizens from Portsmouth determined upon seizing the arms and ammunition at the earliest period. They procured a gondola at midnight, and, anchoring a short distance from the fort, waded ashore and scaled the walls. Shortly after their arrival they encountered the captain, who delivered to them his sword. It was, however, immediately returned, for which favor he tendered his thanks. Having taken one hundred barrels of powder, they started on their return, and on leaving the fort were rewarded for the favor before shown to the commanding officer by his giving them a lunge with his sword. They tarried not at the insult, but hastened on board the gondola and rowed up the Piscataqua to Durham. On their arrival the ammunition was taken to the cellar of the Congregational Church, where it remained for some time; thence it was taken to Bunker Hill, where, on the 17th June, it was used to the disadvantage of the British. On the following day the fort was again entered, and "fifteen of the lighter cannon and all the small-arms taken away." The "Scarborough" and "Canseau" soon after arrived.

In the autumn of 1775, fearing an attack upon Portsmouth, Gen. Sullivan, at that time a resident of Durham, N. H., was appointed by Gen. Washington to take command of the militia of this State and to defend this harbor. Several fortifications had been thrown up, which he strengthened, and placed in them several companies of militia. In Fort William and Mary a company of artillery were placed, who "were allowed the same pay as soldiers of the Continental army."

In 1808 the fort was again rebuilt under the name of Fort Constitution, and remained until a new structure was commenced in 1863 upon the same spot.

The fort on Jaffrey's Point, at the entrance of Little Harbor, was once thought to be a very important post. It was garrisoned in the war of 1812 by citizens of this and other towns, under command of Capt. William Marshall, who remained stationed at that post for several years. Nine guns, 6- and 9-pounders, were placed in position, and on several occasions full one hundred and twenty men were stationed there.

A short distance from this fort may be seen another fort, situated upon rising ground near the bridge leading from Newcastle to Portsmouth. This post was not considered of much importance, yet several cannon were held in readiness to be placed upon it at short notice.

During the visits of the English ships to this harbor, in 1775–76, a spirit of hatred seemed to prevail against the British seamen, but by the major part of the citizens they were respectfully treated. The sailors would often conduct badly, and if reprimanded would threaten to fire upon the town. Oftentimes the lives of the inhabitants were endangered, and on some occasion a committee of citizens waited upon the commander of the "Scarborough," offering an apology for some fancied insult to his men, to prevent him from permitting the threats of the sailors to be carried into execution. Owing to the state of public excitement at that early period of the Revolution, many citizens left the town and many more were prepared to leave at a moment's warning.

In the rear of the Congregational Church is a well, in which some of the citizens once placed their silverware for safe-keeping, and at another place may be noticed a depression of the ground, showing the site of an old Revolutionary house, which was then occupied by a Mrs. Trefethren, who was noted for refusing water to the British sailors on account of her hatred to them. It is stated that notwithstanding her positive refusal to permit the sailors of the "Scarborough" to get water there, they once succeeded in filling their casks; and leaving them near the well, visited the central part of the town. No sooner were they out of sight than she emptied the casks. Upon their return they demanded of her why she had turned away their water. She promptly replied that she did not turn away *their* water; the water was *her own*. On returning to the ship they rewarded her by firing a ball through the room in which her family were sitting.[1]

The following, copied from the graceful chirography of a former much-esteemed citizen of Portsmouth, is a record of a winter excursion under unusual circumstances to Newcastle:

"Feb. 17th, 1817.—In consequence of the severe weather of last week, I was enabled to-day in company with my brother-in-law, D**** M*****, to walk to Newcastle on a substantial bridge of ice. We stopped at George Bell's, who furnished us with a dinner of fine fresh cod, taken at the edge of the ice, 172 yards from the end of his wharf. We measured the ice on our return, and found it 18 inches in thick-

[1] The foregoing portion of this ramble was prepared by Mr. Thomas B. Frost.

ness, over which sleighing parties were merrily gliding on their way to the island. T. G. M."

Newcastle Reminiscences of Sixty-five Years ago.—Anterior to the erection of the bridges that now connect it with Portsmouth, many of the least cultivated among the older inhabitants of Newcastle, isolated as they were from the outer world, especially during the inclement seasons of the year, were about as primitive in their ideas as the dwellers at the Shoals, and scarcely less peculiar in their dialect. Separated by some three miles of water communication from Portsmouth, it was no uncommon occurrence to hear quiet, stay-at-home bodies among the old ladies acknowledge that they "had not been to town" in ten to a dozen years, and inquiries would be made as to individuals they had once known, as if the place were a thousand miles away.

A more antique locality previous to the consummation of that achievement in the march of improvement, the construction of the bridges, could not have been found in all New England. While many of the dwellings were spacious and comfortable, there were very few of modern construction; by far the larger proportion gave evidence of having been erected in the early part of the last century; many were so dilapidated by age as to be almost untenantable, and others had reached that point in their history, and were undergoing the process of being converted into firewood.

One of the most antique of these moss-covered structures of the olden time was the ancient church that occupied the site of the modern edifice. Though sadly fallen to decay, traces existed to show that taste had not been omitted in its construction. Erected originally for the service of the English Church, the chancel remained in good preservation, and relics survived of ornamental devices that had once surmounted the creed and decalogue. The sills had gone to decay, and the floor had consequently sunk some inches below its original position, but the building served for summer use, and the people, loving the old place of worship where their ancestors had been wont to gather, continued to occupy it every season until the cold winds of autumn drove them to the shelter of the less spacious but more comfortable structure, where on week-days

"The village master taught his little school."

At the time of which we write there was much of social and neighborly intercourse among the people of the island, as they met and discussed the news brought by some one who had returned from a trip to town, an event oftentimes not of daily occurrence in unpropitious weather, especially during a sharp, cold spell of mid-winter. The receipt of the *Journal* and *Gazette* were semi-weekly events of rare interest, and their contents from the title to the last line of the advertisements on the fourth page were duly digested. A Boston paper was about as much of a novelty to the inhabitants as is now one from Canton or Honolulu.

The writer has some especially pleasant recollections of the friendly intercourse referred to, that seemed in a measure a realization of the scenes in rural life so delightfully pictured forth by Goldsmith in the "Deserted Village," and in the London story-books that then formed so prominent a feature in juvenile literature. One place of sojourn was at the residence of the village teacher, still in existence at the summit of a high bluff on the seashore. Opposite the house was a large and thriving garden, and higher up, on an elevation too rocky for culture, was a delightful spot, embracing a view of Portsmouth and the ocean far out to sea, where the youth of both sexes used to gather at the close of day and on moonlight evenings and participate in the ever-popular sports of childhood.

One of the incidents of life to the people of Newcastle was the frequent appearance during the summer season of a fleet from Kittery and Eliot upon their shores, for the purpose of bartering vegetables and fruit for dried codfish and halibut and other products of the brisk fishing trade then carried on from the island. As a general thing, the values of articles on both sides were so well understood as to render the business a very simple one, but an amusing scene occasionally occurred between a pair of sharp bargainers, each affecting to depreciate the other's goods, that would have done honor to the parties in a horse trade. Such a scene between an *attaché* of Hannah Mariner's squadron, with a stock of green corn and whortleberries, and an old lady of the island with dried halibut to dispose of, each boasting, when the trade had been concluded, of having outwitted the other, left, in its oddity, an ineffaceable impression upon our memory.

Fort Constitution imparted much animation to the island, and not a little to Portsmouth, being still under command of Col. Walbach, and with a larger force stationed there than at any other period within our memory.

Until 1693, Newcastle was a part of Portsmouth; and if we can estimate the proportion which that part held to the whole from the standing of the early residents of the island, we must call it a valuable portion. As we pass the bridges which now unite the two places, the eye is feasted with the continual change of rich and refreshing land and water scenery, and we enter upon the spot where were once the homes of the ignoble Governor Cranfield and his associate, Judge Barefoot, of the no less celebrated Judge Charles Story, of Councilor Stileman, of those honorables, Sampson and Jacob Sheafe, Theodore Atkinson, George Jaffrey, and some other individuals whose names were conspicuous in their day.

Among the men of eminence in this ancient town early in the last century Hon. John Frost held a high rank. He was a native of Kittery, Me., born

in 1681, and was the son of Maj. Charles Frost (who was slain by the Indians on the Sabbath, July 4, 1697, as he was returning from meeting), and grandson of Nicholas Frost, an emigrant from England, born in Tiverton about the year 1595, and settled at Sturgeon Creek, in Eliot, in 1636, where he died in 1663. This grandson, Hon. John Frost, in 1702 married Mary Pepperell, sister of Sir William, the baronet.

Hon. John Frost and his lady were early established at Newcastle, where he soon rose to eminence. He was a member of his Majesty's Council, at one time commanded a British ship of war, afterwards pursued the profession of a merchant, and was much distinguished and highly useful in civil life. His place of residence was on an eminence westerly of the Prescott mansion, commanding a view of the spacious harbor, the river and its table-lands, with the lofty Agamenticus in the distance. Some remains of his extensive wharf may yet be traced.

His family was numerous and highly respectable, one of whom was Madame Sarah Blunt, born in 1713, consort of Rev. John Blunt, third pastor of the church in Newcastle, and after his decease the wife of Hon. Judge Hill, of South Berwick, Me. Hon. John Frost died Feb. 25, 1732, in the fifty-first year of his age. It is for their daughter that the above well-designed memorial was erected more than a century ago.

Near by it is another moss-covered monument, which bears unmistakable evidence that the same poet who sketched the above chaste epitaph has also, in as smooth and as strong lines, drawn another marked portraiture:

"To the memory of Rev'd JOHN BLUNT, Pastor of the Church of Christ of this Town who died Aug. 7, 1748, in the 42d year of his age, whose body lies here interred, this stone is erected.

"Soft is the sleep of saints, in peace they lie,
They rest in silence, but they never die;
From these dark graves, their flesh refined shall rise
And in immortal bloom ascend the skies.
Then shall thine eyes, dear BLUNT! thine hands, thy tongue—
In nicer harmony each member strung—
Resume their warm devotion, and adore
Him in whose service they were joined before."

The Wentworth.—Beautifully located on this historic island is "The Wentworth," which is acknowledged to be the leading seaside hotel on the New England coast.

From the front of the house, looking south and southeast, can be seen the Isles of Shoals, eight miles distant, and a vast expanse of ocean; to the northeast and north Kittery, Kittery Point, and Mount Agamenticus, in Maine; on the northwest the Ossipee and White Mountains, Portsmouth City, the navy-yard, and more than fifty islands; west and southwest the Pawtuckaway Mountain, in Nottingham, the Saddle-Back Mountain, in Deerfield, and the blue hills of Strafford; farther to the south the town of Rye and its beach-houses, five miles distant.

The high elevation of the house (seventy-five feet above the level of the sea) affords prospects of the surrounding country unequaled by that of any seaside resort upon the entire coast from Newport to Mount Desert. There is a never-ending variety for the pleasure-seeker, the student, or the scholar, while the atmosphere itself, combining land and sea breezes, is almost a panacea for all curable diseases.

On the north side is also a lagoon or inland pond of fifty acres, only two hundred feet from the house, shallow and sheltered by trees.

Towards the east, by a winding way through beautiful grounds, abounding with beautiful bowers and rural retreats, ramblers on the three-mile road to Portsmouth pass through Newcastle. Altogether, nowhere else on the coast has nature done so much for summer wanderers as at Newcastle. Its perfect appointments, its high situation, its healthful atmosphere, its unequaled facilities for perfect drainage, the easy mode in which it may be reached, its advantages for boating, bathing, and fishing, the excellent drives and attractive walks in the neighborhood, all contribute to make it one of the most charming places of resort upon the coast of New England. It is owned by Hon. Frank Jones, of Portsmouth.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861-65.

John W. Bell, Co. K, 2d Regt.; enl. June 8, 1861; disch. May 22, 1862.
George W. Wheeler, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; disch. Aug. 23, 1864.
Thomas Halcrow, Co. I, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863.
James Meile, Co. E, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863.
Charles Moore, Co. F, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863.
J. P. Bassett, Co. H, 3d Regt.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.
John Eaton, Jr., Co. H, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. July 20, 1865.
Henry F. Edgerly, Co. H, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; died, date unknown.
William Harrison, Co. K, 4th Regt.; enl. March 1, 1865; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.
Peter Brown, 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1863.
William Burns, 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1863.
James Brean, 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1863.
Joseph Jones, Co. F, 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1863; trans. to U. S. N. April 26, 1864.
Isaac Marcheso, Co. F, 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1863; not officially accounted for.
Henry Tracy, Co. G, 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1863; absent, sick, June 3, 1864; no discharge furnished.
William Weinrich, Co. G, 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1863; absent, sick, June 3, 1864; no discharge furnished.
Alfred A. Libby, Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.
Thomas Finnigan, 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1863.
William Oram, Co. G, 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1863.
Albert P. Peakes, Co. A, 6th Regt.; enl. March 28, 1865; disch. July 17, 1865.
Dennis Sullivan, Co. K, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1864; drowned March 25, 1865.
Michael Welch, Co. I, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. July 20, 1865.
Thomas Antone, Co. G, 8th Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863; trans. U. S. N. June 18, 1864.
Alonzo Gilson, Co. E, 9th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1862; disch. May 14, 1865.
David Smith, Co. K, 9th Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1863.
John Geelan, Co. C, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863; disch. Oct. 28, 1864.
Henry Thompson, Co. F, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863.
William J. R. Burke, Co. G, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863; absent, sick; no discharge furnished.
Lewis Davis, Co. G, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. Jan. 12, 1863.
John H. Sullivan, Co. C, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.

William Clark, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
Charles Davis, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
Levi W. Curtis, sergt. Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt.; com. in U. S. C. T. Dec. 5, 1864.
John L. Amazun, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; trans. to navy April 29, 1864.
Thomas J. Davis, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; killed June 15, 1864.
William Hodgdon, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. Feb. 5, 1863.
Oscar O. Hodgdon, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; disch. June 21, 1865.
William T. Holbrook, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. Jan. 23, 1863.
George W. Libbey, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
Andrew J. Stackpole, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862.
Patrick Coleman, Co. A, 13th Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863.
Robert Oliver, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; trans. to navy April 28, 1864.
Charles Carle, Co. H, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1863.
Judson P. Randall, Co. K; enl. Sept. 20, 1862; disch. May 28, 1865.
Daniel Connor, Co. K, 18th Regt.; enl. March 30, 1865; disch. May 6, 1865.
Edward Gerrahty, Co. E, 1st Cav.; enl. March 29, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.
Charles D. Foster, 1st Cav.; enl. March 23, 1865.
John Carey, 1st Cav.; enl. March 23, 1865.
James Miller, 1st Cav.; enl. March 23, 1865.
John Townsend, Co. G, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.
Dennis V. Burbank, Co. K, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
John V. Hodgdon, Co. K, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 24, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
James A. Shaw, enl. March 29, 1865; date of discharge unknown.
Charles Flynn, enl. Aug. 31, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
John Brennan, enl. Sept. 14, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
Donald Monroe, enl. Sept. 26, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
James Merlo, enl. Oct. 10, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
Isaac Pridham, enl. Sept. 23, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
George D. Lamson, enl. Sept. 23, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Harrison Spurlin, enl. March 29, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
William J. Frost, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
John S. Frost, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
William T. Holbrook, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Frederick Bell, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

CHAPTER LVII.

NEWINGTON.

Geographical—Topographical—Settlement—Indian Troubles—The Massacre of "Bloody Point"—Civil History—Incorporation of Parish—Incorporation of Town—Congregational Church—Military Record.

THE town of Newington lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by the Piscataqua River, which separates it from Strafford County; on the east by the Piscataqua and the town of Portsmouth; on the south by Portsmouth, Greenland, and Great Bay; and on the west by Great Bay and Little Bay.

The surface is generally level, and the soil near the water rich and productive.

Newington was settled in about the year 1670, and soon became an important adjunct to the settlements at Portsmouth and Dover. The year 1690 was a sad one for the little settlement which had been gathered at Fox Point. Although there were not at this time any formidable tribes of Indians residing in the vicinity, still there were strolling bands of savages roaming about, and the pioneer history relates many instances of their barbaric warfare practiced upon the defenseless settlements. Newington was no exception. In May, 1690, a band of these strolling marauders, led by a Sachem named Hapgood, made an attack on the settlement at Fox Point, and destroyed several houses, killed fourteen persons, and captured six prisoners. The aroused inhabitants pursued the savages, when a severe action occurred, in which the chief Hapgood was wounded. Some of the captives were retaken, and the plunder recovered. From this occurrence the town received the name of "Bloody Point," which it retained for many years.

Newington is one of the old historic places or parishes of the State. It was embraced in what is called the Squamscut or Hilton's Point Patent. A part of Newington was claimed to lie in Dover, and a part in Portsmouth. The name Newington was given by Governor Dudley, May 12, 1714. Its bounds were settled July 28, 1714, at which time it was called a parish. It had town privileges as early as 1737, but when incorporated is not definitely ascertained. The late John Farmer, Esq., said it was in July, 1764.

"Bloody Point" originally belonged to Dover, but soon after the "union," which took place 8th mo. 9, 1641, it was taken from Dover and given to Portsmouth. The people did not seem to like this kind of a decision, and in 1643 petitioned to be "reannexed."

This petition was signed by James Johnson,[1] Thomas canning,[1] Thomas ffursen,[1] william fray, William Jones, Thomas Trickey, John Goddard, Henry Langstaffe,[1] John Fayer, Oliver Priminges, Philip Lewis and Radric (unreadable).

The result of this petition was that the court "Ordered that all the marsh and meddow ground lyinge Against the Great bay on Strawberry banck side shall belonge to the Towne of Dover, together with fower hundred Akers of Upland ground Adjoining and lying as may be most Convenient for the Improving & fencing In of the said Meadow, the Remainder of the said ground to belonge to Strawberry Bancke, &c." This territory with the terrible name remained in the peaceable possession of "the Towne of Dover" until 1713.

John Pickering was a distinguished son of this town. (See Bar chapter.)

Ephraim Pickering was appointed second major in Col. Whipple's regiment in 1776, and was one of the committee of correspondence the same year, and was representative in 1780–82. He was a selectman in 1775.

Congregational Church.[2]—The meeting-house used by the Congregational Church in this place was erected 1710. It was repaired and the interior remodeled about fifty years ago, but with this exception

[1] These made their mark.

[2] By Rev. George Smith.

"THE ROLLINS HOMESTEAD."

RESIDENCE OF LYDIA ROLLINS.

is the same building that was originally erected. After the destruction by fire of the Methodist meeting-house, about 1860, it has continued to be the only meeting-house in town until the present time (1882). Its bell originally came from Newington, in England, being given and sent over the Atlantic by the people of that place. It afterwards cracked, but was recast and is still in use. In former times a sun-dial on the building answered the purpose of a clock.

The church was organized Oct. 26, 1715. The original record says that on this date "a fast was kept at Newington, and a church gathered, consisting of nine members," five of whom were "formerly members of Dover Church." The first pastor of the church was Rev. Joseph Adams. He was uncle of Hon. John Adams, second President of the United States. On the 15th of January, 1716, he administered the Lord's Supper, which the record says, "was the first sacrament ever administered in Newington." He continued his pastorate for a period of sixty-eight years. During these many years the church records were kept in his own handwriting. The book, a small parchment-covered one, is still in existence, though from the effects of time the writing is dim and the pages much discolored. He died May 20, 1783. He was nearly ninety-five years of age.

It may be of interest to notice the kind of terms on which he was settled among his people in those early days. I therefore transcribe from the old book his own statement of what these were. He says, "The record that I took of the agreement I made June 20, 1715, with the committee that were chosen to agree with me about settling in the ministry at Newington. Articles, namely, that my salary be ninety pounds. But as they pleaded the poverty of the people and the great charges they had been at in building the meeting-house, I consented to accept of eighty pounds for seven years. And withal I promised on their request that in case I lived bachelor, and had not a family, I would abate the six pounds, and so accept of eighty pounds for the seven years aforesaid.

"That I was to have my salary agreed upon paid in money, and that at two payments, that is one-half on the last of July, as my salary began on the 1st of February, 1714, and the other half on the last of January, and so yearly.

"It was agreed that I should have the stranger's contributions.

"That I should have the parsonage leased for the minister's use and benefit, that is, partly cleared as is common in such cases, and all fenced with a good and sufficient fence, and also to remain for his use and benefit during his natural life.

"That they would give me 60 pounds to help build my house, together with a tract of land lying near Stony Hill, namely, behind one William Withom's lands, which tract of land they promised to give me deed of, that is, upon condition of my settling and being ordained also in the ministry at Newington."

This agreement was signed by Rev. Joseph Adams and seven other men, who are styled, "A committee chosen by the people."

Rev. Joseph Langdon succeeded Mr. Adams as pastor of the Newington Church. He was ordained in 1788, and was dismissed in 1810. At the date of his ordination there were twenty-six members of the church,—seven males and nineteen females. For the sixteen years succeeding the pastorate the church had only occasional supplies. In 1826 the church had become reduced to two members. During the next two years fifteen members were added. From this time there was occasional preaching until 1843, when another interval of fourteen years occurred, during which but little was done. After this Rev. Asa Mann supplied for a season with useful results. Rev. John Le Bosquet succeeded for a period of four years, closing his labors in 1863. Rev. Sewal Harding supplied for the greater part of the next year. Rev. Franklin Davis then labored for eleven years. Again it had occurred that there were only two remaining members of this ancient church. But in 1870, in connection with the labors of Mr. Davis, the pastor, and visits of the Young Men's Christian Association of Portsmouth, an increased religious interest was awakened. The result was an addition to the church in that year of fourteen members. During the following six years sixteen others were added to the church. Rev. F. Davis discontinued his labors in May, 1876. At this time Mr. Willis A. Hadley began to supply the pulpit. He closed his labors in December, 1877, having accepted a call to the Congregational Church in Rye, N. H. Rev. Elijah Roke preached from July, 1878, until November, 1879. The present acting pastor is Rev. George Smith, formerly of Hanover Centre, N. H. The present membership of the church (June, 1882) is twenty-five, five of these being male members. Thus it will be seen that this ancient church has had a changeful history, sometimes one of much trial. Yet it has been, in the main, during the one hundred and sixty-seven years of its existence, a light and a blessing in this community.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861–65.

William Bergmann, Co. B, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
Adolph Beck, Co. B, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 31, 1861.
August Meier, Co. B, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; killed June 16, 1864.
William Robinson, Co. D, 6th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Meyer Smith, Co. B, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
Otto Scholz, Co. B, 6th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
August Vritze, Co. B, 6th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
Joseph Simpson, Co. A, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; died Sept. 7, 1863.
William Bowlen, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. corp.; died July 28, 1864.
George C. Williams, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
Thomas Hughes, Co. A, 7th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1864.
Alfred P. Dearborn, Co. K, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. July 10, 1865.
Lorenzo D. Drew, Co. F, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. May 29, 1863.

George W. Brown, Co. K, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
John Harrison, Co. K, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1862; disch. June 23, 1865.
Alfred P. Derochment, Co. K, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1862; disch. Nov. 10, 1862.
John B. Le Bosquet, corp. Co. K, 16th Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 20, 1863.
James McIntire, Co. K, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1862; pro. corp. Jan. 1, 1865; disch. June 21, 1865.
George Taylor, Co. K, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1862; pro. corp.; disch. May 10, 1865.
John Crystal, Co. K, 1st N. H. Cav.; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
William H. Berry, Co. A, H. Art.; enl. July 2, 1863; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.
Richard Carey, Co. L, H. Art.; enl. Oct. 14, 1864; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.
William H. H. Young, enl. Sept. 19, 1862; date of disch. unknown.
John Grant, enl. Sept. 19, 1864; date of disch. unknown.
James Skinner, U. S. C. T.; enl. Oct. 3, 1864; date of disch. unknown.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES HOYT.

James Hoyt, son of William Hoyt and Charlotte Pickering, was born in the town of Newington, N. H., Dec. 12, 1804. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Stamford, Conn., and Newington, N. H., and the family has been prominent in several of the States for many generations in religious and political affairs. The family is very numerous, and numbers among its members some of the most prominent men in America. There is a family genealogy published, from which may be traced nearly all the Hoyts in this country.

The grandfather of James Hoyt was John, who had four children, viz: Hanson, who settled in Maine and had several children; William, father of James; and two daughters, one of whom married a James Pickering and the other married Ebenezer Adams.

John Hoyt was a farmer in Newington, N. H.; lived and died here.

William Hoyt, son of John, was a tailor by trade, but did not work at it much after he married Charlotte, daughter of Winthrop Pickering. He was principally a farmer by occupation in Newington. He had nine children,—six sons and three daughters,—viz.: Phebe, Winthrop, Hanson, Charlotte, William, Hannah, Dennis, Thomas, and James, all of whom grew to maturity, and resided in or near Newington, and were farmers generally, and seven of whom had children. All of this large family are dead except James.

William Hoyt died Aug. 2, 1832, aged seventy years, and his wife died Aug. 3, 1840, aged seventy-seven.

James Hoyt received an injury when he was about eleven years of age, which resulted in the amputation of his left leg. Not being able to work on the farm he was sent to school, and at nineteen commenced teaching, which he followed successfully for many years in Portsmouth and adjoining towns. He returned to Newington in 1842, and has since then resided on his farm. July 21, 1833, he married Lydia, daughter of Israel O. Smith, of York, Me. Of this union eight children were born, viz.: Israel S., Corinne, James A., Joseph S. (deceased), Florence, Benjamin S., Mary H. (deceased), and William A. (deceased). In politics, Mr. Hoyt was a Democrat until the Rebellion, since which time he has been a stanch Republican. He has held various town offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Mrs. Hoyt died Jan. 4, 1876, leaving the impress of a noble life upon the characters of her children, one of whom, James A., resides in Arkansas, and the remainder in Newington.

WILLIAM W. NUTTER.

Matthias Nutter was born in the town of Newington, N. H., in 1740, and died in the same town in 1818. He was a ship-carpenter by trade, and owned a farm in Newington. He was three times married. By his first wife he had eight children, by his second wife six children, and by his third wife, Mary Folsom, seven children, viz.: Elizabeth, William W., Lovina, Sarah J., Alfred, who died in infancy, and Alfred (2), and Olive P. Mrs. Mary Folsom Nutter died in 1874 or 1875 at the age of ninety-five years.

William White Nutter was born in Newington, N. H., Sept. 22, 1808. His advantages for an education were limited to the common schools of his native town. His life work has been that of a farmer. He married Frances I., widow of Isaac Brackett, and daughter of Isaac Dow, in 1873. She died July 15, 1880.

Mr. Nutter is a Republican in politics, though in early life he was a Democrat, and afterwards a Free-soiler, casting one of the first votes for that party ever cast in the town of Newington. He has been selectman of his town, and representative to the General Assembly in 1855.

Mr. Nutter is a very social gentleman, a man esteemed for his many noble qualities of head and heart. He is charitable towards all benevolent enterprises, and kind and hospitable to the poor.

PAUL ROLLINS.

Paul Rollins, only son of Paul and Martha (Clark) Rollins, was born on the old Rollins homestead, in the town of Newington, N. H. He was a lineal descendant of James Rollins, who was born in England about 1605, came to Ipswich, Mass., in 1632, and was at Dover as early as 1634. The hundred-acre farm which he settled is still in the possession of the family. He owned slaves. He was reprimanded by the Governor for harboring Quakers. More than twenty-five of his descendants were under arms in the Revolu-

James Hoyt

Wm. W. Tutter

tionary war, and over fifty in the war of the Rebellion, all on the right side. The family name of Rollins, sometimes spelled "Rawlins," is common in England. There are many monuments and memorial tablets of this family in Warwickshire and elsewhere, and one in the church at Stratford-on-Avon. One of his sons, Ichabod Rollins, was born before 1640, was taxed at Newington, then Dover, in 1665, and was killed by the Indians, May 22, 1707. He had a son, Jeremiah, who had a son Hon. Ichabod, who had a son John, who had a son John, who had a son Hon. Daniel G., who is the father of the Hon. Edward A. Rollins.

Samuel Rollins, the grandfather of Paul Rollins, was a farmer in Newington, N. H. One of his sons was named Paul, who succeeded his father as a farmer on the old Rollins homestead, which has been in the Rollins family since its settlement.

Paul Rollins, the subject of our sketch, received a common-school and academic education. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Deborah, daughter of Ephraim Pickering and Martha Coleman, and to them were born four children, viz.: Martha C. (deceased); Ephraim F. (deceased), who married Abigail Frink, and had two children, one of whom, Mrs. Margaret Prescott, is living in Boston, and the other, William (deceased), left a daughter, Alice A.; Lydia[3]; and Daniel[4] (deceased).

Paul Rollins was a Democrat in politics. He held nearly all the important town offices, and was a member of the State Legislature. He died at fifty-nine years of age, and his wife died in her eighty-third year.

Lydia Rollins, the only surviving child of Paul Rollins, is now far advanced in life, but she retains to a remarkable degree her faculties, and now (1882) transacts her own business. She inserts the view of the old "Rollins Homestead" in memory of her ancestors.

CHAPTER LVIII.

NEWMARKET.[1]

NEWMARKET is situated in the northeast corner of Rockingham County, at the head of tide-water, on the Lamprey River and on Great Bay. It is thirty-six miles southeast from Concord, fourteen miles west from Portsmouth, eight miles north from Exeter, and nine miles south from Dover. It is fifty-seven miles from Boston, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, which passes directly through the town. The Portsmouth and Concord Railroad also passes on and near the southern boundary, crossing the Boston and Maine at the "Junction."

Tradition says that the Lamprey River took its name from a Frenchman by the name of John Lamprae, who first settled on its shores. Other tradition has it that the name was derived from the abundance of lamprey eels that formerly thronged its waters.

About one and a half miles northwest of the village is what is known as the Chapman Spring; it issues through a large aperture under the roots of a maple-tree at the foot of a gentle declivity. The water is very pure, soft, and limpid. Its flow of water has been gauged, and it was found to discharge 149,610 gallons of water every twenty-four hours, about 6234 gallons per hour, and over 100 gallons per minute. As far back as tradition can trace its history it is said that there has not been any perceptible variation in the quantity of water discharged. Whether the seasons are wet or dry, cold or hot, the quantity does not vary. About twenty rods below the spring, across the ravine worn by its waters, a dam has been built and a building for mechanical purposes of various kinds erected, where quite an amount of business is done by machinery propelled wholly by the waters of this spring. The waters then fall into the Piscassic River, a branch of the Lamprey, about one mile above the village, and constitute one of the main sources of supply to that stream, especially during dry seasons.

The geological formation of Newmarket is mostly a sandy loam with a clay subsoil. Near Newmarket Junction is quite a large area of drift, from which the Boston and Maine Railroad take sand for repairing and building the bed of the road. Ledges of granite crop out here and there with great frequency. There are also ledges of dike or trap-rock, with some quartz and feldspar. A short distance south of the village, near the highway leading to Exeter, is a granite formation known here as Great Hill. In a seam or vein of quartz faced with trap-rock running through this hill gold and silver and other ores have been found; but it has not yet been explored to sufficient depth to determine whether they exist in paying quantities.

What is now Newmarket and South Newmarket was formerly, and down to the year 1737, a part of Exeter, and its history prior to that date belongs to the annals of the latter town. Newmarket has no official records extending back further than the year 1784. These records, prior to that date, were seven years since destroyed by fire.

Prior to the incorporation of Newmarket as a separate town, Exeter extended to the line of Dover, which latter town included Medbury and Durham. For many years quite a controversy existed between Dover and Exeter as to where the boundary line between the two was or should be located, Exeter claiming that the line was the Oyster (now Durham) River, while Dover claimed that the Lamprey River was the dividing line. Finally, about the year 1868, a committee was appointed to settle the question of the boundary, which they decided to be Lamprey River.

There is now no means of determining who erected

[1] By A. L. Mellows, Esq.

the first house or commenced the first settlement here. The most that can now be ascertained is that at an early date, probably about the time of the settlements at Exeter, Dover, and Durham, a small settlement was made here. The principal business of the settlers at that time was fishing, and the name may have been derived from the fact that a *new market* was opened for the sale and purchase of fish. Afterwards a saw-mill, grist-mill, and carding-mill were erected, and the place became quite a lumber mart. Much ship timber was cut and carried from here, and at one time, for quite a period, a large ship-yard was in active operation, and ships of the capacity of five hundred tons were built here and floated to Portsmouth, where they were rigged and put in order for sea.

Seven vessels, some of them quite large for those times, have been on the stocks here in process of building at one time, and twenty-one of all kinds have been built here in a single year. Ship-building was also carried on at Newfields village (then a part of Newmarket, now South Newmarket) by Zechariah Beals, Dudley Watson, George Hilton, and others, and lumber and shooks were shipped there direct from the West Indies.

The first official reference we have been able to find to the site and organization of this town is in the proceedings of the Provincial Legislature, and in the legal proceedings, as found in the records of the courts, for fixing the boundary between Exeter and Dover.

In 1668 one Edward Colcord testifies that the northerly bounds of Exeter, mentioned in an agreement made with We-han-now-now-it, the chief sagamore of the Indians located here, was the westerly part of Oyster River, about four miles northerly beyond *Lamperiele* River. This (Oyster) river is several times mentioned as the boundary between Exeter and Dover, Exeter claiming to own a strip of land northerly of the river. Like many early names of localities, rivers, and mountains, we find the name of this river spelled in various ways, as *Lamperiele, Lampreele, Lampreel, Lampeill,* and *Lamprele.* It was claimed to be six miles from Exeter, and six miles from Dover. It is, in fact, about eight miles from Exeter and about nine from Dover.

In 1652 one H. Nutter makes a deposition that in the year 1636 the land about Lamprill River was in possession of the inhabitants of Dover, on both sides the river, both for fishing and planting and felling timber. One William Furber also testifies to the same. John Baker testifies that he was one of a committee to fix the bounds between Exeter and Dover, and that Lamprey River was the bounds. Here we find the name of this river spelled *Lamprey* for the first time.

In 1719 a committee was appointed to renew the line of a tract of land granted by Massachusetts to Portsmouth, and that two miles were added to the six miles before granted; which two miles to be appropriated to the encouragement of the iron-works building at Lamprill River, for *cole,* wood, etc., and for settling people thereon, to be imported for that service, and settled in such order as a committee appointed for that purpose shall direct, and that Mark Hunking, Geo. Jaffry, and Richard Waldron, Esqs., and Col. James Davis, Capt. Timothy Gerrish, and Capt. Samuel Tibbetts be the committee for laying out and building said land, and that Samuel Penhallow, Esq., be added for directing the settlement.

The next mention we find of this river and settlement is also in connection with the line between Dover and Exeter, in the same year. It is therein provided that those holding the eldest grants of land shall be good to them that have them, always excepting highways and such land sufficient to mills or works set up on Lamprile River.

The next mention found of this place is that a petition was presented to the Legislature, praying for the erection or establishment of a parish in the north part of Exeter. Upon this petition the following action was had:

In Council, Dec. 14, 1727, it was ordered that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill accordingly, and that the name of the parish be NEWMARKET. In the House of Representatives the same day, "Read and concurred."

In the proceedings of the Provincial Legislature, Aug. 18, 1737, it was voted that Newmarket have liberty to bring in a bill, and to have the privilege of choosing their town officers as other towns have. Newmarket, then, seems to have been formed into a parish in 1727, and in 1737, ten years later, given town privileges, or incorporated as a town.

Prior to June 27, 1849, what is now the town of South Newmarket constituted a part of Newmarket. At that time South Newmarket was set off and incorporated into a separate town. Before this the village here was called "Lamprey River," and the village now in South Newmarket was called "Newfields," the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad at Newmarket Junction being at that point, on or near the line of separation. Newmarket remained as then constituted till June, 1870, when a portion of Durham was annexed to and became a part of this town. By this annexation the population of Newmarket was increased to about 2300, being, by the census of 1870, 1987. In 1880 the census gives us a population of 2369, which has since increased, so that at this date (1882) we have a population of rising 2500.

At one time Newmarket was the sixth town in the State in population, and is now the third in Rockingham County; but by the settlement and growth of such places as Manchester, Peterborough, Keene, Rochester, Somersworth, Milford, Nashua, and others, and the cutting off of South Newmarket, notwithstanding the annexation of a portion of Durham, it has proportionally fallen behind, so that it now ranks as about the fifteenth in the State.

Manufactures.—As before stated, the principal business of the town in its early days was fishing, lumbering, and ship-building. In 1822 the Newmarket Manufacturing Company was incorporated, and the building of No. 1 mill was commenced the next year, and completed in 1824. This mill had 2560 spindles. No. 2 was built in 1825, and had 4096 spindles. No. 3 was built in 1827, and the machinery put in two years afterwards. This mill had 1034 spindles. In 1832 the company ran 13,824 spindles in the whole. No. 2 was destroyed by fire the 1st of September, 1857, and rebuilt the next year. No. 4 was completed in 1869. After the erection of this mill the company ran 39,000 spindles, 906 looms, employed 500 operatives, and turned out about 160,000 yards of different kinds of cotton cloth per week. Their pay-roll then amounted to about $11,000 per month. These mills are all built of stone, the three first of large blocks of granite, and the fourth of a kind of trap-rock or slate. In 1881 a fifth mill was built. This is built of brick, is 363 feet long, 94 feet wide, and two stories high, with a tower and basement. This mill is used for weaving. The company now run 55,000 spindles, turn out 300,000 yards of cloth per week, employ 700 operatives, and their monthly pay-roll amounts, on an average, to about $17,000. The amount of invested capital is about $1,500,000.

Hon. Daniel M. Durell was the first president of the company. The agents have been, first, Stephen Hanson; he was succeeded by Stephen A. Chase, and he by Benjamin Wheatland; after him came John Webster, who was succeeded by George W. Frost. Mr. Frost held the office of agent about thirty years, and down to July 1, 1879, when he died very suddenly while bathing. He was succeeded by Ambrose J. Nichols, who still fills that position. The company is in a flourishing condition of prosperity, and under his prudent and careful management is paying the stockholders fair dividends.

In 1862, Lafayette Hall erected a machine-shop nearly a mile out of the village, on the Packer's Falls road. The water of the Piscussic River furnishes most of the motive-power for the machinery in this shop. When the water falls short he has steam-power to supply the demand. The first mill or shop was built in 1862. In 1876 this shop and machinery was destroyed by fire. This was immediately rebuilt, and again burned to the ground in 1877. With characteristic energy, Mr. Hall again rebuilt, and is now doing a successful business. He uses here from six hundred to eight hundred tons of iron in a year. This is manufactured into bolts, nuts, washers, screws, railroad furnishings, etc. He employs on an average about fifteen men, and pays out for help some five thousand dollars annually. Quite a little village has grown up here, which has taken the name of Hallsville.

Churches and Religious History.—Prior to 1730 a meeting-house had been erected a few rods north of where the hotel now stands at the "Junction." The minister was supported by public taxation. The first preacher settled here was Rev. John Moody in 1730, who died in 1778, having supplied the pulpit forty-eight years, the last five years of which he seems to have been assisted by Rev. Nathaniel Ervin, who was settled in 1773, and dismissed in 1797, and who died in 1806. Rev. Samuel Tombs, as colleague of Mr. Ervin, was settled in 1792, and dismissed in 1797. Rev. S. M. Natell was employed to supply the pulpit six months in 1798.

In 1799, Rev. James Thurston was settled over this church, and dismissed about the year 1808. He was the last minister settled by the town and church. This was then called the Established Church, but was classed as Congregational.

There seems here to have been a kind of religious interregnum or hiatus of about twenty years, during which the church must probably have employed a preacher without the aid of the town or public support. For some little time prior to 1828 the Congregationalists held their meetings in the Newmarket Manufacturing Company's wooden warehouse, the same building that now stands on or near the wharf in their yards. The first sermon was preached there by the Rev. John P. Cleaveland, and the first Sabbath-school in town was organized there.

May 22, 1828, Rev. David Sanford was installed pastor of this church. Immediately thereafter the society took measures to build a meeting-house, which was dedicated December 20th the same year. Rev. Mr. Cleaveland, who had preached the first sermon in the old warehouse, preached the dedicatory sermon here from the text (Neh. ii. 18), "So they strengthened their hands for the good work." This is the same house where the society now worships.

Mr. Sanford continued their pastor till June 22, 1830, a period of a little over two years, when he was dismissed. He was succeeded by Rev. Ossimus Tinker, who was ordained and installed Dec. 8, 1830, and dismissed Oct. 29, 1833, remaining with the church a little less than three years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Constantine Blodgett, who was installed Dec. 2, 1834, and dismissed June 15, 1836.

Following him was the Rev. J. Gunnison, who was installed Feb. 22, 1837, and preached till October 9th the same year, a period of about eight months. Rev. T. T. Richmond was acting pastor of said church from 1838 to 1842, a period of about four years.

Rev. S. S. N. Greeley was installed as pastor Dec. 15, 1842, and dismissed Feb. 23, 1847. Rev. C. Chamberlin was acting pastor one year, from 1847 to 1848. He was succeeded by Rev. E. C. Coggswell, who acted as pastor from 1848 to 1854, about six years. After him the Rev. James Palmer acted as pastor from 1855 to 1858. Rev. Elias Chapman followed him as acting pastor from 1859 to 1862, about three years. In 1862, May 21st, Rev. George D.

Blodgett was installed pastor of this church, and was dismissed October 1st the same year. Then Rev. S. D. Bowker was acting pastor from 1863 to 1864, a period of about one year.

The next year, 1865, Rev. Isaac C. White became acting pastor of said church, and has ever since to the present time acceptably filled that position, a period now of about seventeen years, about three times as long as any one of his predecessors. Under his ministrations the church has prospered, increased in numbers, and been strengthened. He is an able, prudent, and discreet man, much beloved and respected, and has filled his position with honor to himself and benefit to the church and to the community.

A Methodist Episcopal Church.—was organized in this town in 1827, and a meeting-house built the same year. The Rev. Samuel Kelly was their first preacher, and ministered to this church during the years 1828 and 1829. He was succeeded by Rev. Ezra Sprague, who remained only one year, 1830. Rev. Ezekiel Stickney followed him and remained two years, 1832 and 1833. Rev. William Hatch was their preacher one year, 1834. He was succeeded by Rev. James M. Fuller, who remained during the years 1835 and 1836. Rev. James M. Marey ministered to this church for the years 1837 and 1838; Rev. Elisha Scott for the year 1839, and Rev. Silas Greene for the year 1840. After him came Rev. William Hatch for the second time, who remained during the years 1841 and 1842. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Kelley, who also came for the second time, and remained during the years 1843 and 1844. He was followed by Rev. Lorenzo D. Burrows, who remained during the years 1845 and 1846. Then came Rev. James Pike, who labored with the church during the years 1847 and 1848. Rev. James Thurston succeeded him, and ministered to the church only one year, 1849.

Rev. Henry H. Hartwell preached here in the years 1850 and 1851. Then came Rev. Newell Culscer, who officiated in the years 1852 and 1853. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles R. Harding for the years 1854 and 1855. He was succeeded by Rev. Cadford M. Dinsmore, who officiated for the years 1856, 1857, and 1858. Next came Rev. Samuel Beedle, who remained only one year, 1859. In 1860 and 1861 the church was presided over by Rev. William H. Jones. He was followed by Rev. Robert Stubbs, who remained only one year, 1862. Then followed Rev. John L. Trefren, who preached two years, 1863 and 1864.

Next came Rev. George W. H. Clarke, who remained one year, 1865. After him came Rev. Henry P. Copp, who was here two years, 1866 and 1867. In 1868 and 1869 the church was presided over by Rev. O. H. Call. In 1870, Rev. Thomas L. Flood came here as pastor, and remained two years. Under his administration the old meeting-house was abandoned and sold, and the new one now occupied by the society on Main Street was built at an expense of about twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Flood was succeeded by Rev. Elijah R. Wilkins, who remained only one year, 1872. Then followed Rev. Orange W. Scott, who remained two years, 1873 and 1874. He was succeeded by Rev. George J. Judkins, who remained two years, 1875 and 1876.

He was followed by Rev. Henry Dorr in the years 1877 and 1878.

Next after him came Messrs. T. Cilley, who ministered to the church in the years 1879 and 1880.

Then followed Rev. Charles B. Pitblado, who came here in 1881, and is still preaching in this church in his second year, 1882.

And, what is a remarkable fact, these preachers, a short time since, were all still living with two exceptions, and these have quite recently died. These exceptions were the Revs. Greene and Stickney.

In 1827 the Free-Will Baptists built a meeting-house a little west of the village, near where the dwelling-house of George K. Leavitt now stands. In this the Rev. John Osborne preached for a short time. He was not a Free-Will Baptist, but belonged to the Christian Baptist order. He was followed by Rev. Daniel P. Cilley, the first Free-Will Baptist minister settled here. The present Free-Will Baptist meeting-house in the village was erected in 1836. In this Cilley also preached a number of years. He was succeeded by Rev. Elias Hutchins. Their next minister was Rev. Sidney Frost.

After him came Rev. Maxy W. Burlingame, and he was succeeded by Rev. Allen Eastman, who was followed by Rev. Levi B. Tasker, and he by Rev. Willet Vary, and after him came Rev. A. J. Davis. Then they employed Rev. Edwin Marison, who was succeeded by Sullivan Cicero Kimball. After him Rev. John A. Lowell ministered to this church. He was succeeded by Rev. DeWitt C. Durgin, who was followed by Rev. J. H. Durkee.

Then followed Rev. John Malvern, and after him came Rev. David A. Adams, and next Rev. B. F. Jefferson, who is still preaching for this church.

A few years since the Roman Catholics organized a society here, and at first purchased and occupied a building previously used as a carpenter's shop, near the depot, the same now occupied by Thomas and John Griffin as a dwelling-house. The Rev. Father Walsh was their first pastor. During his ministration the stone house on "Zion's Hill," formerly occupied by the Universalists, and later by the Unitarians under the ministration of the Rev. Mr. Damon, was purchased and is now occupied by them. Father Walsh was succeeded by Rev. Father Charles Egan, and he by Rev. Father Lewis. Then Rev. Father McDonald ministered to this church, and he was succeeded by Rev. Father C. W. Calligan, and he by the present pastor, Rev. Father Dennis Ryan.

These churches are now all in a healthy, flourishing condition.

Banks.—Newmarket Bank was first incorporated

A.D. 1855, capital eighty thousand dollars. In A.D. 1865 it was changed to Newmarket National Bank, with the same capital, and still continues as such. The presidents of the bank have been Z. Dow Creighton, Joseph S. Lawrence, William B. Small, and Joseph C. Burley, who now holds that office. At its first organization Samuel A. Haley was elected cashier, and has held the position continuously to the present time.

Newmarket Savings-Bank was incorporated A.D. 1832. Henry C. Weatherby was its first treasurer. Then James M. Chapman held that office. He was succeeded by David Murray, who held the office till his failing health and advanced age compelled him to resign, and Samuel A. Haley was chosen to the position, which he now holds.

The first president was George W. Kittridge, who held the office till his health was so impaired he had to resign its duties, and William B. Small was elected to fill the place, which position he held to the time of his death. After his decease Napoleon B. Treadwell was chosen to the position, and now holds the office. The deposits now amount to rising one hundred thousand dollars.

Both of these banks are in a sound, healthy, and flourishing condition, and doing a profitable business.

Biographical.—Among those who have been prominent business men in this town and held important public positions are the following:

George W. Kittridge was born in Epping, N. H., Jan. 31, 1805. He fitted for college at Phillips' Exeter Academy, and entered the medical class at Cambridge, Mass. In 1825 he settled in Newmarket as a physician, and continued in active practice till about two years before his death, when his failing health compelled him to retire from business. He represented this town in the Legislature in 1835, 1847, 1848, and 1852. In the last year he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. He represented this district in the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses. For over twenty years he was a director of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and was president of the Newmarket Savings-Bank for over forty years. His father, Dr. Kittridge, of Epping, had eight sons, all of whom became physicians. He (George W.) died in Newmarket, March 5, 1880, aged seventy-five years. The doctor never was married. He left an estate valued at about forty thousand dollars.

David Murray was born Oct. 5, 1796. His educational advantages in his school-boy days were quite limited, yet by reading and study in later life he came to be a well-informed business man, and held many positions of public trust. Commencing in 1829, Mr. Murray probably had charge of the settlement of more estates and other business in the Probate Court up to the time of his decease than any other man in the county. He was three years a member of the Legislature, eleven years selectman, six years town treasurer, and three years register of deeds for Rockingham County, and a justice of the peace from 1827 to the time of his death. For fifty years he held some one or more minor offices. He was notary public thirty-three years and treasurer of the Newmarket Savings-Bank about twenty years. For about thirty-five years he prosecuted claims against the government for soldiers' bounties, land warrants, and pensions, and was for many years an agent for several reliable leading fire insurance companies, among which were the Ætna, Home, People, Howard, and Rockingham Companies. He died Jan. 16, 1879, aged eighty-two years,—that "noblest work of God," an "honest man."

Abner P. Stinson some years ago kept a hotel near the "Junction," which was a noted resort for politicians in those days. He was a man of considerable influence in the old (Jeffersonian) Republican party, and was at one time warden of the New Hampshire State prison. He afterwards emigrated to some place in the West, where he died, an old man, in 1871. This hotel was afterwards kept for many years by Joseph Langley, Esq.

Prior to the incorporation of the Newmarket Bank in 1855, Samuel A. Haley and his brother Benjamin F. were engaged here in trade and the manufacture of clothing quite extensively, under the firm-name of S. A. & B. F. Haley. Some years after, S. A. Haley was employed as cashier of the bank. They dissolved the partnership, and Benjamin F. carried on the business alone, greatly increasing the business, employing about five hundred hands, male and female. He has quite recently made another change, selling out most of his retail trade, and gone extensively into the manufacture of clothing, not only for the Boston and New York wholesale traders and jobbers, but sells many goods West and South. Besides his large manufactory here, he has also another at Dover. In addition to these he also has a custom clothing department, and has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of military and band uniforms.

John S. Bennett commenced the tin and hardware business in Newmarket in 1843. In 1850 his brother Edwin entered into partnership with him, under the firm-name of J. S. & E. Bennett. The business was enlarged, and included coal, wood, and lumber, in which they dealt quite extensively. They employed from forty to fifty men at one period, and did an annual business of about one hundred thousand dollars. In 1873 they sold out here, and bought a two-thirds interest in the Merrimac Foundry in Lawrence, Mass. John S. died in Lawrence in 1876. He was an active, energetic business man, and the town was enlivened and made progressive by his business associations. Edwin still lives in Newmarket, but is not in business at present.

Hon. William B. Small was born in Lewiston, Me., May 17, 1817. He was educated at Phillips' Exeter Academy, and taught school in Exeter. He read law in the office of Bell & Tuck, in Exeter. He came to

Newmarket in 1846 or 1847, and commenced practice here. By studious application and faithfulness in all his duties he soon took a front rank in the profession, and had a large and successful practice. He represented the town in the Legislature, and was chosen State Senator from this district. He was a member of Congress in 1874–75. He died April 7, 1878, aged sixty-one years, honored, respected, and mourned by a large circle of friends.

"God works a wonder now and then—
He was a lawyer and an honest man."

James B. Creighton commenced business in Newmarket with Gardner Towle, under the firm-name of Towle & Creighton, and afterwards in company with his son, Z. Dow Creighton, as J. B. Creighton & Son. He represented the town in the lower branch of the Legislature several years, and was a member of the State Senate in 1836. He afterwards retired to his farm, and is still living at the advanced age of ninety-two years, highly respected.

James M. Chapman was a lawyer of some local repute, was two years treasurer of the savings-bank. He was an active politician, represented the town in the State Legislature, and filled at some time almost all the town offices. Under Pierce's administration he was postmaster here in the village.

Arthur Branscombe was engaged in privateering in 1812; after the war closed came to Newmarket, and for many years was engaged in trade here. He was a man widely known and much respected. He represented the town in the Legislature many years. He died some twenty-seven years ago.

Rev. John Broadhead resided in that part of the town which now forms South Newmarket. He was a man of much ability, and contributed in a marked degree to make the Methodists the leading religious society in this section. He was at one time a member of Congress from this district.

The first newspaper printed here was in 1841, by J. L. Beckett, called the *Granite State Democrat*. It was moved from Exeter here, and continued but a short time. In 1842, Brackett Palmer, Esq., started a paper here called the *Argus*, which also soon died out. In 1873, J. D. P. Wingate started the *Newmarket Advertiser* here. It has changed hands two or three times, and is now owned, printed, and published by Frank H. Pinkham, an enterprising young man of this village, who, in connection with a good "job office," has made it a success.

Representatives.—The representatives from this town in the State Legislature from 1784, which is the earliest date of which we have any official record, have been as follows:

1784–85. James Hill.
1786. Voted not to send.
1787. Samuel Brooks.
1788–91. Nathaniel Rogers.
1792. James Hill.
1793. None chosen.
1794–96. Josiah Adams.
1797–98. James Smith.
1799–1802. James Hill.
1803–4. Jeremiah Mead.
1805. James Hill.
1806–8. Jeremiah Mead.
1809–10. David Chapman, Jr.
1811. Dudley Watson.
1812–13. David Chapman, Jr.
1814. Dudley Watson.
1815. John M. Smith.
1816–20. Jeremiah Meade.
1821. George Hilton.
1822–25. Arthur Branscomb.
1826–27. Abner P. Stinson.
1828. Arthur Branscomb.
1829. James B. Creighton.
1830. Arthur Branscomb.
1831–33. David Murray.
1834. James B. Creighton.
1835. George W. Kittredge.
1836. James B. Creighton.[1]
1837. Nathaniel E. Burleigh.
Oliver Lamprey.
1838. Oliver Lamprey.
George O. Hilton.
1839–40. George O. Hilton.
William W. Stickney.
1841. William W. Stickney.[2]
1842. John M. Towle.
Nathaniel E. Burleigh.
1843. John M. Towle.[3]
1844–45. Joseph R. Doe.
Benjamin Brooks.
1846–47. Joseph D. Pinder.
George W. Dearborn.[4]
1848. George W. Kittredge.
Nathaniel Stevens.
1849. Nathaniel Stevens.
George O. Hilton.
1850. George W. Kittredge.
Jonathan Garland.
1851. Jonathan Garland.
Benjamin Muthes.
1852. Benjamin Muthes.
James M. Chapman.
1853. James M. Chapman.
1853. John S. Bennett.
1854. Samuel P. Dow.
John S. Bennett.
1855. Samuel P. Dow.
Jeremiah Winkley.
1856. Jeremiah Winkley.
Nathaniel Gilman.
1857. William Folsom.
Nathaniel Gilman.
1858. Isaac Furber.
William Folsom.
1859. Henry H. Smith.
Benjamin F. Haley.
1860. Benjamin F. Haley.
Augustus B. Clay.
1861. Henry H. Smith.
Joseph Taylor.
1862. Joseph Taylor.
Z. Dow Creighton.
1863. John J. Robinson.
James S. Pinder.
1864. Z. Dow Creighton.
William M. Stackpole.
1865. William B. Small.
William W. Stackpole.[5]
1866–67. Henry H. Smith.
George A. Bennett.
1868–69. William A. Shackford.
Nathan H. Leavitt.
1870–71. Charles F. Davis.
Charles E. Tasker.
1872–73. Harrison G. Burleigh.
Charles H. Smith.
1874–75. Aaron L. Mellows.
Charles P. Stackpole.
1876–77. Lafayette Hall.
Reuben M. Burleigh.
1878. Benjamin Mathes, Jr.
John F. Ham, Jr.[6]
1878 (For years 1879–80). John F. Ham, Jr.
Charles E. Winkley.
1880 (For years 1881–82). Nathan H. Leavitt.
James Munroe.

Physicians.—The physicians who have lived and practiced in this town are as follows: Nathaniel Kidder, George W. Gale, Perly Blodgett, George W. Kittredge, John R. Sanborn, William Folsom, —— Bugbee, Henry Hayes, Nathaniel B. Chace, Reuben M. Gray, —— Holmes, Benjamin N. Towle, Isaac N. Perley, James Bassett, H. B. Haskell, Clinton A. Ricker, Lafayette Chesley, —— Horr, Chace Moulton, Samuel H. Greene, Joseph L. Elkins, Charles A. Morse. Of these, Bugbee, Perley, Bassett, Holmes, Haskell, Ricker, Chesley, and Horr, each remained but a short time. Kittredge, Kidder, Sanborn, and Folsom were all long residents and practitioners, and all died here. Drs. Green and Elkins have long been, and are now in successful practice here. Dr. Morse

[1] The town having sufficient number of ratable polls, now send two representatives.

[2] For second representative, no choice.

[3] For second representative, no choice.

[4] Dearborn died in 1847, and George W. Kittredge was chosen to fill the vacancy.

[5] It being found that the town was entitled to but one representative, Stackpole resigned.

[6] The constitution changed, and sessions of the Legislature made biennial, members elected for two years, election changed from March to November.

is a young man who has quite recently commenced practice, and is beginning very well indeed.

Attorneys.—Before the settlement of any attorney in this town, Wentworth Cheswell, one of the early settlers, and an educated business man of good judgment, ability, and discretion, and a justice of the peace, drew deeds, leases, agreements, contracts, wills, and other instruments for his neighbors, and also acted as a justice in the trial of causes. The first practicing attorney that settled here was —— Huntson; after him William Tinney. Since then there have been attorneys here as follows: Amos A. Parker, Gilbert A. Grant, Hezekiah B. Stevens, —— Eldridge, James M. Chapman, William B. Small, Augustus B. Clay, Amos W. Towle, Aaron L. Mellows, Charles H. Knight, Charles H. Smith, I. T. George, and Elisha A. Keep. Of these, Grant, Stevens, Eldridge, and Towle remained only temporarily. Parker at first went West, and afterwards married for a second wife one of the celebrated "Smith sisters," of Glastonbury, Conn., who have given the local authorities considerable trouble by refusing to pay their taxes unless they can be allowed to vote. Mr. Clay died here, after having been in practice some three or four years. Hon. Mr. Small died here, after having been in practice over thirty years. His death was caused by a fall, and striking his head upon the rail of a railroad, producing concussion of the brain, which ultimately caused extravasation and suffusion, ending in death. Mr. Mellows, Mr. Smith, Mr. George, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Keep are still in active practice in the village.

Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion.—Newmarket furnished more than the quota required in the late war between the States. The record of their names is somewhat incomplete. As correctly as can now be ascertained the names of those who went in the army to fill the quota of Newmarket are as follows:

Charles C. Sanders.
Charles Basse.
Charles Daly.
Joseph Magilo.
Frederick Morgan.
John Travers.
James Wheelan.
James H. Littlefield.
James O. Watson.
William Noyes.
Moses E. Colley.
James Riley.
Calvin H. Weymouth.
John C. Caswell.
George K. Rollins.
George Brown.
Andrew Callireer.
James Kelpie.
Samuel Moore.
Lewis Schwarts.
George F. Lord.
Robert E. Foster.
John Mendum.
William McKenly.
George A. Gay.
John Kingsley.
William Smith.
Timothy Caswell.
Andrew J. Knowlton.
Benjamin F. Sanborn.
George W. Ellison.
Henry W. Bryant.
Francis Coggswell.
William Gartside.
William P. Huckins.
Ezra Bean.
William Gile.
Alexander Segdler.
Henry Schulter.
George K. Keniston.
Fred Ritcher.
John Gregory.
James M. Durell.
Henry H. Murray.
Charles F. Chapman.
Nathaniel S. French.
Samuel B. Brackett.
George K. Caswell.
David W. Chapman.
Augustus H. Davis.
Charles A. French.
John B. Greene.
David Hogan.
Franklin Valley.
Stephen W. Bailey.
Samuel Drake.
John Cleaves.
Charles H. Willey.
William Fitzgerald.
Frederick Koch.
Henry Rahn.
William Gill.
John Ray.
William H. Huckins.
James Hall.
John F. Gibbs.
Charles W. Greene.
O. T. Smith.
George Black.
David Brackett.
James M. Caswell.
William Chapman.
William H. Dackum.
Warren S. French.
Warren Glover.
John H. Harvey.
James Hughs.
George A. Jenkins.
Edward F. Keniston.
Charles Keniston.
Joseph Watson.
Cornelius O'Brien.
Charles F. Dockum.
William B Taylor.
Woodbridge W. Tuttle.
Henry B. Hill.
Edwin H. Goodwin.
Charles A. Jones.
William Alexander.
Melville P. Judkins.
James D. Nealley.
Alexander L. Abbott.
John J. Hanson.
George W. Frost.
Charles W. Eaton.
William B. Morrill.
Jacob C. Wentworth.
Henry C. Howard.
William S. Keniston.
James F. Keniston.
George K. Smart.
John T. Young.
Otto Arndt.
Morris Shehan.
Eben Joy.
Richard E. Wyman.
Henry B. Haley.
George L. Floyd.
George W. Taylor.
Warren P. Jones.
Royal T. Snell.
Charles B. Jenness.
John O. Davis.
Nathaniel Willey.
John Palmer.
John Goodrich.
Alanson C. Haines.
Woodbridge W. Durell.
David Bassett.
Albert Foell.
Michael McCarty.
M. Norgan.
David Allen.
Alexander Sydler.
William Littlefield.
Flavius Souseman.
Freeman Clemment.
Joseph Gould.
Arren D. Shaw.
Patrick Hannegan.
Charles W. Perkins.
Joseph Watson.
Orrin Holden.
Edward Osborne.
Daniel Moore.
George T. Parker.
Bernard Casey.
Nathaniel Robinson.
Thomas Lees.
Joseph Chapman.
John Pinkham.
George W. Tibbitts.
Albert G. Furber.

Those who procured substitutes on their own account, so as to be relieved from the draft, were as follows:

Clinton A. Haley.
Thomas B. Robinson.
Edmund B. Pendergast.
Harrison G. Burley.
Freeman Sanborn.
Constantine B. Mathes.
Napoleon B. Treadwell.
John P. Perkins.

Miscellaneous.—In the spring of 1870, Hiram Jones, who had lived in this town but a short time, murdered his wife by cutting her throat with a razor. Jealousy was the cause. The next October, Jones was tried at Portsmouth, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. On account of his age, near seventy, and of doubts as to his sanity at the time, his sentence was commuted to State prison for life. He was much displeased at this, but lived only about three years, and died in prison.

July 30, 1873, an excursion party of nineteen went from the village down Lamprey River out into Great Bay for a pleasure trip. While all on board were enjoying themselves at a distance from the shore, in a depth of forty feet of water, without any warning of danger the packet on board which they were, from some cause never satisfactorily explained, was found

to be sinking. She filled and went to the bottom, and the whole nineteen were precipitated into the water. Of these, three young ladies, named Abbie Garland, Millie Moulton, and Jennie Burnham, were drowned. The others supported themselves, some on oars, some on the hatches, others by swimming and supporting those who could not swim, till those who had seen them from the shore put off in a sail-boat and rescued them.

In April, 1868, one John Hussey, belonging in Rochester, N. H., at work for J. S. & E. Bennett as a peddler, committed suicide by hanging in Bennett's stable. A coroner's jury investigated the case, but could find no assignable reason for the act except low spirits, and discouragement caused by want of success in business.

Dec. 26, 1879, Patrick Behen, a resident of this town, was found dead in the back room of a house occupied by Michael Carrigg and his wife. There were apparently suspicious circumstances attending his death. A coroner's inquest was held, but after the most thorough and searching investigation no evidence of foul play could be found. He lay upon his face and side, with his legs and arms drawn up, and appeared to have died from suffocation. No bruises, wounds, or marks of violence could be found upon the body.

On the 6th day of February, 1866, a disastrous fire visited this village. The fire was first discovered in a barn belonging to Lucy Maria Watson, near the Boston and Maine Railroad depot. This barn was surrounded by dwelling-houses and other buildings, in close proximity to which the fire soon spread, and there being at the time a high wind, it raged with great fury. Six dwelling-houses, two barns, a large paint-shop and wood-house, with other out-buildings, were burned here. The fire and cinders were blown to near the centre of the village, where four stores, containing several tailor-shops and tenements, were destroyed. After it was found that the fire threatened the village, a telegram was sent to Dover for assistance, and in twenty minutes a fire company with a steamer was here from that city, a distance of nine miles. This town had only two hand-engines, and without this assistance from Dover a large part of the village would have been destroyed by the devouring element. Aside from this conflagration and the burning of No. 2 Mill in 1857, the town has been comparatively exempt from fires.

A Masonic Lodge, Rising Star, No. 47, was organized in this town in 1824 or 1825. Under the "Morgan" excitement it did not flourish, and its charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge. In 1858 the charter was restored, and the lodge again commenced work. Since then it has been continuously in a flourishing condition, and has now a membership of about 150. They have one of the finest lodge-rooms in the State. Since the restoration of its charter its Masters have been David Murray, Samuel A. Haley, George W. Kittredge, Benjamin Brooks, Orrin Murray, Aaron L. Mellows, Charles E. Tasker, A. Dana Wiggin, Bradford S. Kingman, Woodbridge W. Durell, who is the present Master.

There is also a large and flourishing lodge of Odd-Fellows in this town. It has been in existence some forty years, and has a large membership and quite a large fund.

For several years there has been here, and is now, a temperance organization of Good Templars. This association has been and still is doing a noble work. Its beneficent results are manifest on every hand, and the good work is still in progress.

Previous to the building of the Boston and Maine Railroad in 1840 and later, the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad, most of the goods sold here and the raw materials for the manufacturies, as well as the manufactured goods, were transported by water conveyance. Packets and schooners from Boston, and gondolas between here and Portsmouth, made a lively business on the Piscataqua River across Great Bay and up the Lamprey River. Since the building of these railroads the freighting has nearly all been done by them, yet schooners from Philadelphia and gondolas from Portsmouth continue to bring coal and other heavy goods by water. Last year Congress appropriated ten thousand dollars to improve the navigation of Lamprey River, which was expended under the supervision of Gen. Thorn, and ships of three hundred tons or larger can now come up the Lamprey River without trouble or danger. Another appropriation of ten thousand dollars has recently been made to further improve this river. With the judicious expenditure of this sum the river can be made navigable for any vessel usually engaged in the coastwise trade.

We have very few wealthy men, none retired from business. The permanent population is composed of active, energetic, business, and hard-working men, striving to acquire a competency. This fact contributes to make the town active and business lively. And no town in the State of its size has more active, live men, and none has about it a more active, progressive, lively, business appearance. It is now growing rapidly. Some forty family tenements were built the last year, and for its size the town has few rivals in progress and prosperity.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JONATHAN BURLEY.

Jonathan Burley, of Newmarket, N. H., is a lineal descendant of Giles Burley, who was an inhabitant of Ipswich, Mass., as early as 1648, and a commoner in 1664. The History of Ipswich says, of the little we learn of Gyles or Giles Burley, that he was a planter, living eight years on Brooke Street, and owning lot No. 105, situated upon Great Hill, Hogg

Jonathan Burley.

Island. He died, leaving his wife, Elizabeth, and children, Andrew, James, Giles, and perhaps John.

James Burley[2] (Giles[1]), born Feb. 10, 1659, died at Exeter, N. H., about 1721. He was twice married,—first, May 25, 1685, to Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Susannah (Worcester) Stacy; she died Oct. 21, 1686, and he married for his second wife, Elizabeth ——, and had the following children, viz.: William, Joseph, Thomas, James, Josiah, and Giles.

Josiah[3] was born in 1701, and died at Newmarket. He married Hannah, daughter of Hon. Andrew and —— (Chase) Wiggin. In 1718 he received thirty acres, assigned by a committee at Exeter. He signed a petition for a bridge at Newmarket in 1746. The date of his will is 1756, Hon. Andrew Wiggin was the judge of probate. Children of Josiah[3] and Hannah (Wiggin) Burley:

Josiah[4], Thomas, and Samuel. Josiah[4] (Josiah[3], James[2], Giles[1]) married a Judith or Mary Tuttle, and had children,—Sarah, Josiah[5], Judith, Hannah, Betsey (in place of Betsey Burley, genealogy gives Deborah), and Mary.

Mr. Burley was a farmer in Newmarket, on the same farm where Jonathan Burley now (1882) resides. He settled in Newmarket in 1767. He died at the advanced age of eighty years, and his wife at seventy-two.

Josiah[5], (Josiah[4], Josiah[3], James[2], Giles[1]), son of Josiah[4] and Judith or Mary (Tuttle) Burley, was born in Newmarket May 20, 1760, and died at his residence in his native town May 10, 1842. He married Susan Edgerley, who was born June 30, 1767, and died Nov. 9, 1851. Of this union the following children were born: Josiah, Susan, Mark, Clarissa, Deborah, Betsey, Jonathan[6], Jeremiah, and Lavina, all of whom were born in Newmarket, N. H., and all are now (1882) dead except Deborah and Jonathan.

Mr. Burley was a farmer by occupation and a soldier in the Revolutionary war for a short time. In politics a Democrat, as his descendants have been. He held some of the minor offices of the town.

Jonathan[6] (Josiah[5], Josiah[4], Josiah[3], James[2], Giles[1]) was born on the farm in Newmarket, Oct. 9, 1804. He has always been a farmer. He cared for his parents until their death, then came in possession of the "Old Burley Homestead," which has been in the family for many generations. He has been successful as a farmer, and as a man enjoys the confidence of his townsmen.

Politically, he is a Democrat of the old school, and thoroughly believes in those great and grand principles proclaimed by Jefferson and Jackson. He married Sarah C., daughter of John and Betsey (Sawyer) Neal, of London, N. H., Dec. 28, 1831. She was born Sept. 23, 1808. Mrs. Burley's father was born at South Newmarket, Feb. 14, 1777, married Betsey Sawyer, of Lee, and had eight children, of whom Sarah C. is the fourth. Mr. Neal was a farmer by occupation, and a Democrat in politics. He died at the advanced age of eighty-three. Mr. and Mrs. Burley have the following children: (1) A. Augusta (Mrs. Charles E. Smith, of South Newmarket); (2) Harrison G.; and (3) Lavina J. (Mrs. Horace B. Doe, of Durham).

Mr. and Mrs. Burley are attendants at the Baptist Church, of which she is a member. Harrison G. Burley[7] (Jonathan[6], Josiah[5], Josiah[4], Josiah[3], James[2], Giles[1]) was born on the old Burley homestead in Newmarket, N. H., Dec. 9, 1834. He received a common-school education, supplemented by a few terms at the academy of Pembroke. He was reared on the farm, and agriculture has been his chief business. In 1874 he was appointed agent for Rockingham Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and in 1878 was elected one of its directors.

Whatever business Mr. Burley has been engaged in has been successful. Politically he followed in the footsteps of his fathers, and votes the Democratic ticket. He has held various offices of trust and honor in his native town, among which we mention those of selectman three years, and member of the Legislature in 1872–73, serving on the Committee of State Normal Schools. He married Fannie E., daughter of Jewett and Lydia (Norris) Connor, Jan. 17, 1877. Mrs. Burley was born in Exeter, N. H., Sept. 20, 1848. Their children are Walter D. and Lillian M.

CHAPTER LIX.

NEWTON.[1]

THE town of Newton lies in the southern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: by Massachusetts line, commencing at Brandy Brow Hill, at a stone by which Plaistow, Haverhill, and Merrimac are bounded; thence following Massachusetts line to a stone at northern side of Taxbury's mill-pond to South Hampton line; thence following said line to East Kingston; thence following the Shaply line on Kingston to the Pond Bridge at the outlet of County Pond, which stream is called Powow River; from thence across the pond to the White Sands, so called; from thence southerly to a stone between Kingston and Newton, about ten rods west of the railroad at Newton Junction; thence southerly to a bound in land of Mrs. Crane to meet Plaistow; then westerly on Plaistow line to a bound between the towns of Plaistow and Newton; thence easterly on Plaistow line to Brandy Brow Hill to the bound began at. Estimated to contain about five thousand (5000) acres, besides the pond.

The surface of the town is generally hilly and the soil fertile, yielding good crops of grain and grass. Newton is forty miles southeast from Concord and twenty-eight southwest from Portsmouth.

[1] By John Hoitt.

Petition for Erection of Town.—The first petition on record concerning this town is that of sundry persons opposed to a petition which, it seems, had been presented praying for the erection of a new town. This was under date Feb. 18, 1741–42, and was as follows:

To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr Governour and Commander in Chief in and over his Majestys Province of New Hampshire in New England and to the Honourable his Majestys Council for said Province.

The Petition of Sundry of the Inhabitants of that part of the Town of Amesbury that lyeth to the Northward of the Boundary line between the Province of New Hampshire and Massachusetts Bay by the late Sattlement of the S^{d} Line and to the Southward of Shapleys Line so called most humbly shews That your Petitioners understand that about sixty persons in Number who live in that part of Salisbury that lyeth between the two afores^{d} lines and that part of Amesbury afores^{d} have petitioned your Excellency and Honours for a Township of seven miles in Length as mentioned in their Petition. That your Petitioners are included within the bounds of said Township. That the meeting house they have Erected for themselves is so situated as that it is no ways convenient for your Petitioners. That many of those who signed their Petition now say they were deceived. That it will be a great Burden to your Petitioners if they are under an obligation to be holden by what their Neighbors have asked for themselves. That your Petitioners desire they may have liberty to be annexed to such Parishes as are most convenient for them till Such Time as they shall be able to make a parrish among themselves.

Wherefore your Petitioners pray your Excellency and Honours to grant your Petitioners liberty to speak for themselves before your Excellency and Honours and your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray &c.

Feb. 18th 1741–2

Jonathan Kimball	Orlando Bagly
Jonathan Wasson	David Bagly
Jonathan Farron	Andrew Whitt
Timothy Farron	Timothy Whittier
David Gooden	Josiah Fowller
Samuell Gooden	Thomas Fowller
Phillip Challess	David Elott
Benjamin Kimball	Thomas Carter
Caleb Hobs	John Carter
Roger Estman	William Fowller
William Sargent	Thomas Carter Junr
Nathaniel Ash	Willm Fowller Junr
George Marsten	John Carter Junr
Robert Marter	Joseph Fowller
Abraham Marroll	John Carter
David Marten	Jacob Carter
Ivery Fooler?	Samuel Carter

Newton was settled about 1700; it was then called Amesbury Newtown. The State of Massachusetts was bounded three miles from Merrimac River; on the final settlement of the line this part of the territory was left off from Massachusetts.

In 1749 it was incorporated as a town, taking a part of South Hampton.

The inhabitants in 1816 were about four hundred and fifty, with eighty-nine legal voters.

In 1882 the inhabitants exceed one thousand, with over three hundred legal voters.

The first record of a meeting is as follows:

"Province of New Hampshire } To Sargent Heath, Constable for Newtown, these are to require you to warn the Inhabitants of Newtown Qualified for voting to meet at the House of Sargent Heath innholder in said town on Wednesday the twenty-sixth of March instant at one of the clock in the afternoon, then and there when mett as, first, to choose town officers as the charter directs, 2^{d} to see who the town will employ to build a pound & stocks, & 3^{d}ly to see how much money the town will raise for a school, 4thly to see how much money the town will allow for the selectmen & constables for service done the town for the year past

"Dated at Newtown March ye 11. A.D. 1755

"Joseph Peaslee, "Robert Stuart, "Francis Chase } Selectmen of Newton"

By the records we find the above meeting was called at the time and place, and David Bayly was chosen moderator, William Rowell, town clerk, and Joseph Peaslee, William Rowell, and Aaron Currin, selectmen. After choosing the minor officers the meeting was adjourned till Monday, 31st of March, "to be held at the meeting-house." At the adjourned meeting it was voted to build a pound and to raise fifty pounds for schooling. A vote to see if the town would pay the constable sixpence a pound for collecting rates was defeated. Then the closing record of the meeting is, "at the same meeting voted not to act any further on the foregoing warrant, and the meeting was dismist."

The next meeting was warned for Monday, the 21st day of April; the principal object was "to see whether the town will raise any sum of money and how much in order to clapboard said meeting-house, and lay the floor and build the doors and to provide window-frames and sashes and glass for said house," etc., and also to choose a committee to select a suitable piece of ground for a "burying-place."

This meeting was called; "400 pounds O. T. was voted to be raised to repair the meeting-house." Committees were appointed to "provide stuff" for the meeting-house and "look out a burying-place," said committees to report at an adjourned meeting to be held May 19th. Also, at the above meeting, "it was put to vote to see whether the town would agree with the 'poolers' from South Hampton, both to do duties and receive privileges in full with the inhabitants of Newton, and voted in the affirmative."

The meeting was called May 19th. Nothing done; adjourned to June 2d; then adjourned to June 16th. At this meeting another committee was appointed to "examine and receive the accounts of the former committee," they to report at an adjourned meeting to be held June 23d. One bill brought in by this committee, to "pay for shingling and laying the sleepers 150 pounds, old tenor," was negatived; but a bill to provide window-frames and sashes and a "joyner to assist in putting them up," was passed in the affirmative. It was also voted to allow 60 pounds old tenor for preaching, and to be taken out of the money appropriated for repairing the meeting-house. Voted to hire Mr. Solomon Paige to preach seven Sabbaths.

It appears by record and other evidence in Newton that the Congregationalists were all the religious people in the town at its first settlement, and the inhabitants of this town seem to be the first to come out from the old Established Church, and some of them refused to pay the parish tax for the support of the Congregational Church preaching; the parties were

arrested and a lawsuit ensued. Mr. Stuart and a Mr. Carter were the two persons that appeared in court, and the church or collector on the other part. The lawsuit lasted three years or more, and Mr. Stuart and Carter came off victors, which dismayed the church, and enabled the dissenters to form a society and church about 1750 or 1755, called the Baptist Church, and on account of the lawsuit the Congregational Church gave up their meeting-house that had been raised about three years to the town, who finished it for their use and meetings of all religious societies, who occupied it for a number of years.

In 1832 the Christian Church was formed, the first of the denomination in this State. Joseph Boadey, Douglas Farnum, John Rand, Mark Furnald, Henry Plumer, John Hartyman, and others. Nathaniel Day preached his sermon in June, 1856, and is still their pastor, making twenty-five years of pastorate. Members of the church, one hundred and forty-four.

Most of the town-meetings called for a number of years following were for the purpose of finishing the meeting-house, and for procuring preaching, and to prosecute parties who refused to pay parish rates. It seems that the Baptist Society which had formed in the town objected to paying a tax to support the Congregational Church, which was the principal church of the town. They resisted every effort, civil and ecclesiastical, and were finally successful, for in 1769 the town voted "to pay the cost which hath arose by reason of the Baptist people being rated to the Congregational minister in years past." Other resolutions of like character were passed, thus virtually abandoning the contest.

In 1758 a call was given to Rev. Jonas Eames to settle over the Congregational Society. At a town-meeting held Oct. 30, 1758, they voted to give Mr. Eames one thousand pounds. The meeting adjourned for one hour to confer with the reverend gentleman. He refused the call unless they would add six hundred pounds to their offer. The meeting reassembled and immediately accepted the amendment, and Mr. Eames' answer was in the affirmative.

Thursday, the 7th day of December, was appointed "a day of fasting and prayer in this place, in order for the gathering a church in Newtown," reads the record.

Mr. Eames was ordained the 17th day of January, 1759.

In the first settlement of the town it appears by records and other evidence that there was a Quaker meeting-house in the south part of the town. Some of the Peaslees belong to them.

About 1750 the Baptists built a house of worship in sight of the other.

The Chases and others from out of town formed a church between the years 1750 and 1755. The building or a part of it was moved into the central part of the town subsequently, was converted into a dwelling-house, and is now occupied and owned by Mr. Archibald Dunn.

This church was the first Baptist organization in the State of New Hampshire, and contains at this date, June, 1882, ninety-five members.

The Congregationalists raised a meeting-house on the spot where the Town Hall now stands, but were never able to complete it, and finally gave it up, and the town purchased it for their use and the use of the different religious societies in the town.

The Christian Church was formed in the year 1832, and is still continuing.

The Second Baptist Church was formed at the Junction in the year 1875.

Newton has always been very patriotic, furnishing men for the different wars the colonies were engaged in. The Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and down to the great Rebellion she did her whole duty.

At a town-meeting held in 1774 it was voted "to choose two men to go to Exeter and choose a committee to go to Philadelphia to join the Congress." Abraham Kimball and Stephen Butler were so chosen. Also voted to pay one pound, fifteen shillings, to pay the committee that goes to Philadelphia the 10th of May.

Sept. 3, 1775, at a town-meeting, it was voted "to raise some men to go to Portsmouth to work on the Batteries, by request of the Committee of Safety." Voted to send as many men as will go.

July 11, 1776, voted to give nine men seven pounds, two shillings, lawful money to each man to go to reinforce Gen. Sullivan at Crown Point.

Dec. 13, 1776, the town voted to give three men three pounds, lawful money, to go to New York to join the Continental army.

April 26, 1779, voted that the selectmen be a committee to go and hire four Continental soldiers during the war. The above are but a few of the many records in regard to hiring soldiers.

Revolutionary Soldiers.—Lieut. Micah Hoyt, afterwards captain by the death of the captain of the company, Reuben Hoyt, and Wister Sanborn went to Bunker Hill when the British tried to drive the Americans from Breed's Hill. How long they stayed in the service is not known. William Gould, Elliot Jewell, David Goodwin, and others went to Ticonderoga or Crown Point, and stayed during the war. Thomas Challis was an officer, and many others left their homes for the seat of war that they and their children might be freemen.

During the war of 1812 we find the following names: Enoch Hoyt, Sargent Heath, Moses Huse, Moses Hoyt, William Foot, Job Stevens, William Harveyman, Israel Ingalls, and others.

John Cooper enlisted when the war broke out as a government soldier, and remained till after the war closed. His family and friends heard nothing from him during the whole war, and supposed him dead. His wife donned her mourning garments and supposed herself a widow. What was her surprise one

day at the close of the war to see her husband, dressed in his suit of blue and gilt buttons, enter the house, alive and well. Many such cases no doubt occurred during the war.

In the war of the Rebellion the town furnished as many or more soldiers than any town in the State according to her valuation. She sent eighty-five soldiers to the army and navy, at an expense of thirty-five thousand dollars.

Always ready from the Revolution to the last war to furnish men and money when called upon by their country to protect her rights, would fight her enemies, and maintain her honor as a nation.

Prominent Names in the Town.—Mr. William Rowell was a very prominent man in his day, was first selectman in 1749, and held most of the offices in the gift of the town, sometimes serving as clerk, at others as selectman. His descendants to this day have upheld the integrity of the name, and are our most honored townsmen.

The next name we find is Peaslee. John Peaslee had nine children, the first born in 1734. His descendants are among our most prominent men.

The name of Currier is next, and they were very numerous, and quite a number of their descendants still live in the town, and many of them hold offices of trust. The name of Bartlett is next, and they were among the first to hold office in town. Eliphalet Bartlett, a noted man, and Matthias Bartlett, a surveyor, were often elected representatives, and for many years selectmen. Joseph Bartlett was a noted man, was captured by the Indians at Haverhill in 1708, was held by them four years, settled in this town in 1720. The descendants of the Bartletts are very numerous in the town.

Hoyts come next in order. Four of that name were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. The records of Amesbury show that in the year 1776 ten of that name enlisted from that place. Samuel Hoyt was one of the selectmen a number of years, and town clerk for forty years. Micah Hoyt, son of Micah Hoyt, was a prominent man in the time of the Revolution; was a lieutenant in the army till the war closed. Benjamin and Eli Hoyt held the offices of selectmen and town clerk for many years. John Hoitt, one of their descendants, was selectman for twenty years, and town clerk for fifteen years, and is at this date a hale and hearty man, loved, honored, and respected by all.

The Chases were among the prominent men in the first settlement of the town, were among the first to become Baptists, and helped build the meeting-house in 1750.

Among the Peaslees was one Joseph, who was a Quaker, and, driven from other towns, he took up his abode in the south part of Newton, to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, without any one to molest or make him afraid. From him sprung the Quaker meeting-house and Quaker burying-ground, near by where remains the dust of all the Quakers of this town.

At a meeting held July 6, 1780, the inhabitants of Newton met upon "journment," and the meeting opened, William Rowell for moderator. It put to vote to see if said town will give any sum of money for encouragement to hire "mullishia" soldiers to go in the army three months; voted in the affirmative. It put to vote to see if said town will choose a committee to hire said soldiers; not passed in the affirmative. Capt. Robert Stuart, Ensign Daniel Morse chosen a committee to hire said soldiers, and to give any price as they shall think proper. Ye meeting was journed till the tenth day of April instant at five of the clock in ye *morning*. At the adjournment it was put to vote to see if said town will give five soldiers for three months twenty bushels of Indian corn a month, or make it as good to them in money; the vote passed in the affirmative, and the meeting was "dismist."

Newton at the present date (1882) contains a population of about one thousand; over three hundred voters on the check-list.

The Boston and Maine Railroad passes through from south to north, from Plaistow to Kingston. A branch leaves the main track at Newton Junction and passes through the Centre, where there is another station, to Merrimac, Mass. At the Junction, before the Boston and Maine Road was built, there was but one house in sight, now there are over fifty dwelling-houses, besides several stores. A church and a large saw-mill and box-mill has been recently burnt, but will probably be rebuilt.

Newton supports seven groceries, two meat-markets, two hotels. In the matter of hotels the town has fell behind her record, for in 1807, with a population of about four hundred, there were seven licensed taverns in the town.

We have a carriage manufactory doing a large business, five shoe contractors, several manufacturers of shoes, blacksmiths, house contractors, etc. At the Junction the telegraph-office is situated, and at the village the telephone.

There are three religious bodies in town, two Baptist and one Christian.

CHAPTER LX.

NORTH HAMPTON.

Geographical—Topographical—The First Settlements—Garrison-House—Indian Depredations—Petition for Parish Privileges—Organization of Parish—"The North Hill Parish"—Incorporation of the Town—Petition to be Released from Parish Rates—Ecclesiastical History—Miscellaneous—Military Record.

NORTH HAMPTON is one of the coast towns, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Greenland and Rye; on the east by Rye and the Atlantic; on the south by Hampton; and on the west by Stratham.

The surface of the town is generally level and the soil fertile.

The early history of this town will be found principally in the history of Hampton, of which North Hampton originally formed a part. The early record history, Revolutionary history, names of early settlers, etc., are incorporated in the history of the mother town.

Settlements began within the bounds of the present town of North Hampton at one of the earliest periods in the history of the State. It was in about the year 1636 that the first intrepid explorer set foot upon this soil, and this was an event of no ordinary magnitude. The Indians were still pursuing their erratic warfare, and the hardy pioneers earned their bread at the continued hazard of their lives.

Garrison-House.—One of the first acts of the inhabitants was the erection of a garrison-house where all might take refuge in case of an attack by Indians. This garrison-house stood a few rods southwesterly from the site of the first meeting-house, on the southern border of what was formerly called the "Green."

Notwithstanding the precaution taken by the pioneers, the murderous tomahawk of the red man left its imprint upon the little settlement. June 13, 1677, during King Philip's war, four persons, viz., Edward Colcord, Jr., Abraham Perkins, Jr., Benjamin Hilliard, and Caleb Towle, fell victims to his savage cruelty. With the death of Philip, in 1676, the war in the southern part of New England ceased, but in New Hampshire it raged two years longer, and for a time seemed to threaten the extinction of the whole colony.

With the return of peace the settlement resumed its former activity, and not many years elapsed ere it became a prosperous and important element in the colony, and in 1719 we find it petitioning for parish privileges. The Council appointed a committee, by whom the boundaries of the proposed parish were run out, which reported to the court Oct. 29, 1719. The petition, however, was not granted. The next petition relating to the parish of which we have any record was under date Nov. 30, 1730, as follows:

Petition relating to the Parish.

To the Honourable hous of Representatives of this his Majesties Province of New Hampshire Greeting.

Gentlemen we your honours humble petitioners humbly sheweth that whereas his Honour ye Governor with his Majestys Counsel in answer to a petition from hampton did Grant a parish at North Ende of said town as shall appear by a Coppy of sd grant, but it did not com to the honrable hous of Representatives for their concurranc thearwith Theare-fore we your honours humble petitioners humbly crave your concurrance theare with, and in so doing you will much oblege us your humble Servants As in dusy bound we shall ever pray,

Hampton November 30, 1730.

Simon Marston	Thomas Marston
Maurice Hobbs	Joseph Dearbn
Timothy Dalton	Daniel Sanborn
David Pag	Widow Sarah Samborn
Simon Darbon	John Shaw
Joshuay Brown	Jonathan Page
John Godfre	Richard Tayler
John Johnson	John Marston
John Radman	Joseph Chapman
Thomas Marston	Penja Thomas
Benja Roby	Sama Darbon
John Wedgwood	William Godfree
Edmund Chapman	Saml Marston
Ebenezer Godfrie	Saml Bachelder
Ruben Darbon	Benimin Johnson
Job Chapman	John Smith
William Palmar	Samuel Dearbon
John Darbn	

The first petition, however, which was reported favorably, was under date of Nov. 17, 1738, when the parish was organized with power to act in affairs concerning the ministry and schools. It was variously named in the town records as the "North Hill Parish in Hampton," "The North Parish in Hampton," etc.

It was incorporated as a town by the name of North Hampton, Nov. 26, 1742.

The delegate from this town to the Constitutional Convention of 1778 was Levi Dearborn, and to that of 1781 was Abraham Drake.

Petition of inhabitants of N. E. part of Hampton to be exempted from minister's tax.

To His Excellency Bennin Wentworth Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief In and over his Majesties Provence of New Hampshire in New England and to the Honourable the Council and honse of Representatives of said Province In General Assembly Convened—November ye 16th 1742.

The Humble petition of us the Subscribers Most Humbly sheweth—that the houses and habitations of your petitioners are in the north eastly part of the town of Hampton at or near Littel Bores Head near Lettel River or near the Sea and that we live most as near upon a Line to the meeting-house at the town as to that of North hill and that it is much easier for us to go to meeting at the town than to North Hill by reason of the Goodness of the way to the town and there not being any way for us to go to meeting at north hill nor ever like to be unless we travil much farther than to go to the meeting-house at the town:

Your petitioners Humbly pray that your Excellency and Honours would be pleased to take this petition into consideration and in your grate Goodness exempt us from paying to the support of the ministry at North hill and that we may still remain—and be taxed to the support of the ministry and the other Publick charges of the town as we used to be and your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

John Batchelder	Mosies Lampre
Thomas Hains	Obadiah Marston
Jeremiah Page	Stephen Brown.

In the House of Representatives, 9br, 25th 1742.

The within Petition Read and considered & voted to be Dismissed

James Jeffry Clr. Assm

Moses Leavitt, of this town, was appointed captain in the Continental service, June 13, 1776, and authorized to raise one hundred men to join the army in New York. He was on a committee of officers at Hampton, in 1777, to petition the honorable committee of safety to take measures for the defense of the sea-coast. In 1778 he was again appointed to enlist soldiers for the Continental army; was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Third Regiment New Hampshire militia in 1781, and was representative to the General Assembly in 1782 and 1783.

The Congregational Church.[1]—Our forefathers were careful to erect the meeting-house and provide for the preaching of the gospel as soon as they had

[1] By Rev. Thomas V. Haines.

formed any distinct and considerable settlement. Many of the townships originally were large, and as the population extended to the borders of the town, a portion of the people were often obliged to travel a long distance to church. The only way to obviate this difficulty was in forming a separate parish whenever the population became sufficient to support a minister. So it came about that many towns had more than one church of the same denominational order, and not infrequently were there new parishes afterwards incorporated into towns.

Within one hundred years after the first house was built in Hampton a considerable settlement had formed at North Hill, about three miles from the meeting-house. Those settlers suffered many trials because of their isolation, the difficulty in clearing the land, and Indian depredations. Their first houses (two of which are now standing) were lined with bricks to make them bullet-proof, and a garrisoned house was built on the green, to which they resorted in time of especial danger. While they felt that they must vigorously wield the axe, and drive the plow, and unceasingly watch the stealthy savage, they grew dissatisfied with their religious privileges, believing that it was needless for them to go three miles on the Sabbath to worship when the preaching of the gospel could be supported in their midst.

With the impression that some steps should be taken towards a better state of things on the 2d of May, 1719, "Samuel Chapman and others presented a petition to the Council Board" that they might be relieved from giving support for the minister at the old parish in Hampton, and be permitted to lawfully sustain the gospel among themselves. This was respectfully received, and a committee of four persons was appointed to ascertain "the bounds and limits of a parish in the north end of Hampton." On the 29th of May that committee reported that the parish lines should be nearly the same as the present boundaries of North Hampton, with the exception of a part which has since been set off to the town of Rye. But as the selectmen of Hampton remonstrated, the petition was dismissed, and nothing further of account was done towards effecting a separation until 1734, when, on the 9th of October, thirty-five persons petitioned the General Assembly, praying that the parish bounds might be established agreeable to the report of the committee appointed to define them fifteen years before. This request was carefully considered, but on account of the opposition which the selectmen offered, and a remonstrance signed by twenty-six individuals who lived within the bounds of the proposed parish, they stating "we rather continue as we are, one parish," the bill passed in the negative. At the beginning of the year 1736 several members of the church living near North Hill obtained the consent of their pastor, Rev. Ward Cotton, to hold religious meetings among themselves on Sabbath evenings. He drew up some articles of agreement to govern the meetings, which all who proposed to attend signed.

Whether this was done as a compromise to quiet the known restlessness is not quite certain. However, it was not sufficient to meet their desires for religious advantages. It rather deepened their sense of deprivation, for, in 1737, they renewed their request to be constituted a distinct parish, but this effort also proved fruitless.

There were persevering men in those days, especially in things which they knew were right. Accordingly, on the 2d of November, 1738, another petition of a similar nature was presented to the General Assembly, then held at Portsmouth. On the 17th of the same month a bill granting the request passed the House of Representatives, was concurred in by the Council, and received the indorsement of the provincial Governor.

Thus the parish at North Hill was formed, on the condition that they would support a minister and a schoolmaster, and would pay their annual proportion of the grant which the town had made to Dorothy Gookin, widow of Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, who at his death had been minister of the town twenty-four years.

Although the exact date cannot be determined, yet prior to 1734 a meeting-house was erected a little south of the centre of what is now the common. It was thirty by forty feet, framed for galleries, and was without pews for years, notwithstanding an agreement had been made that one range of pews should be laid out adjoining the walls of the house, to be valued from ten pounds to fifteen pounds, "according to the dignity of the pews." The evidence is only inferential that meetings were held in that house until the parish was legally formed.

The first parish meeting was called by Daniel Sanborn, on Christmas day, 1738, when a committee was appointed to agree with Mr. Nathaniel Gookin, son of the lamented minister of the first parish, to preach to the society for three months.

The first annual meeting which, by act of the General Assembly, must occur in March, was held on the 20th of that month, 1739, at which they agreed to employ a minister for one year. But at an adjourned meeting, held on the 8th of May following, they voted to settle a minister within twelve months. To aid in making a right choice, they proposed to follow the usual custom of those days by calling a fast and inviting neighboring ministers to spend the day with them in prayer and consultation. Agreeable to the advice then given, the parish chose a committee on the 12th of June "to treat with Mr. Nathaniel Gookin to settle with them in the work of the ministry." They voted to procure for him a parsonage of at least ten acres of land, fence it, and build upon it a convenient house and barn, to furnish him annually sufficient firewood, and to give him one hundred and ten pounds a year, adding five pounds each succeeding

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year until the amount should reach one hundred and forty pounds, and if it were needful, and they were able, further additions should be made. This was to be given him, even if, because of sickness, he might be unable to perform Sabbath service. Surely such was a generous offer for those times.

After due consideration the call was accepted. In his letter to the parish committee, he said, "I accept your invitation, demanding of you, as you will answer it at the great day, that you give diligent heed to the truths I shall bring you from the gospel of Jesus Christ, and practice according to them; also that you be continually earnest at the throne of grace for me, that I may be a faithful and successful laborer in the gospel among you." He at that time was twenty-five years of age, having graduated at Harvard College seven years before.

As yet there was no church organization, but on the 23d of September, 1739, those persons living within the bounds of the new parish who belonged to the First Church made application for letters of dismission, that they might organize a church at North Hill, but the purpose was not favorably regarded, and their request was refused. Nothing daunted, the North Hill people called an Ecclesiastical Council, *ex-parte*, of course, which met on the 30th of October. The Council and brethren sent a declaration to the First Church, but they were not recognized. Afterwords a public conference was agreed upon and held, yet the church refused to grant the required letters of dismission. Smarting under such treatment, on the day following, the Council and brethren took matters into their own hands, and organized what they called "the Fourth Church of Christ in Hampton," and at the same time ordained Mr. Gookin as pastor. This was a bold stroke, but it proved to be a wise one. The First Church afterwards acquiesced in the movement, and within three years they granted letters of dismission to several persons and recommendation to the church at North Hill.

After much perplexity and deep feeling the desire of the people in the north part of Hampton was secured so far. But as in all new public enterprises there are many calls for money and labor, so the North Hill parish found many things which needed attention.

In 1741 a parsonage-house was built, of dimensions twenty-five by thirty feet, with a lower addition on one end. During the same year the first pew in the meeting-house was built, having the extent of five feet on the wall from the pulpit stairs, and five feet front, covering an area of twenty-five square feet. In this the family of the minister sat, while the rest of the people had to arrange themselves as best they could, for there were no other regular seats built in the house until 1746. In the year following a parsonage barn, twenty by twenty-four feet, with twelve-feet posts, was built. This completed the agreement of the society in providing a parsonage. It must have been at great personal sacrifice that they provided so much; and had not relief been given by their right in some of the first parish property, their struggle would have been very severe and prolonged.

On the 30th of November, 1742, the parish was incorporated as a town. This act brought up new matters for adjustment between the two parishes. The second minister of Hampton, Rev. Timothy Dalton, who died in 1661, left a large ministerial fund for the town. When North Hampton was incorporated the tax-payers felt that they were justly entitled to their proportion of that property, and in a friendly way they requested that it might be conveyed to them. For some unexplained reason the request, which was several times repeated, was not granted; and it was found necessary to carry the case into court, where, after some delay, it was decided in favor of the complainants. As nearly as can be ascertained, about one-fifth part of the old parsonage property was conveyed to North Hampton. This greatly aided in the support of the minister. Especially helpful was it, since about that time the colonial currency began to depreciate in value, so that the parish was obliged to add to Mr. Gookin's salary. At first they increased it five pounds, then twenty, then ninety, afterwards adding more and more every year until it became twelve hundred pounds.

As the parsonage-house was too small for the increasing family of the pastor, a section of eighteen feet was put on to one end in 1753. In order that it might better accommodate the minister, the house was afterwards moved to a place opposite the present parsonage, and nearer the meeting-house, on to a lot of land secured by exchange with Capt. Abner Fogg. There it was occupied by different ministers until the year 1800.

The first meeting-house had never been fully finished. There was nothing costly about it. Even the pulpit was unornamented and simple, although of good workmanship, and the only pew was not elaborate. There had arisen a feeling that the old house was inadequate to meet the wants of the increasing congregation, and withal it was probably inferior to houses of worship in the neighboring parishes, so after much discussion and planning they decided to erect a new one. The work was begun, and for the main part of the house completed in 1761. It was forty by fifty-eight feet, with galleries after the style of those days, and was built in a substantial manner, being unique and comfortable, except in the cold weather, when the windows would rattle and the people would shiver, and the preacher would try to wax warm over his well-written manuscript. The days of carpeted floors, elastic cushions, anthracite burners, and steam-pipes had not come. The addition of a steeple to the meeting-house was earnestly discussed, some wanting it on the west end, some on the east end, and some not caring to have it at all. Because of this diverse feeling the whole matter was dropped,

and it was fifty-five years before the tower was erected and the much-needed bell pealed forth its invitations to worship.

After the completion of the meeting-house the interests of the church and parish moved on without especial innovation or jar until the 22d of October, 1766, when Mr. Gookin was removed by death, after faithfully laboring for the salvation of souls and setting before his people a worthy example for twenty-seven years.

His ministry was marked by many of the hardships which pioneers of the gospel necessarily experience. He is said to have been "a sound divine, a serious, plain preacher, a wise counselor, and a much-beloved pastor of his flock." He was thrice married,—first to Miss Judith Coffin, daughter of Eliphalet Coffin, of Exeter. His second wife was Miss Anna Fitch, daughter of Rev. Jabez Fitch, of Portsmouth, by whom he had three children. His third wife was Mrs. Love Wingate, by whom he had eight children.

After the death of Mr. Gookin the town generously provided for his widow, furnishing a comfortable home for a while at least, and giving her fourteen pounds lawful money.

As the most of the early church records have been lost, the number of members when organized and the additions during the first pastorate cannot with certainty be given, but it is probable that the original number was quite small, and that about forty belonged to the church at the time of Mr. Gookin's death. Although it was a sad day to the church when their first pastor laid off his care and entered into everlasting rest, yet they were not long willing to be without some one to break to them the bread of life. Accordingly, Mr. Joseph Stacy Hastings, a native of Newton, Mass., then twenty-five years of age, was invited to preach as a probationer. So highly pleased were the people that they at once gave him a call to settle with them as minister of the town. Feeling that "a great and effectual door was open" to him, he accepted the call, and was ordained over the church on the 11th of February, 1767. He was a good and true man, although somewhat eccentric, keenly sensitive, and sometimes impatient of human weaknesses. He deeply mourned over the worldliness and cold formality of Christians, and earnestly labored to effect a greater spirituality in the church. He believed that every Christian life should be luminous with love. He accomplished a worthy work during his ministry of seven and a half years, receiving fifty persons to church membership. He adopted the Sandemanian doctrines and notions, after which he declared the resignation of his ministry in a brief and decided manner on the 3d of July, 1774. Although informal, the church courteously acquiesced in his decision. He was treated with great kindness by the people. They voted to make him a present of one hundred and twenty dollars, the crops on the parsonage for that year, and the use of the parsonage-house until they should want it. During Mr. Hastings' ministry the people became agitated about the subject of singing. Different opinions were entertained concerning what they should sing, but in the month of May, 1771, the town voted "to sing one of Dr. Watts' hymns once every Sabbath," and in the following April a special parish-meeting was called to see if they would introduce "Dr. Watts' Psalms and Three Books of Hymns," to be sung in the church and congregation. It was decided to use those hymns in their worship which proved to be satisfactory; at least the subject was not seriously agitated again.

Soon after the pulpit became vacant a Mr. Cotton preached for a few Sabbaths, and so much were the people pleased with his services that on the following February they invited him to settle as their minister, but he was not disposed to comply with the request.

After this their attention was turned to Rev. Samuel Morril, and although they were not harmonious, yet he received a call to become their pastor and teacher in September, 1775, which was accepted. The opposition to settling became greatly intensified, and it was agreed to call a council to advise upon the matter. After much trouble the parish voted not to settle Mr. Morril, and requested him to withdraw his acceptance of the call. Next, Mr. Jeremiah Shaw preached acceptably to the people for a few Sabbaths, and on the 7th of August, 1776, was formally asked to become their minister, but for reasons not now known that vote was reconsidered twelve days after. Thus they were obliged to look further for a pastor. Rev. David McClure, who had just declined a call to the church in Portsmouth, was invited to supply the pulpit for a time. Being highly pleased with his ministrations, the people invited him to settle with them, offering as a stipulated salary "eighty-five pounds, lawful money, together with the home parsonage and the buildings on the same." With unanimity of feeling he was installed on the 13th of November, 1776, twelve churches having been invited upon the council.

He was a native of Boston, twenty-eight years old, and graduated from Yale College seven years before. He was a man of high culture, good judgment, and pleasing address, and for twenty-three years (1777 to 1800) was one of the trustees of Dartmouth College. His Alma Mater gave him the degree of D.D. in 1803.

As the colonies were at war with the mother-country when he was settled, having but a few months before declared themselves independent, as things in the political world were in an unsettled state, as excitement on all great national questions ran high, as the country was comparatively poor, and as no human mind could forecast the future, it was a trying period to commence a pastorate. Since national affairs were of absorbing interest, great effort was needed to make men feel their accountability to God. But under the wise and judicious labors of Mr. McClure the church

and parish prospered, and during his nine years of ministration twenty-two were added to the membership. Soon after his settlement depreciation in the currency of the country became alarming, and at times the prospect of supporting a family seemed discouraging. The people nobly exerted themselves to relieve him. During his first year they gave him one hundred dollars more than they had agreed. The next year they gave him five hundred dollars additional. In 1779 the town added one thousand dollars, and afterwards increased it by one hundred bushels of corn; and in 1780 his salary was raised to *twelve thousand dollars and twelve cords of wood!* He bravely struggled on, receiving the affections of his people, and carefully calculating how to make his thousand dollars a month purchase the necessities for himself and family. Finally he felt it his duty to resign his charge, which he accordingly did in August, 1785. Having been dismissed, he moved to East Windsor, Conn., where he preached until his death in 1820.

As the pulpit was again vacant, the church called a fast, and consulted with several ministers of neighboring churches in reference to securing a pastor. Mr. Benjamin Thurston, of Bradford, Mass., then about thirty years of age, was recommended, and being well liked, he received a call for settlement, and was ordained on the 2d of November, 1785. Although an able preacher, he was not very Christ-like in character, yet during his ministry of about fifteen years fifty-three were added to the church. A debt was contracted of considerable amount, to pay which a portion of the parsonage was sold. Agreeable to the known desire of the people, he tendered his resignation, and was dismissed on the 27th of October, 1800.

The parish chose a committee to look up another minister, and Col. Thomas Leavitt, chairman of that committee, went to Andover, Mass., with the purpose of inviting Mr. Jonathan French, son of the beloved pastor of the South Parish in that town, to preach as a candidate. He gave up the prospect of another field of labor, and agreed to spend a few Sabbaths in town. The people were well pleased with him, and without delay he was requested to become their minister. He was ordained on the 18th of November, 1801, being twenty-three years of age, and having graduated at Harvard College three years before. Little then did he realize the work which God had marked out for him in North Hampton. Little did he think that he would be instrumental in moulding the character of more than one generation in the same parish. Little did he suppose he should write a history on human hearts that would cause his name to be fragrant in memory long after he should rest from his labors. It is well that he could not divine the future. He proved to be the right man in the right place.

Party feeling in politics ran high in the beginning of the present century, and as the parish included the whole town, this feeling was expressed in ecclesistical as well as civil affairs, and was pronounced in an apparent opposition to the settlement of Mr. French. Great wisdom was needed to meet such a state of things, but the young pastor was equal to the occasion, and so deported himself as to command the respect of all classes.

It was one condition of the call for settlement that the parish should repair the parsonage-house or build a new one. They found it advisable to build. The work was undertaken in earnest, and in 1803 they completed a substantial and commodious house after the style of those days. About this time the pastor was married to Miss Rebecca Farrar, of Lincoln, Mass., a lady fair to look upon, lovely in spirit, and possessed of sterling virtues. As he was returning to his home with his bride, after having taken a short vacation, the people, desirous of showing their esteem, sent a delegation to meet him just beyond the border of the State, while the greater part of them went out to escort him from the Hampton line to the recently finished and furnished parsonage-house, and to make the occasion complete a grand reception was held in the evening. This auspicious beginning was followed by years of peace and prosperity, the pastor continuing to receive that high respect, and sometimes reverence, which people of those days were accustomed to give to ministers of the gospel, while his words of instruction and counsel were received without much serious questioning or even mental dissent. In those days it required great boldness, and certainly it was a violation of the sentiment of the people, to make a public issue with the minister. In such a state of society the pastor's influence was potent and usually prevailing. He was consulted on temporal as well as spiritual interests, and often became the final arbitrator when parties disagreed.

In the year 1816 the parish decided to add a tower to the church and place in it a good-sized bell. This was what their fathers felt the need of and long talked about. Its completion was a matter of congratulation, as it gave new life to the community by being rung to regulate their daily labors, as well as to summon them to worship.

Although the parish included the town, yet all the inhabitants of the town were not in sympathy with the church. For a generation some had entertained the belief and sentiments of the Baptists, and had protested against the support of orthodox worship. This number increased until a Free-Will Baptist Society was formed. Many of this class early availed themselves of a statute law, by which their ministerial tax could be used for other than the support of orthodox Congregational worship. This prepared the way for a proportional claim of the parsonage property. A period of great trial now came on. Nothing more difficult to manage had occurred since the North Hill parish was formed, nearly one hun-

dred years before. Party feeling was strong, and it became needful to support the preaching of the gospel independent of the town. This necessitated the formation of the North Hampton Congregational Society in 1834, although the constitution was not adopted until the month of June, 1835.

In order to equitably divide the parish property, the town voted to sell the parsonage for sixteen hundred dollars, and that each voter should say to which religious society his proportional part should be given. Much the larger proportion was given to the Congregational Society. On the 27th of April that society voted to purchase the parsonage for the sum specified. In payment of this they had to tax themselves only for the amount which the Baptist people had received.

As the town ceased to provide ministerial support after the sale and transfer of the parsonage, Mr. French was employed by the Congregational Society. So strongly attached was he to his people that in their period of trial he proposed to relinquish one-fourth part of his salary, when the entire amount was scarcely sufficient to maintain himself and family. But the people never knowingly allowed him to be in want.

The meeting-house still belonged to the town, and an unsuccessful effort was made to secure its transfer to the new society. They now began to feel that they must have a house of their own in which to worship. This feeling deepened, and they soon decided to build on the parsonage land. Arrangements were made for executing their purpose, and on the 21st and 22d of June, 1838, "the frame of the new meeting-house was raised. Prayer was offered by the pastor on the foundation before the raising commenced. No ardent spirit or other intoxicating liquor was furnished at the raising. It was accomplished without noise and without injury to any one." The house was dedicated to the worship of God on the 31st of October of the same year, the sermon being preached by the pastor from John x. 23. This was a little more than one hundred years after the first meeting-house was built in town, and seventy-seven years after the dedication of the second house. Nine years afterwards a new bell was hung in the tower, and in the year following that important addition measures were taken by the ladies to purchase the hall in the old brick schoolhouse, which years before was built for a lodge of Freemasons. This was fitted up for a vestry, and dedicated on the 31st of January, 1849, and was one of the many improvements secured to the church and society by the Ladies' Sewing Circle.

No social meetings of a religious character were held when Mr. French entered upon his ministry. In 1816 he wrote: "Taking into consideration the low state of religion in our church and parish, and viewing it to be exceedingly desirable that professors of religion should be awakened to a spirit of piety and a life of godliness, and that religion should be revived in this place, Mrs. French and myself retired in the evening of August 2d after our communion lecture, and united in a prayer especially for a revival of religion in our own hearts and family, and in the church and town." He was greatly in earnest to secure a higher type of godliness. At the close of the public lecture on October 3d he "proposed a religious conference at the parsonage-house at seven o'clock in the evening, and invited the members to whom such a meeting would be agreeable and convenient to attend." Eight persons were present. That was the beginning of the weekly church prayer-meeting, which has never since for any considerable period been omitted, and which has been of incalculable benefit to the people, the seed-corn of repeated revivals of religion.

The membership of the church was about one hundred when Mr. French became pastor, but additions were frequently made during his ministry. In 1806 ten were received into the church, in 1817 eleven were added, in 1823 there was an increase of forty-two, in 1827 twenty-five were admitted, in 1832 thirty-four publicly confessed Christ, and in 1839 the church was strengthened by thirty-five new members. During this active pastorate of fifty-one years two hundred and eighty-five were admitted to the church, increasing the actual membership to one hundred and forty-five. One year before having a colleague the pastor was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Dartmouth College. On the 13th of December, 1856, he died among his beloved people and surrounded by his large family, until this time unbroken by death, at age of seventy-eight years, having been ordained over this church a little more than fifty-five years before.

Mr. John Dinsmore, from Bangor Theological Seminary, was ordained as colleague pastor on the 18th of November, 1852. At that time the church and society were in a healthy condition, and there was reason to suppose that the severest days of trial and hardship were over. Under his ministration the interests of the church strengthened, and the growth steadily continued. The demand for seats in the meeting-house became greater than the supply, so an addition to one end was made sufficient for sixteen pews in 1855, the greater part of which were soon purchased by different individuals. Essential changes were made in some of the parsonage buildings, and in other respects the pastorate was memorable for harmony and general prosperity. "The word of God grew and multiplied." The church retained her good report among sister churches, and the door was opened for increasing usefulness in the future. Sixty-six were received to the church during Mr. Dinsmore's pastorate, securing a net gain of eighteen. After about ten years of faithful service he resigned and accepted a call to Winslow, Me.

The church did not care to be long without a pastor to break to them the bread of life, and being highly pleased with the temporary ministrations of Rev.

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Elijah Cutler, they invited him to settle with them, but he did not see fit to comply with the request.

After this Mr. John O. Barrows, from Andover Theological Seminary, by his pleasing address, fine culture, and unquestioned piety, won the hearts of the people after a few Sabbaths' supply, and received a unanimous call from the church and society to become their pastor. He was ordained on the 9th of June, 1864.

During his pastorate of two years there was considerable religious interest, and thirteen were received into the church. Believers were enjoined to be active in every department of Christian labor, and the pure and perfect standard of Christ was constantly held up for imitation. The greater part of the parsonage farm was sold about the time of his settlement, while a legacy of two thousand dollars had just been left the society by Rufus Leavitt, Esq., and at a subsequent period Miss Olive Hobbs left one thousand dollars for the society. Mr. Barrows asked to be relieved from the pastoral office, and was dismissed on the 8th of September, 1866, soon afterwards being installed over the First Church in Exeter.

In the spring of 1867, Rev. Thomas V. Haines, then preaching at Ossipee Centre, was invited to the vacant pulpit. On the 5th of May he became acting pastor, which relation he sustained to the church until the 27th of April, 1870, when, under the guidance of a marked Providence, he was installed.

The people caught the spirit of external improvement which was becoming quite general among the churches, and as the old vestry purchased by the ladies twenty years before was inconvenient and much out of repair, and withal by some regarded as unsafe, the meeting-house was raised in 1869, and large and comfortable rooms added as a basement for social meetings, lectures, and Sunday-school purposes. For several Sabbaths the church was necessarily unoccupied, but the work was pushed to completion, and the dedicatory services were held on the 26th of October. This was a much-needed improvement, which the people appeared to appreciate.

In 1874 the interior of the meeting-house was remodeled, finely finished, and beautifully adorned. New furniture was provided by the generosity of J. W. F. Hobbs, Esq., who at a later period added stained windows tastefully designed. A pipe-organ was secured and set up, and the finishing touches were given, so that the rededication services were held on the 2d of July.

Several seasons of religious awakening have occurred within the present pastorate. In 1872 seventeen were gathered into the church. In 1876 occurred the most remarkable revival known in the history of the church. The entire town was deeply moved by the presence of the Holy Spirit. The Christian religion became the great theme of conversation. Professors were awakened to a fuller sense of their responsibility, while many entered upon a new religious life. Seventy-five united with the church. In 1879 nine were received into church-fellowship. During the fifteen years of the present pastorate one hundred and twenty-one have taken upon themselves the covenant relations of this church, giving a net gain of fifty-seven members, the present number being two hundred and four. The growth of the church has been slow but steady from the beginning. More than seven hundred have been enrolled among the membership.

Benevolent causes for the evangelizing of the world have received attention. Soon after the great idea of missions to heathen lands had been projected a response was given by this church. One missionary—Rev. Simon L. Hobbs, to the Choctaw Indians—has gone from the membership.

In 1814 the Female Charitable Society was organized, which accomplished a good work for fourteen years. In 1817 the Gentlemen's Charitable Society began operations, and liberally contributed for ten years. In 1818 the Juvenile Charitable Society was formed, in which active work was done for twelve years. In 1845 the Female Cent Society, auxiliary to the State society of the same name, was started, which is still helpful to the cause of missions. In 1873 the Women's Missionary Society took shape and activity, which is doing a good work for foreign lands. In 1878 the Young People's Mission Circle had its rise, and is characterized by commendable zeal. In 1818 the Sunday-school was started by Rev. Dr. French, in which the children repeated texts of Scripture and were catechized. It has been maintained with greater or less interest, and has grown to be a service of much importance, being promotive of earnest study of the Scriptures, and having a membership at the present time of two hundred and ninety-three, embracing all ages, and standing second only to the preaching service in methods of accomplishing good. The present superintendent, Deacon Frank R. Drake, has filled the office for the past eleven years.

This church and people have generally been interested in the great events occurring around them. They have been true to their convictions, loyal to their God and the great principles of our political government. Some of them suffered much during the last French and Indian war. When the Revolutionary war began they raised minute-men, paying them seven dollars a month, and six out of the number were required to guard the coast of this town each night from sunset to sunrise. They furnished soldiers when called upon, and those at home deprived themselves of comforts to pay the bounties.

During the great Rebellion the largely prevailing sentiment was truly loyal, and a considerable number of the young men experienced the hardships of the battle-field. During our national existence the people have been patriotic and truth-loving, always industrious, and, manifesting ordinary frugality, never disposed to create lines of caste in society, or to live re-

gardless of one another's interests. They have been a "peaceable folk," knowing the meaning of "neighborly kindness." Every generation has risen above the preceding in comforts and culture. The influence of the church has been powerfully felt for good, while the instruction of the pulpit has had more to do in moulding the character of community and giving a grand uplift to all the people than any other agent.

Appendix.—Nearly one hundred years ago a few of the people of the town lost their love for Congregationalism, and complained against paying their rates for the support of orthodox worship. They were deeply aggrieved, and on the 27th of March, 1787, the town voted to give them their minister's rates, dating back to the year 1783. The greater part of those who dissented called themselves Free-Will Baptists. They erected a small house of worship in the south part of the town some time before the close of the last century. Their meetings were held for a number of years, although they had no organization either of church or society. One of their number was regarded as the preacher, but at length the interest waned, and their house of worship was moved to Hampton.

After a considerable interval their interest revived, and the First Free-Will Baptist Society of North Hampton was incorporated on the 18th of December, 1816. Religious meetings were held for a while, but again their ardor cooled, and soon the society had only a nominal existence. But it was reorganized about the year 1834, and the interest became so great that a Free-Will Baptist Church was formed.

About this time there arose another class of Baptists who preferred the Christian persuasion. They held separate meetings, and in all particulars were denominationally distinct from the former.

In 1838 the Free-Will Baptists built a meeting-house in the east part of the town, where they worshiped for a few years, but as there were but few of them they soon grew weak, and abandoned their enterprise. This was their last attempt as a denomination to maintain the gospel in the town.

The Christian Baptists, who had increased in numbers and strength while they held their meetings in the school-house, began to talk of building a house of worship. They saw that it might not be best to erect another house by the side of the one then unoccupied, so in 1846 they bought up the pews in the Free-Will Baptist house, and came into possession of it, and on the 22d of January, 1859, the Christian Church was organized with twenty members; but their number has considerably increased, although they have not had regular preaching all of the time since. Theirs is an important part of the town, rapidly increasing in wealth and, during the summer months, in population.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861–65.

Philip A. Warner, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864; date of disch. unknown.

John Cullen, Co. C, 4th Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863; not officially accounted for.

Albert Isaacson, Co. I, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 27, 1864; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

Jeremiah Brown, Jr., Co. B, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Feb. 11, 1862.

John D. Hobbs, Co. B, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

Charles Smith, Co. K, 4th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1865.

Edward Smith, Co. G, 5th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.

Frederick Toerber, Co. I, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863.

John Williams, Co. H, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863.

John White, Co. G, 5th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.

Elias H. Marston, Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; pro. to sergt. May 12, 1863; pro. to adjt. July 1, 1863; disch. Oct. 22, 1864.

Robert Parrott, Co. H, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; pro. to corp.; absent, sick; no disch. furnished.

Albert A. Batchelder, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. 1st sergt. disch. June 4, 1865.

Thomas Bell, Co. B, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.

Leon Saladad, Co. E, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; absent, no disch. furnished.

William Brown, Co. A, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1864.

James Daggett.

Joseph S. Miles, Co. F, 9th Regt.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; pro. to corp.; supposed to have died in a rebel prison.

John Shaughnessy, Co. G, 9th Regt.; enl. June 13, 1864.

Alexander Thompson, Co. K, 9th Regt.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; died Sept. 8, 1864.

John Thompson, Co. K, 9th Regt.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; pro. to corp.

Henry Andrews, Co. F, 9th Regt.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863.

John Anderson, Co. F, 9th Regt.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; disch. Oct. 15, 1864.

John Glover, Co. D, 9th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corp. Sept. 1, 1863.

Henry Andrews, Co. F, 9th Regt.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863.

Emery Sumner, Jr., Co. G, 11th Regt.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864; trans. to 6th N. H. Vol. June 1, 1865.

Jeremiah Batchelder, Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; missing in action July 30, 1864.

Charles Brown, Co. K, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; trans. to U. S. navy, April 29, 1864.

William Smith, Co. B, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 16, 1863; trans. to U. S. navy, April 29, 1864.

George Wilson, Co. D, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 16, 1863; killed June 3, 1864.

James Welch, Co. H, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 16, 1863.

Joseph Woods, Co. A, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 16, 1863.

Charles Johnson, Co. B, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 16, 1863; trans. to U. S. navy, April 29, 1864.

Charles Brown, Co. I, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; disch. May 18, 1865.

Michael Walch, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1862.

Thomas O'Neil, Co. F, 14th Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1862.

Hugh Rainy, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 3, 1864; not officially accounted for.

Thomas Wilson, Co. F, 15th Regt.; enl. Nov. 7, 1862.

William J. Bradford, mus., Co. I, 16th Regt.; enl. Nov. 1, 1862; disch. Aug. 20, 1863.

Eleazer O. Addison, corp., Co. K, 16th Regt.; enl. Nov. 1, 1862; disch. Aug. 20, 1863.

Samuel G. Armour, Co. K, 16th Regt.; enl. Nov. 3, 1862.

Charles W. Hall, Co. K, 16th Regt.; enl. Nov. 1, 1862.

Ephraim H. Packer, Co. K, 16th Regt.; enl. Nov. 14, 1862; disch. Aug. 20, 1863.

Wm. Smith, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 24, 1862; not officially accounted for.

James P. Hall, Co. B, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 13, 1862; not officially accounted for.

Oliver Harriman, Co. B, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 13, 1862; not officially accounted for.

Patrick J. Kidder, mus., Co. B, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 13, 1862; not officially accounted for.

Michael McQueeny, Co. B, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. E, 2d Regt; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Henry Remick, Co. B, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 2d Regt.; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

James Davis, Co. A, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 24, 1862; not officially accounted for.

Perry C. Moore, Co. A, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 13, 1862; not officially accounted for.

Jon^{ts} French

James S. Townsend, Co. B, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 13, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. April 16, 1863.
Charles W. Winship, Co. B, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 2d Regt.; killed July 2, 1863.
John Williams, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 14, 1862; not officially accounted for.
William H. Blake, Co. K, 17th Regt., enl. Nov. 18, 1862; con. with 2d Regt.; disch. Oct. 9, 1863.
Samuel P. Holt, sergt., Co. B, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 13, 1862; not officially accounted for.
Frank Michael, Co. B, 17th Regt.; enl. Dec. 18, 1862; not officially accounted for.
James C. Rand, 17th Regt.; enl. Dec. 18, 1862; not officially accounted for.
Joseph Williams, 17th Regt.; enl. Dec. 18, 1862; not officially accounted for.
Walter Binney, 17th Regt.; enl. Dec. 18, 1862; con. with Co. I, 2d Regt., April 16, 1863.
Samuel E. Sanborn, 17th Regt.; enl. Dec. 18, 1862; con. with Co. I, 2d Regt.; died Aug. 20, 1863.
Andrew J. Batchelder, Co. G, 18th Regt.; enl. Jan. 6, 1865; disch. July 29, 1865.
Orlando L. Blake, Co. G, 18th Regt.; enl. Jan. 6, 1865; disch. July 29, 1865.
John W. Mace, Co. G, 18th Regt.; enl. Jan. 7, 1865; disch. July 29, 1865.
Horace Leavitt, Co. M, N. E. Cav.; enl. Dec. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. and sergt.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
Frank D. Hobbs, Co. M, N. E. Cav.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. November, 1862.
John H. Elkins, Co. M, N. E. Cav.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; killed June 18, 1863.
Joshua P. Smith, Co. M, N. E. Cav.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. July 15, 1865.
John W. Warner, Co. M, N. E. Cav.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. July 15, 1865.
William T. Bodrich, N. E. Cav.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; not officially accounted for.
William J. Bowly, Co. M, N. E. Cav.; enl. Sept. 22, 1862; died July 25, 1864.
James F. Hobbs, Co. M, N. E. Cav.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. July 15, 1865.
Dana A. Torrey, Co. K, N. E. Cav.; enl. Sept. 22, 1862; disch. Oct. 19, 1863.
Lawrence Merefin, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; date of disch. unknown.
William Rochford, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; date of disch. unknown.
Walter S. Weeks, enl. Aug. 16, 1864; date of disch. unknown.
Michael Sullivan, enl. Aug. 13, 1864; date of disch. unknown.
Amos W. Samson, enl. Aug. 13, 1864; date of disch. unknown.
John W. Carmichael, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; date of disch. unknown.
John Jones, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; date of disch. unknown.
William H. Price, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; date of disch. unknown.
Peter Dudley, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; date of disch. unknown.
John Morrisey, enl. Jan. 3, 1865; date of disch. unknown.
Thomas Atkins, enl. Jan. 21, 1864; date of disch. unknown.
William Shannon, enl. Jan. 21, 1864; date of disch. unknown.
Samuel Jones, enl. May 27, 1864; date of disch. unknown.
William H. Horvers, enl. July 3, 1863; date of disch. unknown.
John Flynn, enl. Aug. 31, 1863; date of disch. unknown.
William P. Andrews, enl. Aug. 31, 1863; date of disch. unknown.
George Brenard, enl. Sept. 1, 1863; date of disch. unknown.
Patrick McGraw, enl. Aug. 29, 1863; date of disch. unknown.
Thomas H. Clough, Cav.; enl. Sept. 21, 1862; date of disch. unknown.
John Edwards, Cav.; enl. Sept. 21, 1862; date of disch. unknown.
William F. Sanders, Cav.; enl. Sept. 21, 1862; date of disch. unknown.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. JONATHAN FRENCH, D.D.

John French, one of the progenitors of the subject of this sketch, came from Thorndic, Scotland, when about twenty years of age, and was admitted a freeman in 1639. He lived to be about eighty years of age, dying Aug. 6, 1692. His early married life was spent in Dorchester, but subsequently he removed to Braintree. He was the father of eight children, the seventh of whom was Thomas, who was born in Braintree, Jan. 10, 1657. Thomas was married and had ten children, the third of whom was Moses, who was born Feb. 16, 1700. He married Esther, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah Thayer, Dec. 24, 1730, and continued to make his home in Braintree. Their children numbered seven, the sixth of whom was Jonathan, the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born Jan. 30, 1740. When about seventeen years of age he entered the army employed against the French and Indians, and in March, 1757, repaired to Fort Edward. Debilitated by the smallpox and the fever and ague, he returned home in October. He was afterward stationed at Castle William, where, in the capacity of a sergeant, he often had the chief care of the garrison. In that situation his life was twice in great jeopardy. An Indian servant at the castle, to whom he had refused rum, assailed him with a drawn knife. With great presence of mind and agility he avoided the weapon and brought his antagonist to the earth. The Indian, completely vanquished and surprised that his life was spared, was ever after grateful and obliging. In the other instance, at great hazard, he seized an Indian prisoner who had escaped from confinement, and, armed with a large club, threatened the life of any one who should attempt to take him. Contemplating the practice of physic and surgery, his leisure was employed in the study, and so much did he enjoy the confidence of the faculty that the medicines and care of the sick were often intrusted solely to him. It is related of him that in an emergency calling for medicines that could be obtained only in Boston, when no one could be induced to make the perilous trip because of the dangerous condition of the ice, he crossed and recrossed the harbor, carrying a long pole horizontally, and making a safe trip, although often in great danger. It is gratifying to know that the patient in whose behalf the trip was made was restored to health by means of the medicines procured.

Mr. French prepared for college, and on leaving the army entered Harvard University, from which institution he graduated in 1771. He was ordained a minister of the gospel in the South Parish in Andover, Sept. 23, 1772. His manner of preaching is described as "serious, solemn, and impressive." He was an industrious worker, a cheerful man, and "given to hospitality." His house was frequented by visitors of all ages, and he was ever a favorite with both old and young.

In religious sentiment he was such a Calvinist as the first fathers of New England. He had a strong attachment to the Assembly's catechism, in which he regularly instructed the children in the seven districts of his parish. He was one of the founders of

the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and being a wise, prudent, and judicious counselor, was called to attend a great number of ecclesiastical councils in all parts of New England.

Aug. 26, 1773, a little less than a year after his ordination, he was married to Miss Abigail Richards, a daughter of Dr. Benjamin Richards, of Weymouth. To them were born five children. The third of these was the only son, and took his father's name. Rev. Jonathan French, of Andover, died of a paralytic affection, July 28, 1809, in the seventieth year of his age, and the thirty-seventh of his ministry. A sermon was delivered at his funeral from John xiv. 28, by Rev. Mr. Stone, of Reading.

We come now to speak of Rev. Jonathan French, of North Hampton. He was born Aug. 16, 1778, at Andover, and, as stated above, bore his father's name. He also followed in his father's footsteps, and became a minister of the gospel. Both his parents were direct descendants from John Alden, the first man who stepped his foot on Plymouth Rock, and one of the most prominent and influential men in the Plymouth Colony. Growing up in a Christian family and highly favored by the religious influences which surrounded him, his life-work was early determined upon. Indeed, it is said that he formed the purpose in his fourth year, during a distressing confinement from a deep scald, to become a preacher of the gospel, a purpose which he never afterward relinquished. He made a public profession of faith in Christ at the age of sixteen years, and during his first year in college. Always of a studious nature, he was given the best opportunities for education to be enjoyed in New England, which opportunities he improved to the utmost. At sixteen years he entered Harvard College, and when at twenty he graduated with the highest honor of the class, the opportunity to deliver the valedictory oration was proffered him, but declined. After leaving college he was employed for a time as a teacher in Phillips' Academy, at Andover. He studied theology under the direction of his father, and began to preach at North Hampton in July, 1801, being ordained on the 18th of November, in the same year, as pastor of the Congregational Church. He is described as being at that time "youthful in appearance, small in stature, of a florid countenance, and quick and nervous in temperament." His record as a minister is a most remarkable one in this, that for fifty-five years he labored with this one church, and for fifty-one years was its sole pastor. It is said, too, that in this long ministry he was prevented by sickness from attending public worship only eight and a half Sabbaths.

In 1804, three years after his ordination, a new parsonage was built at North Hampton for the "young minister," with the expectation that he would shortly occupy it with his bride. But the lady of his choice became infatuated with a sea-captain, and refused to marry the minister, tartly remarking that she preferred a ship with *three* masts. Mr. French subsequently married Rebecca, only daughter of Deacon Samuel Farrar, of Lincoln. Deacon Farrar was a captain at the battle of Lexington, and his father was a member of the Continental Congress. Mrs. French's brothers were Samuel Farrar, Esq., one of the founders of the Theological Seminary at Andover; Prof. John Farrar, of Cambridge; and Deacon James Farrar, of Lincoln, who spent his days at the home of his ancestors in Lincoln.

In the early days of his pastorate there was a lack of harmony in the parish, largely growing out of political differences. In fact, one of the factions finding that the others were favorable to him objected to his being settled at all, and he hesitated about taking the place. But the Ecclesiastical Council upon investigation decided that the opposition to him was not at all personal, and promptly ordained and installed him. Time vindicated their action, for in a little while he became popular with the men of both parties or factions, and brought the church into entire harmony in its work. He entered heartily into all neighborhood work, and took a lively interest in township affairs. He enjoyed the confidence of the people to a remarkable degree. It was a common thing for them to consult him in their business plans, and in sickness he was as frequently called as the physician, and often he made the first visit and was advised with as to whether or not a physician should be called. He studied human nature to good purpose, and was able to deal with the eccentricities of his parishioners in a manner to win them to the better way without giving lasting offense.

He was among the first to comprehend the evils of intemperance, and to engage actively in the reform movement. Even while it was considered a mark of disrespect not to set the decanter before one's guests, he resolved to banish it from his house and espouse the cause of reform. To those engaged in the liquor traffic, he said, "Your business is counteracting the influence of mine. Serious thoughts instilled into the minds of our people on our Sabbath, appear, with a considerable class of men, to be dissipated at the store or the tavern before another Sabbath comes." He was not only a man of strong convictions and fixed principles, but of deep, earnest piety as well. His church was never numerically large, but it was a working church, and frequently blessed with religious revivals. Few changes except by birth or death occurred in the community, but nevertheless it was his privilege to receive into the church two hundred and eighty-five members during his pastorate. Other communities were also blessed by his labors, for he aided and encouraged them in the building of churches and the sustaining of public worship. More than once he was called to preach the election sermon before the State Legislature, and he was invited to attend one hundred and seventy-three eccle-

Moses L. Hobbs

J. W. F. Hobbs

siastical councils. He joined the Piscataqua Association when there were but twenty members. For a long time he was the youngest, and always one of the most active and most deeply interested. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1851. The Sabbath-school and the Bible-class early awakened his attention and interest. The prayer-meeting was always a place of interest when he was there. During the fifty-first year of his ministry, and when the shadows of life were rapidly lengthening, there came a season of especial interest to the aged pastor and his people, and some fifty or sixty persons devoted themselves to the cause of religion.

He was a happy man in his family, and lived to see his eleven children—five sons and six daughters—grow to manhood and womanhood, and all occupying useful positions in society. One has said of him that "he was a good man and just, being sound in judgment, well informed in ecclesiastical events, orthodox in his theology, a scriptural preacher, loyal to his convictions, affable in his manners, and, without studied effort, inviting the confidence of his people." He wrought well for the Master. He was a bright and unblemished example of Christian and ministerial life, uniformly devout and prayerful, eminent for gravity, simplicity, and sound speech. In doctrine he was incorrupt, in labors abundant and successful. His death, which occurred in his seventy-eighth year, was peaceful and triumphant.

DR. MOSES L. HOBBS.

Dr. Moses L. Hobbs, son of Col. David L. Hobbs and Judith Jenness, daughter of Samuel Jenness, was born in the town of Freedom, N. H., July 1, 1800. His father was a son of Capt. David Hobbs, and was born in North Hampton. He descended from Morris Hobbs, who emigrated from England and settled in New England, and became the progenitor of all the Hobbs family now residents in New Hampshire, and many others who are scattered through the different States. Capt. David Hobbs was a son of Deacon Benjamin Hobbs, a farmer. The captain served his country faithfully during the Revolutionary war.

Col. David L. Hobbs was a farmer by occupation. He reared a family of five children, viz., Moses L., Victory, John, Alvah, and Mary, who married, first, a Dr. Moses Marston, and had three children, and, second, Dr. Stephen Adams, and had two children. Mr. Hobbs was colonel in the State militia for many years. He died in 1865, at the age of eighty-five, and his wife in 1860, aged eighty-one years. Dr. Moses L. received a common-school and academic education at Hampton and Effingham Academies. He taught school several winters during the time he was acquiring his education.

He began the study of medicine with Dr. Moses Sweat, a celebrated physician and surgeon, at Parsonfield, Me. Dr. Hobbs remained with him some four years, and then attended lectures under the direction of Dr. Alexander Ramsey, a distinguished physician and surgeon, formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland. He commenced the practice of medicine at Dover, Me., about 1825, and remained there some three years, when he went to Parkman, Me., and remained a short time. In July, 1829, he settled in North Hampton, on the same farm where he has since continued to reside. For more than half a century Dr. Hobbs has had the principal practice in his adopted town, and his ride has extended into all the adjoining towns. He married Fannie, daughter of Simeon Marston and Abihail Leavit, July, 1829. Of this union six children were born, viz., David (deceased), who graduated at Hanover College; Joseph B. (deceased), who married, and left a son, Earnest; Victory (deceased), who also was a graduate of Hanover, and a physician by profession at the time of his death; Ann Jennette, Mrs. John Smith, of Saybrook, N. H.; and Leavitt M., who resides in California.

Mrs. Hobbs died June 30, 1854, and he married for his second wife, March 10, 1858, Caroline, daughter of John Dodge, of Newburyport, Mass.

Politically he has been a lifelong Jeffersonian Democrat, and has held important offices in his town, such as selectman and member of the Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire. At one time he was surgeon of a regiment of State militia, which position he held for many years.

He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and has served as school commissioner for several years. The doctor stands deservedly high in the estimation of his fellow-townsmen, not only as a good and safe counselor in times of distress, but as a genial and kind-hearted gentleman. He is far advanced in life, yet he retains his reasoning faculties remarkably well, and can interest one by the hour in reciting poems learned in early life.

J. W. F. HOBBS.

John W. F. Hobbs, son of Jonathan Hobbs, Jr., and Fanny Dearborn, his wife, was born Jan. 3, 1815, on the same farm in North Hampton where in the twilight of a more than ordinarily successful life he now resides. He is a lineal descendant of the first one known now of the name, one Thomas Hobbs, an early native of Hampton, who married a Sherburne, combined the avocations of farmer, tanner, and shoemaker, and was father of several children,—Jonathan being the first born. He died far advanced in life in the communion of the Congregational Church. Jonathan was born in North Hampton May 15, 1774, followed the same avocations as his father, married Fanny, daughter of John Dearborn, about 1798. They had nine children,—Mary F., Fanny (deceased), Leocady D., Sarah, Fanny², Horatio D., W. J. C. and J. W. F. (twins), and Harriet N. (deceased). Seven

attained maturity. Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs were from early life communicants of the Congregational Church, and Mr. Hobbs was one of the delegates who met their old pastor, Rev. Jonathan French, with his new bride, beyond the State line to Newburyport bridge, as an escort to accompany them to their new and pleasant parsonage at North Hampton. He was strongly Whig in politics. Mr. Hobbs died Nov. 23, 1852, aged seventy-eight. Mrs. Hobbs died Oct. 5, 1826, aged fifty.

John W. F. Hobbs received the educational advantages of the common schools of North Hampton, supplemented by a few weeks' attendance at an academy at Andover, Mass., where by his industry and economy he not only paid his expenses but laid up ten dollars. This accomplishment in the few weeks is typical of the successful after business life of the man, and was the early expression of the prudence and thrift so characteristic of the better class of New England people. In 1837, being just past his majority, our young man went to Boston and engaged as coachman for Col. Benjamin Pickman, of Salem, Mass., and remained three years in his employ. He first received sixteen dollars per month, which was afterwards advanced to twenty. He began life poor, and he early learned to appreciate the value of money and the necessity of economy in expenditure; consequently he kept his expenses during these years within the limits of from twenty-five to thirty dollars each year. A mention in this connection of his first earnings and their proceeds may not be inappropriate. His first labor bringing financial return was doing little errands while yet very young for five cents. These sums were carefully saved until they amounted to three dollars and eighty-five cents. This was counted occasionally, and on going to Boston he had accumulated ten dollars in these little savings. This sum he deposited in the Provident Institution in 1844 at the birth of his oldest child, and this with some small additions has increased to the almost incredible sum of more than five hundred dollars.

About 1840, Mr. Hobbs entered into partnership with J. S. Leavitt in a provision-store. This copartnership continued two years, and was very successful. Then for three years Mr. Hobbs continued merchandising alone, closing in 1845 his mercantile career, at the age of thirty, with a capital of about sixteen hundred dollars, which he invested in the omnibus business, and was the first man to run an omnibus on Washington Street from Dock Square to Canton Street. He first conceived the idea of entering this business while on a visit to New York City as a delegate to a Whig celebration; and noticing the omnibuses plying up and down Broadway, he was led to inquire why they might not prove equally beneficial and remunerative in Boston. Accordingly he purchased two "'busses," with horses and other necessary equipments, and drove one himself, and was the first man to carry passengers for five cents fare in Boston. He very soon took in as partner Henry C. Prescott, of Fitzwilliam, N. H., with whom he continued in the omnibus business for about six years. They were both honest, energetic, and efficient men, not ashamed to drive their own teams, and the business developed and extended far beyond their expectations, proving not only highly remunerative to them, but infinitely beneficial to the citizens of South End, and the city of Boston itself, which at that time was the owner of most of the vacant lands in the vicinity of the southern terminus of their route.

When they closed their connection with the business they had twenty-five omnibuses and one hundred and sixty horses, which, with their route and good will, they sold for one hundred thousand dollars. While in this business Mr. Hobbs invested in real estate, which increased largely in value, and after the sale he confined himself to real estate operations. From 1837 to 1866 he resided in Boston, passing the summers of the last four or five years, however, at his present home, the old home farm of his ancestors and the place of his birth. This came into his possession about 1850, since which time he has erected the beautiful buildings and made the numerous and elaborate improvements on what is now the finest place in his immediate vicinity. (A correct view of the same appears on another page of this work.) Since 1866 Mr. Hobbs has made this place his permanent home. His farm consists of more than one hundred acres, which is in a high state of cultivation. In all the affairs of life Mr. Hobbs has found unusual success, owns to-day the largest interest in his native town, and is accounted its wealthiest citizen.

He married (1) Elizabeth J., daughter of Deacon Francis Drake. She died Sept. 14, 1856, aged thirty-eight. They had four children, all of whom save one are dead. (2) Mary F., widow of James Nightingale, and daughter of James Folsom, of Exeter. She died Oct. 14, 1865, aged forty-two. They had two children,—John F. and Lizzie M.,—both dead. (3) Olive A., widow of Thomas Hobbs, and daughter of Samuel J. Drake, of North Hampton. She was born Jan. 12, 1828. Mr. Hobbs' life has been one of unusual prosperity and joy, mingled with deep affliction and sorrow. He has been exceedingly felicitous in the choice of his wives, with each of whom he has lived most happily. He manifested in their selection the same discretion and forethought that characterized him generally. They were all singularly adapted to the position they were called to fill and to the various duties pertaining to their station, and Mr. Hobbs attributes no small share of his success in life to their excellent qualities and cordial co-operation.

In politics Mr. Hobbs has been affiliated with the Republican party from its organization until recently, but supported and voted for Gen. Hancock in 1880. He has never been an office-seeker, preferring always the quiet of home to official place and honors. While a resident of Boston he was assessor, and held various

John F. Hobbs

other local offices, and since his residence here has been county commissioner three years. He was also justice of the peace several years. For years a member of the Congregational Church, Mr. Hobbs has taken a deep interest in all things tending to advance the moral, educational, or business interests of his town, and has done his share and more in advancing all benevolent enterprise. In 1876 he (aided slightly by the districts in removing the old houses and drawing materials for the new) erected the beautiful schoolhouse and town hall, at an expense to him of more than eleven thousand dollars. He has also at his own expense entirely remodeled and beautified the Congregational Church, and has purchased a very valuable hearse, which he has given to the town. Mr. Hobbs combines the qualities of the good Anglo-Saxon stock transplanted in New England soil, has quick perception, keen discrimination, robust constitution, good judgment, steady perseverance, and indomitable will, coupled with simplicity and frugality,—a union which will always achieve financial success when combined, as in him, with honesty of purpose and fair dealing.

JOHN F. HOBBS.

John F. Hobbs, son of J. W. F. Hobbs, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 4, 1859. He was educated at Boston, Phillips' Exeter Academy, Hampton Academy, Newburyport, Mass., and one year at Amherst Agricultural College. As a scholar he was deep and thorough rather than superficial. He married, Nov. 12, 1879, Annie D., daughter of John F. French and Lemira Leavitt, with whom he lived happily a year and a half. He was a young man of rare promise, possessing qualities both of head and heart that (fully developed) would have fitted him for almost any station in life. It was his nature to be frank, kind-hearted, and generous. He combined industry with frugality, and "ate not the bread of idleness." Though modest and unassuming, he never lost his balance or self-possession. He was resolute and persevering, yet cautious and considerate. He was eminently honest, truthful, and conscientious, and possessed great integrity and uprightness of character and life. There was no hypocrisy or deceit in him, and he was never afraid under any circumstances to express his honest convictions. He was endowed with a mind of no ordinary vigor and compass, a retentive memory, and took much pleasure in investigating and comprehending every question with which he came in contact. Though born in affluent circumstances, he was never proud or arrogant; being trained to care for himself, he never deemed any useful employment beneath his dignity or his care. He was fond of gunning, fishing, and other manly sports, but was never fickle, aimless, or inclined at all to indolence. He was a natural mechanic, and provided himself with tools, which he used with much skill and profit during his leisure hours, and wrought numerous articles ornamental as well as useful. He loved to see good farm-stock and keep them in fine order; took great delight in highly-cultivated fields and raising luxuriant crops; believed in good implements of husbandry, and never allowed them to be neglected. He knew the value of a good garden, and took pride in its arrangement, that he might have everything in its season. He was thoroughly posted in all his father's varied interests, and kept his books. Whether on the farm or in his business affairs elsewhere, he watched with jealous care its minutest details and rarely made mistakes. In his father's absence it was his habit to lead and guide, and not to follow, and he never required of another what he would not perform himself. Whatever his hands found to do he did it with his might, and what he did was done thoroughly. Though but twenty-two years of age, he was old in experience, mature in judgment, and progressive in all his plans and endeavors. His position was almost precisely the reverse of his father's at the same age, who was obliged to acquire by his own unaided efforts all he possessed. The son had abundant resources and ample means to gratify his youthful ambition and desires, but he never squandered them, and though often surrounded with temptations too alluring for the weak, he imbibed no bad or vicious habit.

He was emphatically a young man of substance rather than show. He had a benevolent disposition and sympathizing heart, and was ever ready to care for the unfortunate and assist the needy. He loved his home, and was ever active in providing for its wants and adding to its attractions and comforts. He loved the town of his abode, and took a deep interest in its material, social, intellectual, and moral advancement. He was surrounded with a large circle of friends and associates, in whose society he took much delight, and for whose welfare he was untiring in his efforts. He was the mainstay and support and hope of his father, the one on whom he was solely to depend, to whom he was to commit his varied interests and transmit his large estate. He was the pride and solace of his young wife and ever-faithful mother-in-law, whose hearts, hopes, and lives seemed wholly bound in his. Mr. Hobbs was a member of the Congregational Church, and lived a most upright and exemplary life. Such were the qualities and characteristics of our young Christian friend, and such his aims and aspirations, when a mysterious Providence dashed to the ground these brilliant hopes and severed these tender ties, and shrouded his family and friends and the whole community in gloom.

His death occurred by accident, Aug. 27, 1881, an account of which is here appended, together with accompanying resolutions:

On Saturday morning, as a western-bound passenger train on the New York Central Railroad was approaching Amsterdam, N. Y., something projecting from a passing freight train entered a window of one

of the Wagner cars, striking Mr. John F. Hobbs, of North Hampton, N. H., upon the left arm. The bones were shattered, but no other person was injured, although several of the cars were raked by the projecting object. Mr. Hobbs and his wife were members of the New England excursion party which left Boston last Wednesday for Saratoga and Niagara Falls. He was conveyed on the train to Amsterdam, and sent to the Commercial Hotel, where every possible aid was rendered. It was found necessary to amputate the arm, but this did not prove effectual in saving his life. He died about half-past four o'clock Saturday afternoon. He was widely known in his native town and its vicinity, and was very greatly respected. Resolutions of deep sympathy with the widow and other relatives were adopted by the members of the excursion party at Niagara Falls.

THE LATE JOHN F. HOBBS.

The members of the Raymond Excursion Party were called together in the parlors of the International Hotel, at Niagara Falls, Sunday, August 28th, Mr. John S. Rand, of Portsmouth, presiding, at which time a committee was appointed, who presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Mr. John F. Hobbs, of North Hampton, N. H., one of our number, met with an accident on the way, which, to our surprise and grief, proved fatal,

"*Resolved*, That we extend our tender and heartfelt sympathy to the companion so sadly bereaved, and to the parents and friends who have been suddenly plunged from light and joy into the deepest shadow of woe, and we fervently pray that divine comfort and strength may be given them from Him whose ways are past finding out, and whose wisdom and love are infinite.

"*Resolved*, That in this sad calamity, which has shadowed our enjoyment, we feel that no blame whatever can be attached to any connected with the management of the excursion, under the careful and gentlemanly charge of Mr. I. A. Whitcomb.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the personal friends of the deceased and to the Portsmouth press and *The Boston Journal*.

"CLIFTON FLETCHER, Melrose, Mass.,
LEWIS E. SMITH, Portsmouth, N. H.,
MRS. E. A. WHIPPLE, Lowell, Mass.,
"*Committee*."

JAMES BATCHELDER.

James Batchelder, son of John and Molly (Cotton) Batchelder, was born in North Hampton, N. H., May 17, 1795. His first American ancestor was Rev. Stephen Batchelder, a Congregational minister, who came from England at an early colonial period, and settled in Old Hampton, becoming a progenitor of a large and intelligent line of descendants. The great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch was John Batchelder, who removed from Hampton to North Hampton when his son James was six years of age. He was a farmer, as have been his descendants, and a man well esteemed. John Batchelder, father of James, was born Oct. 6, 1757, married, Nov. 30, 1780, Molly Cotton, born April 16, 1762. Their children were Abigail D., Sarah B., Mary, Sally (who at the age of ninety years yet retains her faculties), Charlotte, James, Patty, Jeremiah, Asenath, Thomas, and John. He was a substantial farmer, one of the leading men of his town, was a Revolutionary soldier, and was present at the execution of Maj. André. He married a second wife, his first dying in middle life, by whom he had one child. He died Aug. 6, 1835, aged seventy-eight.

James Batchelder received a common-school education, became a farmer, remaining with his father as long as he lived, taking charge of his business, and, with his brother Jeremiah, succeeding to the old homestead. His has been a busy life, and one important branch of his business for a number of years has been the taking of summer boarders, who sought the pure and peaceful quietude of North Hampton so near the fine ocean beaches as a summer luxury. In political matters he was a Democrat of the old school, following the teachings of Jefferson, Jackson, etc. When the Republican party was formed, his views on liberty and union placed him in accord with its platform, and he has been an unqualified supporter of its men and measures. He has been placed in various official positions in town, has been selectman, and three times served as representative from his town in the State Legislature, serving while there on several important committees. He married (1) Sally, daughter of John Batchelder, May 23, 1815. They had two children, John and Sarah Jane. (2) Elizabeth, about 1822. She was sister of Mr. Batchelder's first wife. They had eight children,—Almira (who married Sheridan Jenness, of Rye), James (deceased), Ambrose, Emily (married J. S. Bancroft, of Massachusetts), Mary A., Ann Maria (Mrs. George A. Hill), Warren C., and Albert, all born where Mr. Batchelder now resides.

Mr. Batchelder is, after many years of active life, now living at the age almost of "fourscore and ten," with clear memory, sound judgment, and can look back along the many years of life and see its record unspotted, and himself honored and respected, and also can know with glad satisfaction that his children are among the leading citizens of their respective places of abode.

CAPT. SIMON BROWN.

Capt. Simon Brown, Jr., son of Capt. David and grandson of Jacob Brown, was born in North Hampton, N. H., Feb. 5, 1809. His grandfather, Jacob Brown, was born in Hampton in 1740, married Hannah Lamprey, daughter of Morris Lamprey, and to them were born the following children, viz.: Elizabeth, Jacob, Abigail, David, Nancy, and Sally, all born in what was then called Hampton, now North Hampton, and all married and had families except the last two. Jacob was a farmer. He was a Democrat in politics, and held the various offices of his town. In religion he was a member of the Congre-

James Batchelor

Simon Brown Jr

gational Church. He died in 1819, in the eightieth year of his age. His wife died in March, 1825, aged seventy-eight.

Capt. David Brown, son of Jacob, was born in November, 1777; was twice married, first to Ruth, daughter of Reuben Lamprey, and had eleven children, viz.: Reuben (deceased), Reuben L., Simon, Nancy, David, Jacob L., Adna, Albert D., and Sarah, who died young, and two others, who died in infancy. Capt. Brown was a carpenter by trade, and during a portion of his life was a contractor and builder of large vessels, some of which would carry seventy-five tons burden. In 1819 he made two fishing voyages. He also owned a farm, on which his family was reared, and where he spent the larger portion of his time.

Politically, he was a Democrat. His fellow-townsmen often called upon him to fill the more important offices, which he did well. He was selectman a number of times, and representative to the General Assembly two years, besides having filled various minor positions.

He was chosen captain in the State militia, and for many years held that position. He was a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. He died Aug. 23, 1854, and his wife died April 23, 1852. His second wife was a —— Marden, from Rye. She died about 1857 or 1858.

Capt. Simon Brown received a common-school education. He remained at home, working on his father's farm, till Nov. 20, 1836, when he married Harriet A., daughter of Moses and Sarah Leavitt, of Hampton. She was born Oct. 24, 1815.

Of this union the following children were born: (1) Edwin L., (2) Freeman A., who married Meribah A. Lane, widow of Jonathan Dow, of Hampton, and has two children.

(3) Otis S., married Emma F., daughter of Joseph Johnson, and has one daughter.

(4) Ella M. (Mrs. John P. Hoyt, of Hampton); and, fifth and sixth, two children who died in infancy.

In politics, Capt. Brown is a Democrat of the old school,—a believer in the principles advocated by Jefferson and Jackson. He has been selectman of his town, and member of the Legislature in 1860 and 1861. He has always been identified with the educational interests of his town, and often a member of the school committee. His life's work has been that of a farmer, though in his younger days he was more or less interested in the fishing business. His wife died in 1881. She was an amiable lady, very fond of the domestic circle, a kind mother and a devoted wife. Her memory is cherished by the family, and her example for good is indelibly stamped upon the characters of her children.

Capt. Brown has filled the various positions in the regular order of the State militia from private to captain, and is known as Capt. Brown. He is not a member of any church, but an attendant and supporter of the Christian Church at North Hampton.

JOHN F. FRENCH.

John F. French, son of Rev. Jonathan and Rebecca French, was born in North Hampton, Feb. 10, 1818, and was the seventh of eleven children, all of whom lived to a mature age. When two years old he fell into a ditch, and came very near drowning. His father's salary was but four hundred dollars a year, with a parsonage and twenty cords of wood annually, consequently with a large family and unbounded hospitality they were obliged to economize closely in everything. The boys and girls, too, were early trained to habits of industry and frugality, but at the same time to generosity and benevolence. John neglected no opportunity, even when a very small boy, to earn little sums of money for benevolent and charitable purposes. As soon as he was old enough to work the soil his father allotted him a rod or two of land, which he planted with potatoes, the proceeds of which, by previous agreement, were to be given away to some benevolent object. Aside from this, as he grew older he earned small sums in various ways for his own use or investment, sometimes by selling candy on town-meeting days, sometimes by picking small stones, and also by dropping and picking potatoes at twelve and a half cents per day, or in one instance by the bushel, at one cent for every ten bushels picked. He picked for this price in one day eighty-five bushels, and received for it just eight and one-half cents. Half-cents were then coined and in common use, and John was paid to a fraction as stipulated, and only regretted that the men did not dig one hundred bushels, as he could easily have picked them and earned (to him) the large sum of ten cents. He with his older brother, James, worked out for a neighbor one very hot 4th of July, hoeing corn, while other boys (his mates) were celebrating. By mutual consent, at their parents' solicitation, they gave their days' earnings (two shillings each) towards a Protestant Church in a foreign country. John embraced every opportunity to work out by the day when not needed at home.

The money thus earned was always his own, and as often as it amounted to one or two dollars was deposited by his father in the savings-bank at Portsmouth. In this way, at about fifteen years of age, he had accumulated about twenty dollars. John's advantages for education were necessarily limited to common school and academy, and only qualified him for teaching a common district school. While attending the academy he worked enough out of school hours to pay his board and tuition, and in one instance brought back quite a little sum, more than he expended. He taught school seven winters, six of them in his own town, at the same time taking charge of a stock of cattle and doing other chores about home. During the summer season he worked wholly on the farm. In this way, during the five years before marriage, he had earned one thousand dollars. He was at this time paying attentions to

the only daughter and only child of a highly respected farmer in town. Her father died suddenly at about fifty years of age, leaving a widow and this daughter upon the farm, rendering it expedient that Mr. French should go there and take charge of it. He was married Nov. 8, 1843, at the age of twenty-five, to Lemira Leavitt, daughter of Simon and Dolly Leavitt. Lemira was born March 31, 1823, and was twenty years old at marriage. They have four children, two sons and two daughters, all living. The eldest daughter, Nellie L., married Newell W. Healey, of Hampton Falls. John L. is unmarried, and resides in East Boston. Oliver S. married Clara B. Drake, of North Hampton. They have one child. Annie D. married John F. Hobbs, of North Hampton, a sketch of whose life and sad and sudden death accompanies his portrait in this volume. Mr. French has lived in a large family always, yet no one ever died where he lived till he was past sixty years of age, and she, his wife's mother, at the advanced age of ninety-four years and three months, who at her death remembered distinctly seeing George Washington as he passed through her native town (Hampton) when she was four years of age. Mr. French has been unusually felicitous in his family relations through life, and attributes whatever of success or happiness he has enjoyed in a large degree to his wife, who for nearly forty years has been the mainspring of his domestic bliss, the guardian angel of his life. In all the important interests and vicissitudes of life he has never failed to consult her wishes and seek her counsel, and has ever found her true and trustworthy as the needle to the pole, and he wishes above all else to record his high appreciation of her excellent qualities and rare virtues.

Mr. French always venerated and honored his parents, and considered them models in their domestic, ministerial, and Christian qualities, and does not remember ever to have spoken disrespectfully to them, or neglected to do aught in his power to promote their comfort or welfare.

From his youth he was extremely fond of agriculture in all its branches. That his farming has been of the progressive type, his homestead and surroundings will fully verify. He is a firm advocate and believer in tile drainage, and has laid over two miles on his own place. He approves the consumption of hay and other forage crops on one's own place, and thus he always manufactures his own fertilizers. He believes in good buildings, good stock, good implements of husbandry, and a variety of good crops, but has derived his income largely from milk, fruit, and vegetables. He was one of the first to contract for the sale of milk by the can for the Boston market. He has sold milk for thirty years, and now makes it his leading business. During the past five years, in connection with his two sons, who now reside in Boston, he has run a milk-car between North Hampton and East Boston daily. The business has developed rapidly under his supervision. He employs eight teams in North Hampton and vicinity for the collection of milk, and two in Boston for its delivery. One of his sons takes charge of the milk-car at East Boston, and the other runs a creamery, where surplus milk is manufactured into butter or cheese by the use of steam-power, with which is also connected a wholesale milk route.

Mr. French has been industrious, temperate, and frugal in his habits, making it a rule to earn money before spending it, and always pays all bills promptly. He is a great lover of home and home comforts, and believes in making it the dearest and most attractive spot on earth. He always advocated and entered with zeal into all public improvements. He believes in good churches and an able ministry, in good schoolhouses and good schools and good roads, and is always ready by word and work to help forward every enterprise that promotes the material, social, intellectual, and moral interests of his native town. He has frequently spoken and written on agricultural and other subjects; has never identified himself so closely with political parties as to desire or seek office; has been selectman two years, and was appointed a member of the State Board of Agriculture for Rockingham County, but declined serving on account of pressing home duties.

In politics he was formerly a Whig, and belonged to the school of which Webster and Clay were leaders, and he clings to men of their stamp and their principles still. He hates sectionalism in whatever form it appears. He is not a believer in universal suffrage. He considers the fear of voting (or intimidating) on the one hand and the purchase of votes on the other the most dangerous elements in our government at present, and says emphatically that a person who sells his own vote or purchases another is not fit to exercise the rights of suffrage in a free government like this, and ought if proved guilty to be disfranchised for life. Mr. French believes in universal education for all classes and colors, and his sympathies are always with the toiling millions rather than with the pampered few. He votes independently in local affairs, and usually with the Democrats on national questions.

Mr. French has been a member of the Congregational Church for nearly fifty years, and treasurer of the Congregational Society nearly twenty. He likes its democratic form of church government, but takes exception to some of its tenets. As in politics he cares little for names, so in religion he believes in character rather than in creeds, and places no confidence in professions unless backed up by strict uprightness in character and life. He calls the Bible his creed, and Christ's example his pattern, and would fellowship with all those who sought to obey the one and imitate the other, judging them by their fruits as he expects to be judged himself. He is now in the decline of life, but retains much of vigor and

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Jeremiah H. Roby

Charles C Burton

energy still, and was never disabled by sickness. He combines strength of purpose with a resolute will, and believes strict honesty the best one quality any man possesses.

JEREMIAH H. ROBY.

Jeremiah H. Roby, son of Thomas Roby and Betsey Elkins, was born in the town of North Hampton, N. H., on the old Roby homestead, which has been in the family for five generations, July 15, 1828. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas Roby, who settled in North Hampton at an early day, and became one of the substantial citizens of the town. One of his descendants was John Roby, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He married Mary Garland, and had a family of five children, viz.: Thomas, Bashaba, Betsey, Mary, and Simon, all of whom were born in North Hampton. John was a farmer by occupation, and a man esteemed for his many virtues. He was a member of the Congregational Church. He died in 1842, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His wife died previous to 1842.

Thomas Roby, son of John and Mary (Garland) Roby, was born Sept. 6, 1783, and died at his native place in North Hampton, N. H., April 4, 1872. He married Betsey, daughter of Jeremiah Elkins, of Hamilton, Dec. 11, 1826. Of this union three children were born, viz.: John H., who died in infancy; Jeremiah H., and Mary E. A. (Mrs. Washington Parker). She was born Jan. 5, 1830, and died Dec. 16, 1865. Thomas Roby was one of North Hampton's good farmers. He served in the war of 1812. In politics he was a Democrat. His son, Jeremiah H., received such an education as the common schools afforded, supplemented with a few terms at Hampton Academy. He has followed in the footsteps of his fathers, and has been a farmer. He also deals more or less in grain. He is a Republican in politics.

He married Hannah P., daughter of Ephraim and Betsey Seavey, May 20, 1852. She was born June 24, 1831. Her father descended from the old Seavey family, one of the earliest and most substantial families in Rye, N. H.

CHARLES C. BARTON.

Charles C. Barton is a lineal descendant from Ebenezer Barton and Margaret Hunt, who emigrated from England and settled at Pittsfield, N. H., at a very early day. He is the son of William and Mary A. C. (Frost) Barton, and was born in the town of Stratham, Rockingham Co., N. H., Jan. 9, 1821. His parents were very poor, and he was the second child in a family of three children, viz., William (deceased), Charles C., and Mary A. C.

His mother died when he was but three years of age, and the family had no place they could call their own. The father, discouraged and homeless, soon fell a victim to the strong hand of disease, leaving his little ones to the tender mercies of a cold and not always friendly world when Charles C. was only six years of age. About this time he was taken sick, and it was at one time thought that he too would die; but, recovering, he was put out to work on the farm, working at different places during the summer, and attending the district school a few weeks during the winters, unless the man where he happened to be had some work to do, which was more than likely to be the case.

At the age of fourteen he commenced working for one Joseph S. Marston, of North Hampton, and continued to live with him until he was twenty-one years of age, receiving one hundred dollars. He continued to work for Mr. Marston four or five years, receiving seven dollars per month for seven months during the summer, and his board for the remainder of the year. Out of this small sum he clothed himself and saved a pittance. He then worked for Squire Batchelder eighteen months at nine and a half dollars per month, and then went to Lowell, Mass., and began working for a boot and shoe corporation, where he remained some nine years, receiving ninety-six cents a day when he commenced, and one dollar and twelve cents towards the close of his term of service. Out of this amount he had to board himself.

During this time, June 9, 1850, he married Dorcas, daughter of James Libbey, of Ossipee, N. H., and to them were born three sons, Charles L., James W., and George E., the first two in Lowell, Mass., and the last in North Hampton, N. H., where they now reside.

In 1855 or 1856, Mr. and Mrs. Barton settled on the farm where he now (1882) resides. At first he had but forty acres, on which he owed several hundred dollars, but by energy and economy they were soon out of debt, and then he wanted more land, which he bought adjoining his. Mr. Barton has now some three hundred acres of well-improved land, on which are some of the best farm buildings in the town.

Mr. Barton is a man of good executive ability, of indomitable energy, and of quick perception. He has always been very prudent, yet charitable to the church and hospitable to the poor.

Mr. and Mrs. Barton are members of the Congregational Church at North Hampton, N. H.

Politically he has always been a Democrat, and as such was selectman from 1876 to 1879. What he lacked in learning he made up in good common sense, and discharged the duties of his office with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He has also held other minor offices, both in his district and his town. His only sister, the widow of Daniel Eastman, resides in Lowell, Mass., and carries on a thriving business. She has a daughter, Betsey Ann.

PEPPERELL FROST.

Pepperell Frost, son of William Frost and Sally Johnson, was born in Parsonfield, Me., Dec. 8, 1815. His grandfather, Simon Frost, was a native of Maine, married Eunice ——, and had one son, William, and several daughters. Simon was a farmer in Maine; he died in the prime of life, but his widow survived him till 1837, when she died at about eighty years of age. William Frost, only son of Simon and Eunice Frost, was born in Kittery, Me., May 3, 1788, and settled at Parsonfield, Me., with his parents when nine years of age. He was twice married,—first to Sally, daughter of David Johnson, and had eight children, viz.: David, Lydia, Pepperell, Jonathan J., Simon, Sarah J. (deceased), Mary A., and Anna (deceased).

Mrs. Frost was born Dec. 6, 1791, and died July 22, 1830. Mr. Frost married for his second wife a Mrs. Oliver Murfey, by whom he had three children, viz.: Betsey F., Olive T., and Ann M.

Mr. Frost was a farmer at Parsonfield, Me. He was a Democrat in politics. He died March 11, 1875, aged eighty-six years and ten months. Pepperell Frost worked on his father's farm summers and attended the district school winters till he was twenty years of age. In 1835 he left the old home and went out to seek his own fortune. He spent the following three years in the woods on the Penobscot River in Maine, and many and exciting are the scenes through which he passed. In 1838 he went to Massachusetts and worked on a farm till March 29, 1843, when he came to North Hampton, N. H., and settled on the farm where he has since resided.

He has been twice married,—first to Lydia, daughter of Levi and Lydia (Lovering) Brown (see Mr. Brown's biography), July 4, 1843. She was born March 14, 1811, and died Nov. 28, 1878. Their children are Thomas B., died at twenty-two; Lydia A. (Mrs. William J. Breed, of Lynn, Mass.); Levi W., died at eight; and George E., born Oct. 31, 1856. Mrs. Frost was a member of the Baptist Church. She was a fine Christian lady of noble parentage. She was universally esteemed for her many virtues. She died suddenly, but left the fragrance of a good name as a precious legacy to her children. Mr. Frost married for his second wife Hannah L., widow of P. White, and daughter of James Libbey, July 3, 1880.

Mrs. Frost had by her first husband two children, one of whom, George G. White, is living in the town of Rye, N. H.

Mr. Frost's life-work has been that of an unostentatious farmer in North Hampton, N. H. He commenced life a poor boy, and by his own hands has dug from "mother earth" his daily bread. He has been prudent with his earnings, and now (1882) has a competency. Politically, he follows in the footsteps of his father and is a Democrat. He has never sought political honors, although he has held some town offices. His only surviving son, George E., married Maria G., daughter of Ephraim Hall, Nov. 13, 1878, by whom he had a son, deceased, named Levi W., after his two great-grandfathers.

Mrs. George E. Frost was born in Lawrence, Mass. Her ancestors were originally from Chester, N. H.

LEVI BROWN.

Levi Brown, son of David Brown, was born in the town of Hampton, N. H., Sept. 26, 1777, and died at his home in North Hampton, N. H., July 28, 1861, aged eighty-four years.

His father was a practical farmer and miller by occupation in Hampton, reared a large and intelligent family of children to industry and economy. His children were as follows: Levi, Samuel, Simon, John, and Mary, who married Jacob Dearborn, all of whom were born in Hampton, married, and had children.

Levi Brown, being the eldest of the family, was early put at the blacksmith trade, and soon became a good workman. Later in life he united farming with his trade. He early settled in North Hampton, where he carried on his business until his death.

He married Lydia, daughter of Thomas Lovering, Nov. 15, 1803. Their children were Hannah L. (Mrs. John P. Grouard), born Jan. 13, 1807, and died April 10, 1871; Lydia, born March 14, 1811, married Pepperell Frost, of North Hampton;[1] Thomas L., who died March 21, 1829, aged twenty-four years.

Mrs. Levi Brown died Feb. 7, 1852, aged seventy.

Politically Mr. Brown was a Democrat of the old school, and held some town offices. He was very firm in his opinions, always intended to weigh matters well before he came to a conclusion, but when he had once made up his mind it was difficult to persuade him differently. He was a man of great energy and very fond of athletic sports; a man of large, powerful frame, hence a hard man to handle.

The above biography and its accompanying portrait is inserted by his only surviving grandson, George E. Frost, an enterprising young farmer of North Hampton, in memory of his venerable grandfather.

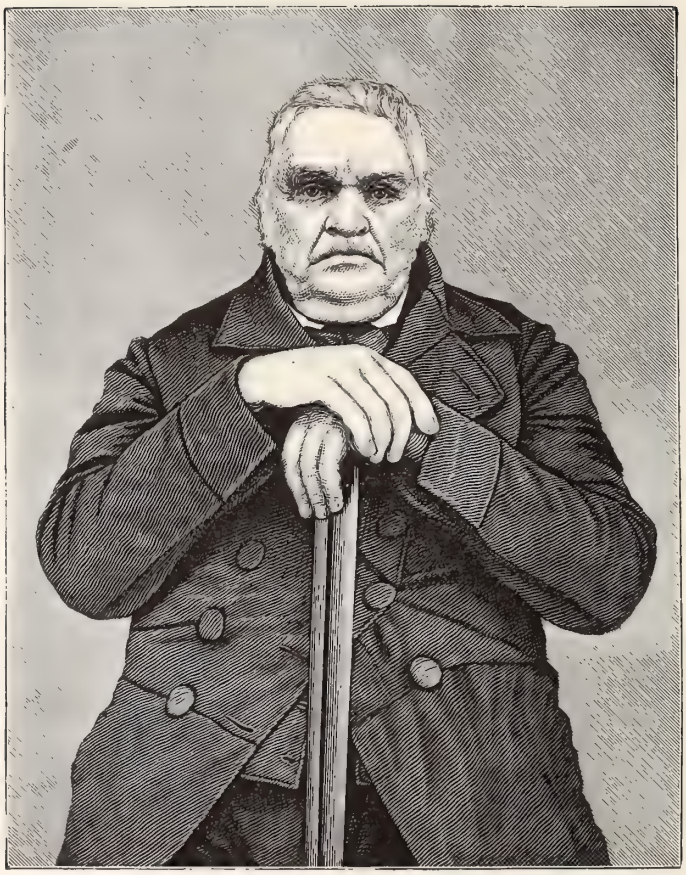
THE MARSTON FAMILY.

The first of the name of which we have any knowledge was Thomas Marston, born in 1728, and died April 4, 1807, aged seventy-eight years, seven months, and twenty-nine days. He married Elizabeth Page, who died Sept. 21, 1796, aged sixty-one years, one month, and one day. Their children were Jeremiah, Thomas, Abraham, Deborah (who lived to be ninety-eight years of age), and Elizabeth, who died at twenty-three.

Thomas Marston, son of Thomas and Elizabeth

[1] See Mr. Frost's biography.

Pepperell Frost



LEVI BROWN.

Marston, was born Nov. 10, 1756, married Hannah, daughter of David Knowles, Dec. 9, 1783. She died Feb. 28, 1820, aged fifty-nine years, six months, and twenty-five days. Their children were as follows, viz., Elizabeth, who married Levi Jewell for his second wife; Hannah, who married Levi Jewell for his first wife, and had the following children: Emiline,[a] John L.,[b] Mary E.,[c] Hannah M.,[d] Sarah F.,[e] De Witt C.,[f] and Orinda A.,[g] all born in Stratham, N. H.; Mary, who died June 20, 1871, aged 81; Thomas, who married Mary Leavitt, and has one living daughter, Sophia; he died Dec. 16, 1870, aged seventy-seven years; David K., married Mary Tasker and had six children, viz., Mary E.[a] (deceased), David T.[b] (deceased), Almira,[c] Charles,[d] Lucy A.[e] (deceased), Cyrus L.[f] (deceased); Deborah and Sally, twins; Deborah married Edward Lang; she died April 10, 1871, aged seventy-one; the other twin, Sally, is still living, and was born Dec. 15, 1799; Fanny, born Nov. 10, 1802, has spent more than thirty years of her life with the family of Amos Lawrence, of Boston; Almira, died Sept. 13, 1870, aged sixty-six; Benjamin, born March 15, 1807. All of this large family were born in North Hampton. Thomas and Abraham Marston were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Abraham settled in Effingham, where he died. Thomas was a selectman in North Hampton nine years; he and his wife were members of the Congregational Church, of North Hampton, N. H. Benjamin Marston was a farmer in North Hampton, and a Democrat in politics. He held various offices in the town, such as selectman, etc. He married Sarah D. Nutter, and had two children, of whom Thomas E. is the only surviving one. Mr. Marston was a member of the Baptist Church, and a plain, unostentatious man. He died Aug. 5, 1862, aged fifty-five years, four months, and twenty-one days. His son, Thomas E., married Margaret Dow, and has one son, Edward Everett.

DRAKE GENEALOGY.

Robert[1], born in Devon County, England, in the year 1580; settled in Exeter about the year 1643; removed to Hampton in 1651. His house stood on the spot now occupied by the old Baptist meeting-house. Children: Nathaniel, Susannah, and Abraham[2] (settled at Drakeside about the year 1651).

Abraham[2] by his wife Jane had children as follows: Susannah, Abraham[3] (born Dec. 29, 1654; married Sarah ——; died in 1714), Sarah (born Aug. 20, 1656), Mary (born March 25, 1658), Elizabeth (born July 11, 1660), Hannah (born Oct. 14, 1662), and Robert (born Sept. 27, 1664).

Abraham[3] by his wife Sarah had children as follows: Sarah (born Nov. 7, 1686), Abraham[4] (born March, 1689; married Theodate Roby; died, aged seventy-eight), Jane (born 1691; married John Shurborne), Mary (born 1692; married Shubar Sanborn), and Nathaniel (born 1695; married Jane Lunt; died 1763).

Abraham[4] by his wife Theodate had children as follows: Elizabeth (born Feb. 28, 1712; married Jeremiah Page), Theodate (born Nov. 7, 1713; married Josiah Sanborn), Abraham (born Dec. 4, 1715; married Abigail Weare), Samuel[5] (born Dec. 15, 1717; married Esther Hobbs, April 14, 1743; died 1786), Sarah (born April, 1720; married Samuel Batchelder), Mary (born Sept. 23, 1722; married Elisha Marston), Abigail (born Nov. 28, 1724; married John Taylor), John (born Jan. 2, 1728; died Jan. 29, 1731), Simon (born Oct. 4, 1730; married Judith Perkins), and Thomas (born July 8, 1733; married Patience Towle).

Samuel[5] by his wife Esther had children as follows: Theodate (born Jan. 8, 1744; married Samuel Page), Elizabeth (born Nov. 26, 1745; married John Fogg), Mary (born Nov. 26, 1747; married Stephen Coffin), Esther (born Nov. 29, 1749; died in infancy), Samuel[6] (born Aug. 3, 1751; married Mary Jenness; died Sept. 10, 1812), John (born Oct. 4, 1753; married Huldah Lane; died 1842), Esther (born Jan. 20, 1756; married Benjamin Dearborn; died 1831), Sarah (born July 25, 1759; married James Hobbs; died 1842), and Abigail (born Aug. 3, 1761; married John Jenness).

Samuel[6] by his wife Mary had the following children: Abraham (born March 29, 1783; died June 25, 1861), Abigail (born Sept. 24, 1784; married Moses Batchelder; died Jan. 17, 1872), Theodate (born Oct. 31, 1786; married Joseph Jenness; died March 27, 1836), Mary (born Sept. 20, 1788; died Feb. 10, 1859), Samuel (born Sept. 24, 1790; married Elizabeth Berry; died Jan. 16, 1864), Ebenezer T. (born Sept. 2, 1792; married Abigail Berry; died Aug. 25, 1839), Elizabeth (born Jan. 12, 1795; married Thomas Brown; died May 9, 1868), and Sarah (born Jan. 31, 1798; died April 11, 1882).

CHAPTER LXI.

NORTHWOOD.[1]

Geographical—Topographical—Early Settlements—Names of Pioneers—Incorporation—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—The Revolution—The Association Test—Ecclesiastical—Calvin Baptist Church—Congregational Church—Free-Will Baptist Church—Coe's Northwood Academy—Villages and Hamlets—Physicians—Early Families.

THE town of Northwood lies in the extreme northern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north and east by Strafford County, on the south by Deerfield, and on the west by Merrimac County.

"**Early Settlements.**—The century preceding that in which the history of this town is involved was one of comparatively small beginnings throughout New England. In the territory now known as New Hampshire small settlements, independent of each other,

[1] Condensed, by permission, from Rev. E. C. Cogswell's excellent "History of Nottingham, Deerfield, and Northwood."

had been made at Dover, Portsmouth, Exeter, Hampton, and elsewhere. As they suffered from the misrule of men claiming proprietorship of territory, and from the unfriendliness of some of the Indian tribes, they sought protection from the State of Massachusetts. This State had claimed that the territories of New Hampshire and Maine were included within the limits of their original charter, and willingly took these settlements under their care, which proved not a little beneficial. Immigrants from England came in greater numbers, not only increasing settlements already existing, but pushing farther from the seacoast into the interior, making settlements at Epping, Lee, and Nottingham. Nottingham was incorporated as early as 1722, including what may now be known as Deerfield and Northwood, in addition to its present limits. Deerfield was incorporated as a town in 1766. But the eyes of the energetic and restless settlers of the lower towns did not fail to observe the high slope of land lying on a line between Portsmouth and Concord. Hunters found this region abounding in game, and gave on their return to settlements nearer the coast glowing descriptions of the excellence of the soil and the richness of the forests. A few had from time to time constructed temporary huts and purposed permanent settlements; but they were not the men to fell the trees and rear a population so remote from any considerable settlement as was this tract of country long known as North Woods.

"In 1762 there arrived in the east part of the town, and halted there for the night, four wearied, weather-beaten, determined men. The day was one of those warm, sunny days in spring, when the south winds blow, and the heart leaps with joy at the sight of fresh soil and green leaves, and at the sound of the blue jay and the cunning raven, as well as at the plaintive strains of the thrush. These men each bore upon their shoulders an axe and a gun, with provisions to last them a few days. No wife, no child accompanied them. They build their booth of pine boughs, kindle their fire, and, partaking of their rude fare, lay them down for rest. Wearied as they were, they could not sleep without interruption from the howlings of the wolves in their vicinity. On the morrow they survey the tract of land around their camp-fire, and find it to be a beautiful swell, sloping towards the rising sun, in the neighborhood of meadows abounding in forage and adequate water-power for mills. Three of these men—Moses Godfrey, John and Increase Batchelder—resolved here to make for themselves permanent homes, while the fourth—Solomon Bickford—resolved to look further. Accompanied by Godfrey, he spotted his way over the height, where the eye may detect the blue waters of the Atlantic, and reached the northwestern part of the town, now known as 'The Narrows.' And here, too, were meadows abounding in forage and water-power; and in sight of these, and near the gem of lakes, the Suncook, he erected his pillar and resolved to build and abide.

"One of the great obstacles to the taking of new lands remote from other settlements is the want of forage for cattle, so essential to success. It requires several years to clear the land and bring it into grass sufficient to sustain any number of cattle both summer and winter. Hence these sensible men resolved to obviate this by making their settlements near where a supply was already provided in meadows, of which they took possession, with none to dispute their right. And, more than this, they were both farmers and millwrights, and they knew if they would gather around them other families they must be able to furnish building materials, and so they sought the water-fall, and planned at once the rude mill that should meet this urgent want.

"Godfrey and the Batchelders naturally affiliated, being from the same neighborhood and of the same religious tendencies, and expected many others of like sympathies to follow them; while Bickford saw that it would be better for him to seize a point around which he could gather his friends and those in sympathy with him; while both parties ever afterwards sustained the friendliest relations.

"Bickford and Godfrey returned to the camp, around which the Batchelders had effected a clearing, and all aided in erecting a log house for Godfrey, in a field now owned by Nicholas D. Hill, west of the turnpike, for Godfrey was a married man, while the Batchelders were not. Having made rude beginnings, these four friends returned, Bickford to Lee, Godfrey and the Batchelders to Hampton, now North Hampton, and on the 25th day of the following March (1763), Godfrey, with his family, and John and Increase Batchelder returned to occupy the land they had chosen, the Batchelders boarding with Godfrey until they might build near him, where now stands the house of Francis J. Hanson. Theirs was the first frame house built in Northwood.

"In December following, Bickford, with his family and his brother John, returned to possess the land at the Narrows, building where stood the dwelling-house of the late Deacon Asa Bickford, where was born to him a son, named Solomon, June 25, 1764, the first child born within the present limits of Northwood.

"The next man that came was Samuel Johnson, from Hampton. He spent the first night following the day of his arrival between two rocks that had been rent one from the other, spreading over them a covering of boughs. This was near where now stands the house of Charles O. Brown, and close by the base of these rocks lie the ashes of the good man and of many of his descendants. Johnson's arrival was in November, 1765, when there were only twelve persons within the present limits of the town,—five men, Godfrey, John, and Increase Batchelder, Solomon and John Bickford, and two women, the wives of Godfrey and Solomon Bickford, and five children.

"These Batchelders were the descendants of the Rev Stephen Batchelder, who arrived at Boston, June 5,

1632, having sailed with his family in the ship 'William and Francis.' He immediately went to Lynn, where on the following Sabbath, June 8th, he preached his first sermon in America. From Lynn, February, 1636, he removed to Ipswich, and soon after to Yarmouth, and in 1638 to Newbury. On the 6th of September, it would appear, the General Court gave him permission to settle a town at Hampton. Hither, with his family and some personal friends, he came, and was installed the first minister of Hampton. In the year 1654 he returned to England, and died at Hackney, near London, in 1660, in his one hundredth year. He left in this country two sons, Henry, who is believed to have settled in Reading, Mass., and Nathaniel, who remained in Hampton, from whom descended the Batchelders who earliest came to Northwood; for he had a son named Samuel, and his sons settled here.

"It appears that these noble pioneers were soon followed by Daniel Hoyt, Jonathan, Thomas, and Ebenezer Knowlton, brothers, from Kensington; Jonathan and Taylor Clark, brothers, from Stratham; Jonathan Jenness, from Rye; John, Simeon, and Benjamin Johnson, brothers; Joshua Furber, Abraham and Samuel Batchelder, and others, so that the high places of the town were taken possession of, mills had been erected, and paths with bridges had been constructed leading to the various settlements along the central line through the town from south to north in the direction of Concord, as well as over the swells of land on either side, as early as 1772, and as this portion of Nottingham was so far from what was then the centre of business, the inhabitants began to agitate the propriety of being erected into a separate township. Accordingly, at the session of the General Court in 1773, a petition was presented by the inhabitants for an act of incorporation, and this was granted, Feb. 6, 1773, while John Wentworth was Governor of the province, and George III. was king of England. We do not know the exact number of the inhabitants of Northwood when erected into a separate parish or town, but two years later—that is, in 1775—the town numbered three hundred and thirteen.

"Benjamin Johnson was authorized to call the first meeting of the town for the choice of officers and the transaction of other business. Accordingly a meeting was notified 'at the house of mister Volintine kinson,' March 23, 1773, at which Benjamin Johnson was chosen moderator; Increase Batchelder, clerk; and Benjamin Hill, Joseph Demerit, and Samuel Johnson, selectmen; Moses Godfrey was chosen constable; and the selectmen were instructed to settle with Nottingham matters growing out of the act of incorporation, while Asel Blake and William Blake were tithingmen; William Wallace and John Harvey, fence-viewers; Jonathan Knowlton, Asel Blake, Solomon Bickford, and Daniel Hoitt were surveyors of highways; Zeblon Norris and John Harvey were chosen hog-reeves; Solomon Bickford, leather-sealer.

"At this same meeting it was voted to raise six pounds lawful money to hire preaching, and seven pounds four shillings for schooling. Accordingly, we find that there was paid that year five pounds and one shilling and ten pence to Mr. Timothy Brown for preaching, and to Mary Walton, for school-keeping, two pounds ten shillings, while there were 'paid to Volintine kenston five shillings for geting a Pare of Shoes for Scole Dame.' And the same year it is recorded that the selectmen 'paid to the Scoll Dame twelve shillings;' while the following year there were paid three shillings to Joshua Furber 'for caring the scool Dame home,' and Betsey Sanborn and others are paid various sums 'for scooling,' and Nicholas Dudley is paid for preaching. The money raised for schooling was expended in five different places, since we find it divided into 'Moreel's proportion,' 'Johnson's proportion,' 'Senter proportion,' 'Batchelder's proportion,' and 'Knolton's proportion.'

"**The Revolution.**—March 21, 1775, Benjamin Hill was appointed a delegate to the congress holden at Exeter, and the question was earnestly discussed respecting their duty in the threatening aspect of affairs. The meeting was adjourned to April 22d, when it was voted 'to be equipt at a moment's warning.' A short time prior to this a convention of deputies had met at Exeter to consult on the state of affairs and appoint delegates for the next General Congress, to be holden on the 10th of May at Philadelphia. Maj. Sullivan and Capt. Langdon, already great favorites of the people, were chosen, and the convention issued an address to the people, warning them of their danger, exhorting them 'to union, peace, and harmony, frugality, industry, manufactures, and learning the military art, that they might be able, if necessary, to defend the country against invasion.' Just at this time Gen. Gage had destroyed the magazine at Concord, Mass., and sought to seize some of the prominent opposers of the objectionable acts of Parliament. Alarmed by this act of hostility, the people of New Hampshire and of the other colonies prepared themselves for war. Hence the action of Northwood, April 22d. At this same meeting it was also further 'voted to list eight minit-men; . . . that these men shall have one shillin and sixpense a week for exercising;' that these men 'shall have five dollars a month, and the town find them there Vitling.' And to show the spirit of the men of that day it is recorded that 'Volintears listed for this present distress,' and these were 'Samuel Johnson, William Woolis, Eliphalet Taylor, William Blake, Nathaniel Twombly, Benjamin Johnson, Jr., Simon Batchelder, and Abraham Batchelder.' And only seven days later, 'at a meeting notified by perticerly men for to chuse deputeys' to attend a convention called by Governor Wentworth, Benjamin Johnson and Sherburn Blake were chosen deputies, and Moses Godfrey was chosen 'as a committy-man for to see if there is any powder for this parish,' and 'Increase Batchelder is chosen to take care of this powder.'"

Association Test.—The following signed the "Association Test":

"We the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage, and promise, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, at the risque of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British Fleets, and Armies, against the United American Colonies. Joseph Demerit (Capt. of the parish), Eliphalet Taylor, Joshua Furbur, Daniel Hoit, John Durgin, William Wallais, Increase Batchelder, Israel Hodgdon, Moses Godfree, Abraham Batchelder, William Blake, James Batchelder, Thomas Trowland, Richard Garland, Benj. Johnson, Nathaniel Twombly, Elijah Carswell, Richard Carswell, Stephen Rawlians, Jonathan Knolton, Jonathan Clark, Benjamin Wadleigh, Shurborn Dearborn, Zebulon Norris, Nathaneil Chandler, Jonathan Sanborn, Elias Philbrick, John Wadleigh, Thomas Piper, Francis Jennes, John Sherburn, Samuel Sherburn, Reuben Morgin, Sherburn Blake, Jonathan Blake, Levi Dearborn, Asahel Blake, Henry Sanborn, Henary Dearborn, Phinehas Blake, Nicolas Blake, Simon Wadleigh, Robert Hill, David knowles, Benj. Hill, Valentine kinson, William Prescott, Moses Johnson, Sam^{ll} Johnson, Solomon Bickford, Caleb Clough, Norris Langley, Nathaniel Morril, jun^{r}., Nath^{ll} Morrill, John Bickford, Samuel Bartlett, Stephen Hoit, Benjamin Johnson, jun^{r}., Timothy Caswell, John Batchelder, Joseph Durgin, Thomas Knolton. Daniel Sawyer Refuses to Sine this, making plees that he is of a quaker Princabel."

For list of Revolutionary soldiers, see chapter lxii.

Ecclesiastical.—Religious worship was first maintained in the east part of the town. There the first settlements were made. And these first settlers, if not decided Baptists, yet inclined not to sympathize with orthodox Congregationalism. From 1750 to 1790 there existed great uneasiness in the religious mind. Not a few were restive under what seemed staid Orthodoxy. The people generally reveled in unrestrained liberty, and this passion for liberty ran into extravagance. There was a wild prejudice against what had the least claim to antiquity, whether in doctrines or in customs. Hence new lights sprung up, wild and fanatical notions were entertained, and customs or modes of expression and worship came into vogue that strangely jarred and contrasted with the decorous and measured notions and customs of what was reproachfully the *standing order*. The great ancestor of the Batchelders was an eccentric man, though evidently of much ability. His descendants that came to this town, and those that affiliated with them, were good men, but their religious bias was against Congregationalism.

The first pastor was Rev. Edmund Pillsbury, who was ordained Nov. 17, 1779, and continued about twenty years. His successors have been as follows: Rev. Eliphalet Merrill, Elias Gregory, George W. Ashby, B. Knight, S. G. Gilbert, W. H. Jones, S. H. Smith, P. Favor, G. B. Chase, D. Taylor.

It appears that a church structure was erected for worship in 1772, some nine years after the first settlement was made, and was rebuilt in 1816, and dedicated Aug. 4, 1817. Intervals of some years intervened between several of these pastorates. The congregation has been increased within a few years, and the church strengthened by an increase of business in the eastern part of the town. A tower has been erected upon the meeting-house, furnished with a bell and clock.

Congregational Church.—This church was organized Nov. 29, 1788, with the following members: Solomon Bickford, Jonathan Blake, Simon Batchelder, John Sherburne, and Elizabeth, his wife, Susan Clarke, Deborah Bickford, and Sarah Harvey.

The first pastor was Rev. Ebenezer Allen, who remained but a short time. Abisha Clark then supplied the pulpit for a limited period, and in 1799 Rev. Josiah Prentice was ordained pastor. He was dismissed May 10, 1842, honored and beloved by all. He died Oct. 28, 1855. The next regular pastor was Rev. E. C. Cogswell, who was ordained in November, 1842. Mr. Cogswell was dismissed in 1848, and was succeeded by Rev. Otis Holmes, who was installed Jan. 1, 1850, and dismissed in 1857. He was followed by Rev. Henry C. Fay in 1858. He was dismissed in 1864. Mr. Cogswell is also the author of the "History of Nottingham, Deerfield, and Northwood," an excellent work, and an invaluable addition to the historic literature of New England.

Mr. Cogswell, who was dismissed from this church July 18, 1848, where he commenced his work the first Sabbath in July, 1842, immediately entered upon pastoral duties with the Congregational Church in Newmarket, where he remained until the summer of 1855, when he removed to New Boston, to which place he had been invited the previous year, and was there installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Having suffered much from over-taxed eyes, and with exhausted strength, he was dismissed in the autumn of 1865, and, by invitation, returned to Northwood immediately, to do what he might be able for the destitute church and people for one year, but whom he continued to supply as pastor until May, 1876, and during the last nine of those years was principal of Coe's Northwood Academy, in which many successful teachers have been trained, and numbers fitted for college.

The first effort to erect a church edifice was in 1780, and it was probably completed soon after. In 1827 it was repaired and occupied until 1840, when a second house of worship was erected.

The Free-Will Baptist Church was organized June 4, 1833, in the Mountain school-house, through the influence of Rev. Daniel P. Cilley, consisting of thirteen members, five males and eight females.

Some five years after the organization of the church, their meeting-house was erected on Clark's Hill, and provided with a bell. Pastors: S. P. Fernald, John Kimball, W. D. Johnson, Mark Atwood, W. D. Johnson, F. Moulton, S. P. Fernald, Horace Webber, R. D. Richardson, B. S. Manson, Edwin Manson, E. H. Prescott, James Rand, L. P. Bickford, G. W. Gould, H. P. Lamprey, and C. L. Pinkham.

Coe's Northwood Academy.—This academy was incorporated in February, 1866, and chartered by a special act of the State Legislature, June, 1867, as "Northwood Academy," but in June, 1875, the charter was so amended as that the institution should hereafter be known by the name of "Coe's North-

wood Academy," in honor of Ebenezer Coe, Esq., for many years a highly respected merchant and Christian gentleman, whose heart and hand were ready to aid every good cause, and whose son, E. S. Coe, Esq., of Bangor, Me., has shown a lively interest in the town of his nativity, and in various ways has materially aided the academy. At present it has only a small permanent fund, derived from the estate of the late Mrs. Abigail W. Cate, who foresaw the advantages of the institution to the community, and made Northwood Academy the residuary legatee of her small property.

The academy building is a modest structure, fifty feet long by thirty-three wide, having a main hall and two anterooms.

The academy has been under the care of the Rev. E. C. Cogswell as principal, a graduate of Dartmouth College, from 1866 to the present time, a period of twelve years, with an average attendance per term of sixty-three pupils.

East Northwood.—Here the first settlement was made, the first school-house erected, the first church built, the first blacksmith shop opened, and the first store presented the attractive merchandise,—tobacco, salt fish, New England rum, and molasses, being in excess.

Here is located the Pillsbury Brothers' shoe manufactory, one of the most complete in the State.

The Northwood Savings-Bank was organized with John J. Pillsbury as treasurer, E. G. Boody, John Bennett, C. F. Cate, H. J. Clark, N. B. Dow, C. A. Hill, Richard Hoyt, Charles Hill, J. K. Hoyt, L. E. Kimball, S. F. Leavitt, A. J. Pillsbury, G. T. Sherburn, and Luther Tasker as directors. Its business is transacted at the office of Pillsbury Brothers, and its deposits have already exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine advocates.

Clark's Hill.—This locality was early chosen for a settlement, though no settlement was made until after families had improved their lands in the eastern and central portions, as well as at the Narrows. This neighborhood was attractive because it overlooked the whole tract of land lying between it and the ocean, while from it an extended northerly view might be had.

The Centre.—This part of the town was early settled. Here was built the Congregational meeting-house. Here Norton long did a thriving business in blacksmithing, and here the Hon. John Harvey acquired a large property in trade and in keeping a tavern. Here Deacon J. Piper also traded, and kept for many years a public-house which became extensively known, and was the favorite resort of travelers, who formerly were numerous on this highway between Concord and the lower towns. Here a post-office was early established.

The Narrows.—Here was the second settlement made in the town, and immediately after that in the east part. Solomon Bickford was the hero of this region. He loved adventure, had a passion for hunting the fox and bear, was strong and tall, a sort of giant, yet mild and gentle, full of mirth, and running over with wonderful stories of things and events, delighting in making others amazed at what he told them.

There are other points known locally as Blake's, Bennett's, and Richardson's Hills, and "The Mountain."

Physicians.—John Starr, Benjamin Kelly, William Smith, Moses Hill, C. B. Webster, Thomas Tuttle, Caleb W. Hansom, and J. W. Pray. He studied medicine at Brunswick, Hanover, and New York, and graduated in 1858. Dr. Pray was educated at Bowdoin. He is a son of Dr. T. J. W. Pray, the veteran practitioner of Dover, N. H.

Early Families.—Among the early families are mentioned those of Bartlett, Batchelder, Bennett, Bickford, Blake, Brown, Buzall, Clark, Coe, Cogswell, Crockett, Demeritt, Dow, Durgin, Furbur, Hanson, Harvey, Hill, Hoitt, James, Jenness, Johnson, Kelley, Kimball, Knowlton, Knowles, Lancaster, Mead, Morrison, Nealley, Norton, Pillsbury, Prentice, Prescott, Sherburne, Smith, Tasker, Tucker, Tuttle, Wiggin, Willey, and Wingate.

CHAPTER LXII.

NORTHWOOD.—(*Continued.*)

MILITARY HISTORY—CIVIL HISTORY.

Revolutionary Soldiers—War of 1812—War of the Rebellion—Town Clerks from 1773–1883—Representatives from 1794–1883.

Revolutionary Soldiers.—This region was pretty well settled, and was called upon at all times during the whole war to furnish men, and the call was responded to promptly. We can give but the majority of men who served at this time.

So far as Cilley's regiment is concerned the list is nearly correct. The enlistment for that regiment while Cilley had the command, being the First New Hampshire Continental Regiment, commenced Jan. 1, 1777, some of the men for three years, and others for a shorter term. Stark had commanded the First New Hampshire up to January, 1777. He resigned in consequence of Col. Poor's promotion over him. Then Cilley took command as colonel of this regiment.

Nottingham furnished Col. Joseph Cilley, afterwards Gen. Cilley, whose biography is well known.

Henry Dearborn, who rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Col. Thomas Bartlett, who commanded a regiment.

Capt. Henry Butler.

In the First New Hampshire Continental Regiment when commanded by Col. Cilley were the following Nottingham soldiers:

James Beverley, enl. Jan. 4, 1777; disch. December, 1781.
Benjamin Butler, enl. March 5, 1777; disch. March 20, 1780.
Josiah Clarke, enl. May 9, 1777; died Nov. 20, 1781.
Thomas George, enl. Jan. 1, 1777; disch. Jan. 25, 1780.
Thomas Harvey, enl. Jan. 1, 1779; disch. December, 1781.
John P. Hilton, enl. Jan. 1, 1777; disch. Feb. 1, 1779.
Benjamin McAllister, enl. Jan. 1, 1777; died March 7, 1778.
Paul McCoy, enl. April 20, 1779; disch. December, 1781.
Bradstreet Mason, enl. Jan. 8, 1779; disch. December, 1781.
John Pike, enl. Jan. 1, 1777; disch. January, 1779.
James Randall, enl. Jan. 1, 1777; disch. January, 1779.
Nathaniel Randall, enl. Jan. 1, 1777; disch. December, 1781.
William Willey, enl. Jan. 1, 1777; disch. December, 1781.
Joseph York, enl. March 1, 1777; disch. December, 1781.

In Col. Reid's or Scammel's regiment were enrolled the following Continental soldiers, viz.:

Thomas Hall, William Simpson, Nich. Leathers, Jonathan Morgan, Joseph Avery, Moses Davis, John Welch, Thomas Welch, Matthew Welch, Richard Sanborn, Joseph Nealey, John Mills, John Clark, Jesse Clarke, James Harvey.

North Hampton claimed Jonathan Morgan, James Harvey, and York.

Capt. Butler commanded a company in Col. Thomas Bartlett's regiment.

After the battle of Bunker Hill, in which Capt. Henry Dearborn was engaged, he, in the fall of 1775, again commanded a company in Arnold's regiment, which marched to Quebec by the way of Kennebec River. He was there taken prisoner in the attack upon Quebec, when Gen. Montgomery was slain. The following soldiers were enrolled in his company from Nottingham, viz.: James Beverly, John P. Hilton, and Samuel Sias.

In Capt. Henry Dearborn's company, Stark's regiment, at Bunker Hill, we find the following soldiers:

John Bickford, Andrew Nealey, Nath. Batchelder, John Nealey, Samuel Sias, Nicholas Brown, J. Runnells, Benjamin Berry, Sherburn Dearborn, James Beverly, John Harvey, Robert Morrison, Joshua Wells, Andrew Bickford, Theo. Case, James Garland, Mark Whidden, Benjamin Johnson, Jonah Moody, Clement Moody, Jonathan Dow, Joseph Jackson, Jacob Morrill, Peter Severance, William McCrillis, mortally wounded.

Weymouth Wallace was severely wounded in Bunker Hill battle; Neal McGaffey was also slightly wounded. They were of Dearborn's company, but of Epsom; also Andrew McGaffey. David Mudgett also, of Gilmanton or Barnstead, who lost his gun.

DEERFIELD SOLDIERS.

Francis Ames, enl. March 28, 1778; disch. Feb. 7, 1780.
Jonathan Griffin, enl. April 5, 1781; died Oct. 1, 1781.
Joseph Grant, enl. April 13, 1781; disch. December, 1781.
John Hall, enl. March 12, 1778; disch. December, 1781.
Nathaniel Moulton, enl. Jan. 1, 1777; disch. December, 1781.
John McCoy, enl. March 12, 1778; disch. March 12, 1781.
Daniel McCoy, enl. March 17, 1778; disch. December, 1781.
Thomas McLaughlin, enl. March 12, 1778; disch. March 12, 1781.
Joseph Norris, enl. March 4, 1778; disch. Feb. 4, 1781.
Jethro Pettengill, enl. March 6, 1778; disch. December, 1781.
John Riddle, enl. March 7, 1778; disch. February, 1781.
Peter Stevens, enl. March 7, 1781; disch. December, 1781.
Bernard Sargent, enl. March 7, 1781; disch. December, 1781.
Lieut. Joseph Hilton was wounded at Saratoga, and left the service.

In Col. Scammel's regiment I find the name of Abraham Potter, who died at Saratoga, October, 1777, probably from wounds received at the battle October 7th. Also the names of Chase Page, James Robinson, John Abbott, Reuben Rand, Ezekiel Thurston, Robert Chase, Benjamin Towle, Nathaniel Batchelder, Josiah Batchelder, Jacob Morse, Daniel Mathes, Thomas Matthews, John Jewell. Most of the last-named men were Continental soldiers, enrolled in Scammel's or Reid's regiment.

Capt. Sanborn was wounded at Saratoga. He belonged to Deerfield. He was an officer in Col. Evans' regiment. In his company were enrolled Joseph Hoit, Deerfield; John Chandler, Northwood; Jonathan Hawkins, Nottingham; Joseph Langley, Nottingham; Benjamin Langley, Nottingham; John Robertson. We do not present here a perfect list of this company.

Northwood Soldiers.—William Wallace was first lieutenant in Capt. John Drew's company, of Barrington, in the regiment commanded by Col. Hale, afterwards by Col. George Reid, of Derry, 1777. In July, 1776, he was first lieutenant in Capt. Joseph Chandler's company, Col. Isaac Wyman's regiment.

In Col. Joseph Cilley's regiment were enrolled; Benjamin Dowe, enlisted Jan. 1, 1777, discharged December, 1781; Levi Hutchinson, enlisted April 20, 1778, discharged December, 1781.

In other Continental regiments were enrolled Philip Fowler, John Harvey, Benjamin Sanborn, Andrew Willey, John Knight, Samuel Trickey, John Bickford.

In addition to the above names, which were furnished by the Hon. George W. Nesmith for Mr. Cogswell's history, he adds the following names from Deerfield, the most of whom are known to have done service in the Revolution. Joseph H. Seavey and Isaac Moore enlisted as three years' men.

Among those who served three months' and six months' enlistments are the following, while it should be remembered that not a few of them enlisted several times during the conflict:

Edward Dearborn, Joseph Marston, David Moulton, Daniel Seavey, Robert Simpson, Joseph True, Nicholas Hoitt, John Kelley, James Morse, Joseph Chase, Parker Chase, Aaron Page, Jacob Hunt, Asa Moulton, Andrew Kenniston, Samuel Collins, Capt. Daniel Moore, Robert Smart, Jeremiah Sawyer, Parker Chase, Jr., True Brown, Robert Lock, Reuben Doe, Caleb Philbrick, a son of Josiah Sawyer, a son of John Morse, a son of Lieut. Chase, Jonathan York, Ezekiel Knowles.

For the above we are indebted to Joseph J. Dearborn, Esq., for whose aid we are under obligation in other matters. Many of the above names we have been able to identify in sketches given us.

In addition to the names given us from Northwood we find the following: Samuel Johnson, William Wallace, Eliphalet Taylor, William Blake, Nathaniel Twombly, Benjamin Johnson, Jr., Simon Batchelder, Abraham Batchelder, John Johnson, Benjamin Hill, Nicholas Dudley Hill, John Wiggin, William Willey, Joshua Furber.

In the census for 1840 it was required that the names and ages of all persons receiving pensions for

services rendered in the wars of the Revolution and 1812 should be returned, and the result was as follows:

Nottingham.—Betsey Langley, 88; Sally Witham, 85; Abigail Wescott, 75; Sarah Chapman, 78; Lovey Pickering, 88; Abner Davis, 86; Jonathan Davis, 84; Joseph Cilley, 49; John Crawford, 55.

Deerfield.—Sally Mathers, 75; Moses Chase, 78; Francis Rollins, 79; Joshua Veasey, 80; John Stearns, 80; Ezekiel Knowles, 85; Jenette Blue, 75; Asa Folsom, 86; Abijah Ring, 65; Joseph Robinson, 84.

Northwood.—Abigail Knight, 86; Lydia Weeks, 68; John Chesley, 89; Joseph Shaw, 90; Simon Batchelder, 80; John Johnson, 83; John Bickford, 80; Betsey Furber, 95; Sarah Fogg, 82; Ebenezer Bennett, 78.

CAPT. HENRY DEARBORN'S COMPANY.

FRANKLIN, Aug. 31, 1878.

REV. MR. COGSWELL.

My Dear Sir,—I send you a correct list of the men that composed Capt. Henry Dearborn's company in the Bunker Hill battle and subsequent campaign. We leave you to fix the residences of most of the men:

Capt. Henry Dearborn, Nottingham.
1st Lieut. Amos Morrill, Epsom.
2d Lieut. Michael McClary, Epsom.
1st Sergt. Jona. Clarke.
2d Sergt. And. McGaffey, Epsom.
3d Sergt. Joseph Jackson, Nottingham.
1st Corp. Jonah Moody.
2d Corp. Andrew Field.
3d Corp. Jona. Gilman.
4th Corp. Andrew Bickford.
Simon Dearborn.
Gideon Glidden.
James Garland.
John Harvey.
David Mudgett.
Simon Sanborn.
Robert Morrison.
John Runnels.
John Nealey.
Joseph Place.
Abram Pettengale.
Andrew Nealey.
Peter Severance.
John Wallace.
Theoph. Case, Epsom.
Israel Clifford.
Nathaniel Batchelder, died March 28, 1778.
Jacob Morrill.
John Simpson.
John Wallace, Jr.
Neal McGaffey.
Jonah Libbey.
Moses Locke.
Francis Locke.
Zebulon Marsh.
Solomon Moody.
Chase Whitcher.
Marsh Whitten.
Noah Sinclair, drummer.
James Randell, fifer.
Nich. Brown.
Benj. Berry, Epsom.
John Casey.
Jona. Cram.
Jeremiah Conner.
Elisha Hutchinson.
Dudley Hutchinson.
Benj. Judkins.
Josh. Wells.
Jere. Dowe.
Jona. Dowe.
John Dwyer.
David Page, Jr.
Beniah Libbey.
Wm. Rowell.
Weymouth Wallace.
Thomas Walsh.
William McCrillis.
Samuel Winslow, enl. July 10, 1775.
Francis Locke, Jr., enl. July 8, 1775.

Weymouth Wallace, of Epsom, was wounded, and received from government an invalid pension.

William McCrillis, of Epsom, also was mortally wounded, and died early in July, 1775. His widow received half-pay under subsequent statute law of this State.

Lieut. Joseph Hilton, of Deerfield, who was wounded at Saratoga, recovered so far as to do some duty, finally resigned his commission Oct. 10, 1778.

Lieut. Joseph Thomas, who belonged to Capt. Daniel Livermore's company, and was killed at Saratoga, was paid by Deerfield.

There were two officers of the same name, one of them belonged to Rindge.

John Harvey, of Northwood, was sergeant, was promoted to ensign's commission March 9, 1779, and to lieutenant's commission May 12, 1781. He was also quartermaster for some months in 1780.

In writing the biography of Gen. Henry Dearborn I suppose you will not forget to state the courtesies rendered by Peter Livias, the Tory councilor at Quebec, when Dearborn was made prisoner, and by Livias' influence was paroled and sent home, under the injunction to forward his wife and children to him from Portsmouth to Quebec. All this was done very promptly by Capt. Dearborn in 1776.

Truly yours, etc.,

GEO. W. NESMITH.

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1812 FROM NOTTINGHAM.

Atwood, James, sixty days.
Brown, Samuel, sixty days.
Chapman, Ebenezer, three months.
Davis, Valentine, three months.
Demerit, John, sixty days.
Eames, Henry, sixty days.
Gove, Nathan W., three months.
Hardy, Asa, sixty days.
Leathers, Oliver, sixty days.
Odell, David, three months.
Putnam, Israel, sixty days.
Rand, Simeon, three months.
Randall, Hezekiah, sixty days.
Richardson, Reub., three months.
Richardson, Edward, sixty days.
Rollins, John, three months.
Runnels, John, three months.
Seavy, Rufus, sixty days.
Sprague, Oliver, sixty days.
Steele, Samuel, three months.
Tarbox, Henry, sixty days.
Thurston, Samuel, sixty days.
Weymouth, John, three months.
Whicher, Josiah.

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1812 FROM DEERFIELD.

Allen, David H.
Bishop, Joshua.
Brown, True, three months.
Brown, Bradbury, three months.
Batchelder, Samuel, three months.
Bishop, Serg. Joshua, sixty days.
Brown, Stephen, sixty days.
Brown, James, sixty days.
Batchelder, Lowell, sixty days.
Blaisdell, Levi, sixty days.
Blaisdell, George F., sixty days.
Bartlett, Stephen, sixty days.
Bladgen, David, Jr., sixty days.
Coffin, William, substitute for Samuel Simpson.
Coffin, Samuel, substitute for David Chase.
Collins, Capt. Sam., three months.
Currier, True, three months.
Cram, Abraham, three months.
Collins, Christopher, sixty days.
Chase, Joseph, sixty days.
Chase, David, sixty days.
Cochran, John, sixty days.
Cotton, John, sixty days.
Dearborn, John, three months.
Durrer, William, sixty days.
Dow, James, sixty days.
Dalton, James, sixty days.
Eastman, Jeremiah, sixty days.
Fogg, Ebenezer, sixty days.
Haynes, Daniel, three months.
Hilton, John, three months.
Huckins, Ebenezer, sixty days.
Haynes, Capt. David, sixty days.
Hazletine, Benjamin, sixty days.
Judkins, Caleb, sixty days.
Lunt, Josiah, sixty days.
Langlee, Reuben, sixty days.
Langley, Caleb, sixty days.
Libby, Jesse, sixty days.
Langley, John, sixty days.
—— Mudgett, substitute for E. Thurston, three months.
Marston, Nathaniel, three months.
Maloon, Jeremiah, sixty days.
Merrill, Joseph, sixty days.
Nute, Jacob.
Palmer, John, three months.
Pearson, Timothy, sixty days.
Prescott, True, sixty days.
Prescott, Stephen, sixty days.
Prescott, Joseph, sixty days.
Palmer, Levi, sixty days.
Prescott, Reuben, sixty days.
Rollins, Josiah, sixty days.
Rowell, Abraham, sixty days.
Rand, William, sixty days.
Smith, Stephen, sixty days.
Stearns, Samuel, sixty days.
Shephard, Isaac, sixty days.
Tandy, David, three months.
True, Abraham, sixty days.
Todd, John M., sixty days.
Wallace, Jacob, three months.
White, James, three months.
Weare, Mesheck, sixty days.
Wallace, John, sixty days.
Veasey, Jonathan, sixty days.

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1812 FROM NORTHWOOD.

Durgin, Israel, sixty days.
Durgin, Job, sixty days.
Hill, George, three months.
Knowlton, Oliver, three months.
Knowlton, Joseph, three months.
Laws, Sergt. Curtis.
Moore, Sergt. Gideon.
Morrill, Burnham.
Rollins, David, Jr., sixty days.
Smith, John, three months.
Small, Samuel, sixty days.
Stokes, Jeremiah, sixty days.
Willie, Isaac, three months.
York, Levi, sixty days.

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION FROM NOTTINGHAM.

Batchelder, Oliver P.
Bean, Addison F.
Brown, William H.
Burnham, Sherburne K.
Carr, John.
Copp, Daniel F.
Demeritt, Jacob.
Demeritt, Corp. John A.
Dow, John H.
Davis, Bradbury C.
Daniels, Corp. John D.
Demeritt, Albert W.
Dinsmore, Charles.
Davis, Daniel W.
Edgerly, Lyman.
Eastman, Omri H.
French, Horace.
Fuller, Gayton W.
Furber, Samuel J.
Guyon, Alexander.
Glover, Samuel.
Gerrish, Charles F.
Gilpatrick, Corp. William H.
Harvey, Charles G.
Holman, Amos S.
Hill, Bradbury W.
Holmes, William F.
Holmes, Noah W.
Holmes, John L.
Harvey, Charles B.
Jenness, George W.
Jones, David.
Johnson, George.
Kelley, Thomas J.
Kennedy, Thomas.
Leathers, Levi.
Leathers, Daniel.
Libby, William.
Lucy, Robert W.
Lovering, True W.
Leathers, Charles.
Lovering, Andrew.
Langley, Joseph A.
Martin, Joseph.
Miller, Isaac E.
McColley, John.
Nay, Elvin F.
Nealley, Moses B.
Newton, John.
Nichols, Alexander.
Prescott, John R. S.
Prescott, Thomas R.
Ryan, Patrick.
Simpson, Samuel A.
Sayles, Samuel.
Smith, James W.
Scales, Horace.
Tilton, Franklin.
Thompson, Joseph H.
Tuttle, Charles C.
Thompson, John H. P.
Thompson, John P. H.
Thompson, Sylvester E.
Turpin, John.
Tuttle, Levi C.
Tuttle, Albert H.
Tuttle, John M.
Ure, Daniel A
Wallace, Charles B.
Witham, Joseph.
Wilson, Henry.
Wade, Harry.
Witham, John B.

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION FROM DEERFIELD.

Ainslee, Alexander W.
Ayer, Joseph B.
Abbott, George A.
Anderson, James R.
Ambrose, Corp. Alfred E.
Boody, John.
Benson, George W.
Boyd, James.
Bryson, John.
Batchelder, Joseph C.
Batchelder, Edmund R.
Batchelder, Jonathan H.
Boody, Charles H.
Brown, Charles O.
Batchelder, Edmund.
Butler, Franklin H.
Barnard, Moses.
Corliss, George W.
Clay, Jesse H.
Carney, Edward.
Conway, Charles N.
Casey, Matthew.
Coleman, Michael.
Cook, John W.
Cook, Abel R.
Carter, Charles H.
Chafin, John C.
Chadwick, Lieut. Jeremiah.
Chase, Joseph W.
Cram, Joseph H.
Conklin, Lauty.
Dickey, James.
Doe, Joseph A.
Dickey, James M.
Day, George.
Dennet, Benjamin F.
Doe, Rufus E.
Durgin, Henry E.
Donohue, Thomas.
Donavan, William C.
Emerson, John A.
Evans, James.
Fogg, Stephen F.
Fife, Henry M.
Fifield, Henry L.
Gannon, James.
Graver, Charles N.
George, Rufus P.
Hill, Jacob W.
Hoitt, Charles E. P.
Hazleton, Benjamin J.
Harvey, Albert M.
Harvey, Ladd P.
Hill, William E.
Hildreth, Sherman F.
Hill, Isaac L.
Hill, Martin V. B.
Henderson, John.
Jenkins, James.
Johnson, George H.
Johnson, Lieut. Merrill.
Jones, Charles H.
James, Thomas H. B.
Jones, John.
Jagers, S. P.
Jenkins, William.
Kenniston, William H.
Kelly, James.
Kenney, William.
Kennerley, Thomas.
Lyford, Edward F., chaplain.
Ladd, George P.
Law, John K.
Lang, William H. H.
Langley, Almond S.
Legro, Mitchell P.
Livingston, John.
McIntyre, James.
Morrissey, James.
McGowan, John.
Marsh, Charles G.
Menard, Peter.
Morrison, Capt. Isaac H.
Meloon, Enoch F.
Meloon, Samuel S.
Medlar, Marvin L.
Marrifield, Frank O.
Morrell, Joseph W.
Pettigrew, Henry J.
Prescott, George P.
Parsons, William H.
Quimby, David M.
Randall, John L.
Robinson, Dana D.
Ransch, Christopher.
Randall, Samuel J.
Ritchie, James, Jr.
Ritchie, William.
Ring, Abijah.
Robinson, Stephen B., Jr.
Robinson, Braning W.
Rollins, Francis F.
Smith, McNorman C.
Smith, Peter.
Smith, William.
Sanborn, Thomas W.
Smith, David, Jr.
Sturtivant, Paschal.
Sylvester, George F.
Smith, John.
Smith, Charles F.
Tilton, Charles F.
Thomas, John O.
Thompson, William S.
Tilton, George B.
Thompson, John L. B.
Thorne, Francis B.
Thompson, Charles H.
Tilton, Charles E.
Tyler, Charles S.
Thompson, Henry.
Teel, George.
Witherell, Otis C.
Witherell, George S.
Woodman, John L.
Wheeler, Stephen.
Ward, James.
White, Charles E.
Young, David, Jr.

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION FROM NORTHWOOD.

Avery, George H.
Bruce, John H.
Brown, Charles.
Baril, Ovide.
Butler, Patrick.
Brown, Daniel R.
Bennett, Richard.
Brown, Paul P.
Bean, Corporal Charles W.
Brown, Charles.
Burnham, William D.
Bradley, John.
Canny, James M.
Carter, Henry L.
Clay, Francis S.
Chesley, William.
Casey, Thomas.
Comstock, Patrick.
Clark, John.
Cutler, Eugene L.
Donoughoue, James.
Durgin, Charles P.
Downy, Thomas.
Dow, Samuel T.
Dow, Pearly B.
Dow, Corporal William A.
Davis, John R.
Day, William H.
Day, Henry T.
Drake, Jonathan C.
English James.
Emerson, John A.
Fisher, Edward.
Fife, George.
Fife, William.
Foss, Charles W.
Furber, William W.
Greenleaf, George W.
Goodwin, John F.
Gray, William S.
Hall, Alben.
Hoitt, Capt. Augustus J.
Hoitt, Byron D.
Hanscom, John C.
Hoitt, Joshua J.
Hyes, Chrisham F.
Hartman, William.
Harris, James.
Hill, Alfred R.
Jones, William T.
Johnson, Samuel S.
Johnson, George F.
Kelly, Corporal Benjamin F.
Knowles, Jesse M.
Kelley, Serg. Charles H.
Knowles, Samuel P.
Knowlton, George.
Kempton, James M.
Lawrence, George W.
Lovering, Joseph P.
Lancaster, John L.
Miller, Charles H.
Morton, Andrew.
Morrison, Corporal John G.
Morrison, Corporal Andrew J.
Miller, Charles H.
Meserve, Ira.
Norton, Henry.
Norcross, Charles A.
O'Brien, John.
Poole, James.
Page, George H.
Randall, Charles H.
Randall, Henry L.
Ross, John H.
Reynolds, Arthur.
Richardson, John.
Richardson, Eben R.
Roberts, Alvin H.
Reynolds, Alphonze S.
Reynolds, William A.
Reynolds, Mason F.
Roderick, Joseph.
Riber, John B.
Seavey, Smith M.
Smith, John.
Stockman, Charles.
Smith, John A.

Levi Knowles

Smith, Barnard.
Swain, Sergt. Jeremiah J.
Small, John W.
Sanborn, James.
Trombly, Joseph.
Tuttle, William R.
Taylor, Alfred.
Wilson, William.
Watson, David P.
Williams, Rowell S.
Watson, Lieut. Plummer D.
Waldo, Sergt. John.
Watson, Reuben B.
Watson, James C.

TOWN CLERKS.

Increase Batchelder, 1773–76.
Thomas Piper, 1776–77.
Robert Hill, 1778.
Levi Dearborn, 1779–84.
John Harvey, 1784–89.
Jonathan Clark, 1789–1801.
Dr. William Smith, 1801–25.
John Harvey, Jr., 1825–26.
Ira B. Hoitt, 1827–31.
Edson Hill, 1831–36.
Jonathan Barnett, 1836.
Samuel Bartlett (2d), 1837–38.
N. H. Leavitt, 1839–40.
H. J. Clark, 1841–42, 1845.
Caverly Knowles, 1843–44.
E. Tibbetts, 1846–47.
Smith Knowles, 1848–52.
G. T. Sherburne, 1852–54.
V. P. Tasker, 1855–56.
E. C. Brown, 1857.
1858, no record.
William J. Newell, 1859–60.
E. S. Tasker, 1861–62.
George W. Furness, 1863–64.
V. E. Caverly, 1865.
S. S. Moore, 1866–67.
B. N. Clark, 1868–70.
Enoch Fogg, 1871–74.
A. H. Clark, 1875.
Frank M. Knowles, 1876–78, 1880–82.
Samuel P. Dow, 1879.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Jonathan Clark, 1794–99; Sherburn Blake, 1799–1802; Solomon Busel, 1802–3; John Furber, 1804–5; John Harvey, 1806–9; Solomon Buzel, 1809–12; John Harvey, 1812; Levi Mead, 1813–16; Ebenezer Coe, 1816; David Clark, 1817–18; Ebenezer Coe, 1819–20; Joseph Nealley, 1821–22; Joel B. Virgin, 1823–25; John Kelley, 1826–27; Ebenezer Coe, 1828; James Batchelder, 1829–30; John Harvey, Jr., 1831–32; John J. Demerett, 1833–34; Jonathan Hill, 1835; Jonathan Hill, Jr., 1836; William B. Willey, 1837–38; Edson Hill, 1839–40; Richard Hoitt, 1841–42; David Furber, 1843–44; Gilman Batchelder, 1845–46; Ezra Tasker, 1847–48; Warren P. Sherburn, 1849–50; Benjamin J. Freese, 1851–52; no representative elected, 1853; Leonard, Morrill, 1854; John A. Ring, 1855–56; Henry Knowlton, 1857; no record, 1858; Charles O. Brown, 1859; Woodbury M. Durgin, 1860; Richard Hoitt, Jr., 1861; William S. Ring, 1862; Thomas Tuttle, 1863; William T. Willey, 1864; William Wallace, 1865; John C. Hanson, 1866; Alonzo F. Knowlton, 1867; Samuel N. Towle, 1868; Charles Wingate, 1869; William A. Caswell, 1870; William W. Messer, 1871–72; Alpha J. Pillsbury, 1873–74; George T. Sherburn, 1875; Charles F. Cate, 1876–77; Benjamin F. Towle, 1878; Elbridge G. Boody, 1879–80; Samuel F. Leavitt, 1881–82.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

DEACON LEVI KNOWLES.

The first ancestor of the Knowles family, in Rockingham County, came to North Hampton from Cambridge, about 1660. His name was John Knowles, and the line of descent from him to Deacon Levi Knowles (whose portrait appears on another page) is as follows: John[1], John[2], Ezekiel[3], David[4], Simeon[5], Levi[6]. Levi Knowles was born in the town of Northwood, April 17, 1797. He was the son of one of the early pioneers of the town, and reared among the scenes and under the privations of its early development. He was reared a farmer, and made that his chief avocation through life. He married Mary Colcord, daughter of Samuel Colcord, of Nottingham, April 1, 1822. They had three children, two of whom died in infancy. The only surviving child, named Christiana Colcord, is now the wife of Samuel W. Morse, formerly of Boston, Mass., now a merchant in Lowell. He owns the old Knowles homestead, and is greatly beautifying and improving it. Mr. Knowles was thoroughly devoted to his chosen pursuit, and was one of the leading enterprising agriculturists of his town. He was a man of notable judgment and remarkable common sense, noted for his candor and frankness, and when he expressed an opinion on any subject his listener knew it was his honest opinion. This trait of character made his counsel much sought after. With a broad charity for all, a keen, intuitive judgment that enabled him to discern between the true and the false, his advice, counsel, or opinion was always just, yet always leaned towards the side of mercy and charity. His ancestors for generations were noted for their piety, and many of them were prominent in church affairs. His father was deacon of the Calvin Baptist Church. This tendency to high moral spirit and religious zeal seems to have culminated in Deacon Knowles, and to have been the predominant trait of his character. He was an unassuming, quiet, calm, God-fearing man, whose highest ambition was to deport himself in life, that when the end came he could have no regret for evil deeds done or good deeds left undone. He was never a seeker for popularity, fame, or position, yet the sterling worth of the man forced a recognition of his merits and an appreciation of his exalted character upon all with whom he came in contact, and made him hosts of friends. Many positions of trust and honor were urged upon him, but he persistently and firmly refused them all. While he was always first and foremost in adopting and advocating all reform measures, yet he preferred remaining in the background and letting others don the official robes. He was particularly ardent in support of the temperance cause, and all his life long he sought by precept and example to banish intemperance from the land.

Mr. Knowles died at the age of seventy-nine, and Mrs. Knowles at the age of eighty-one. In their demise Northwood lost two of its most respected citizens.

CHAPTER LXIII.

NOTTINGHAM.[1]

Geographical—Topographical—Petition for a Grant of the Town—Name of Town—The Royal Grant—Original Proprietors—The Survey—Ecclesiastical—Indians—Revolutionary—Attorneys—Physicians—Early Families.

THE town of Nottingham lies in the northern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north and east by Strafford County, on the south by Epping and Raymond, and on the west by Deerfield and Northwood. The surface is hilly and rugged.

[1] Condensed from Rev. E. C. Cogswell's excellent "History of Nottingham, Deerfield, and Northwood."

Nottingham originally comprised, in addition to its present territory, that of the present towns of Deerfield and Northwood, and was granted in 1721, chiefly to inhabitants of Boston and Newbury, Mass., and New Hampshire.

The petition for this tract of land was under date of April 21, 1721, and was signed by one hundred and one persons.

After the petition had been granted, but before the royal charter was received, the proprietors at Boston, at a legal meeting, voted that the purchase should be called New Boston, and why the name of Nottingham should appear in the charter instead is not known.

The royal charter was obtained May 10, 1722. It was given by "George, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, etc.," and signed by Samuel Shute.

Original Proprietors.—The following is a list of the original proprietors of the town:

Joseph Maylem.
Ezekiel Walker.
Elisha Story.
James Pitson.
Nathl Martin.
John Walker.
Peregrin White.
Thomas Mandsly.
Francis Hatton.
Richd Greggory.
Willm Pitson.
John Grainger.
Saml Whitwell.
John Warrin.
Zach. Fitch.
David Chapin.
Wm Pearse.
Nich^{o} Belknap.
Eben^{r} Burgess.
James Stringer.
John Brown.
James Wright.
David Dolbeare.
John Brock.
John Russell.
Stephen Perks.
Willm Young.
Nathl Hasy.
John Pratt.
Jeremiah Staniford.
Ebenezer Messenger.
Peter Gibbins.
Benjamin Gambling.
Thomas Phipps.
Thomas Peirce.
Clement Hughes.
John Gilman, Maj^{r}.
John Gilman, Capt.
Benj^{a} Harris.
Willm Briggs.
John Goodman.
John Allen.
Joseph Dodge.
Thomas Creese.
Willm Creese.
Willm Cleferton.
Richard Heard.
Samuel Durant.
John Proctor.
Thomas Clerk.
James Cumming.
Robert Auchmuty.
John Steel.
Nathl Joslin.
Jabez Joslin.
Saml Story.
Willm Langdon.
Clement Renough.
Joseph Calfe.
Thomas Ward.
Jeremiah Calfe.
Saml Kindal.
Willm Partridge.
Henry Somerby.
Edwd Sargent.
Joseph Chandler.
John Calfe.
Mary Plummer.
S. Bradstreet.
Robert Addams.
John Tufts.
Thomas Arnold.
Nathl Sargent.
Jotham Odiorn.
Benning Wentworth.
John Newton.
Joseph Richards.
Benjamin Bickford.
Jonath^{n} Clement.
Faun Clement.
Daniel Sawyer.
Beniah Titcomb.
Nathl Hale.
John Calfe, Junr.
John Bayly.
Job Giddins.
Mary Cottle.
Richard Williams.
Sarah Boardman.
John Wiat.
Joshua Moody.
Anne Smith.
Benj. Woodbridge.
Richard Kent.
Jacob Knowl.
Samuel Jones.
Aaron Morril.
Steph^{n} Sawyer, Junr.
Philip Hodgkins.
Cutting Noyes.
Abra^{m} Rowel.
Mary Somerby.
Stephen Ackerman.
Mary Wheeler.
John Faver.
Ostin Boardman.
Thomas Dean.
Moses Stickny.
John Wadleigh.
Stephen Coffin.
" "
" "
Edward Hall.
Joseph Hall.
Peter Gilman.
Nathl Rodgers.
George Smith.
Richard Wilborn.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, May 11, 1722.

His Excellency the Governour, The Honourable the Lieut.-Govr, and the Council enter^{d} associates with the within named persons, viz.:

His Excellency, a home Lott and farm of Five Hund^{d} Acres.
The Lieut. Governor, the Same.
Saml Penhallow, a Proprietor's Share.
Mark Hunking, Ditto.
George Jaffrey, Ditto.
Shedrech Walton, Ditto.
Richard Wiborn, Ditto.
Thomas Westbrook, Ditto.
Thomas Packer, Ditto.
Arch^{d} Maxfedrice, Ditto.

1722.
June 13, admitted proprietors.
Joseph Savel.
Robt Pike.
Eleazer Russell.
John Cutt.
Joseph Moulton.

1723.
March 26, admitted proprietors.
Joseph Joslin.
Joshua Peirce.
Nath'l Rodgers. } The whole 132 shares.
First Minister. }

June 13, 1722, at a meeting of proprietors held at Exeter, at the house of Maj. John Gilman, it was voted, "That Maj. John Gilman, Capt. John Gilman, and Capt. John Wadleigh be a Committee to agree with men to build a bridge and make good ways to Notingham."

Selectmen seem for the first time to have been chosen at the annual meeting of the proprietors at Portsmouth, March 26, 1723. This meeting was held at the house of Mrs. Suzanna Small. "Col. Thomas Packer, Esq., was chosen moderator, John Calfe, clerk." And the selectmen were "Mr. Elisha Story at Boston, Capt. Edward Sargent at Newbury, and Mr. Benj. Gambling at Portsmouth."

The town was surveyed in 1732 by John Brown and Stephen Hosmer, Jr.

Ecclesiastical.—The institution of religious worship was contemporary with the settlement of the town. The first preacher was Rev. Mr. Maylem, in 1729. He was succeeded by Revs. Joshua Moody, Stephen Emery, Mr. McClintock, Mr. Goodhue, Benjamin Butler, Oliver Dodge, James Hobart. A church building was erected early in the history of the town, and a second one in about 1804 or 1805, which was taken down in 1840.

"When the Congregational Church was organized we cannot tell. A remnant still remains worshiping in connection with the Free-Will Baptist Church at the Centre, about a mile from the square.

The Free-Will Baptist Church was long since organized, and ministered unto by Elders Dyer, Tuttle, and others, while a Christian Baptist congregation centres at Tuttle's Corner, at present worshiping in a hall. The Universalists claim one-third of the meet-

ing-house at the Centre, and sustain worship one-third of the time. Adventists hold meetings in various parts of the town at their convenience and as interest may demand."—Cogswell.

Indians.—During the French war, the Indians greatly troubled the settlements in New Hampshire. Nottingham did not escape. Small parties of the enemy concealed themselves on or near her borders, and made great havoc among the cattle, horses, sheep, and other domestic animals. There lived a small tribe of Indians near the north part of what is now called North River Pond, near the line which now divides Nottingham from Northwood, and within the present limits of the latter. At the head of this tribe was a chief by the name of Swausen. He was generally disposed to be friendly to the settlers, yet sometimes did not restrain his own tribe, nor roving parties from other tribes, from doing mischief.—Cogswell.

Revolutionary.—The following signed the "Association Test:"

"*Association Test.*—We, The Subscribers, Do Hereby Solemnly Engage, And Promise, That we Will, To The Utmost Of Our Power, At The Risque Of Our Lives And Fortunes, With Arms, Oppose The Hostile Proceedings Of The British Fleets And Armies Against The United American Colonies.

SIGNERS IN NOTTINGHAM.

J. Mills.
Benjamin Butler.
Joseph Morrill.
Josiah Clark.
Thomas Healey?
Francis Kenston.
Joseph Cilley.
Jonathan Davis.
Benjamin Shaw.
Ephraim Durgin.
Thomas Bartlet.
Alexander Lucy.
Henry Butler.
Vowel Leathers.
Abner Clough.
Cutten Cilley.
William Gill.
John Harvey.
Rice Rowell.
John Wells.
Ziphaniah Butler.
John Ford.
Joseph Jackson.
Quick Preast.
John Brown.
Volintine Hill.
Samuel Gray.
Mason Rendel.
Daniel Demis.
Jacob Burnam.
Thomas George.
And[w] Simpsone.
Benjamin Stokes.
Charles Furnil.
Ham. Libbey.
Joseph Robinson.
Moses Davis.
Daniel Young.
Joshua Trickey.
Joseph Whittier.
John Bickford.
William Welch.
Thomas Bickford.
Robert Davis.
John Wille.
Samuel Burnam.
James Glass.
Samuel Daniels.
Nathanel Hale.
Jonathan Willey.
Samuel Scails?
Abraham Knight.
John Giles.
Aaron Hayes.
Gideon Straw.
Israel Randel.
Will[m] Cloys.
John McCrilles.
Rob. Evens.
Asa Guile.
Nathaniel Randel.
Samuel Brasa.
Charles McCoy.
Frances Trickey.
Hezekiah Randel.
Edward Foote.
Thomas Whitehorn.
John Whitehorn.
Paul Gerrish.
John Shaw, Jr.
Joseph Hodgdon.
Simeol Ladd.
Jonathan Foss.
Enoch Page.
Joseph Garman.
John Nealley.
Jonathan Gove.
Abednego Leathers.
Benjamin Winslow.
Ichabod Row.
John Hutcherson.
John Gile.
John Chesle.
John Nelley, Jr.
Joshua Stearns.
William Nelley.
Thomas Odel.
Robert Morrison.
James Kelsey.
John Shaw.
Nicholas Leathers.
Jonathan Langley.
Abel Leathers.
Thomas McConnelly.
Benjamin Jackson.
Solmon Davis.
Abner Davis.
Nicholes Brown.
Sawyer Chesle.
John Kesear.
John Collet.
Jonathan Rollings.
John Hany.
Winthrop Colbath.
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STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Pursuant to the within Precept, we have Present this Covenant to the Inhabitants of the Town of Nottingham, and the Parsons that Refuse to sign it are on a Seperate Paper.

VOWEL LEATHERS, } *Select*
THOS. BARTLET, } *Men.*

August 16th, 1776.

A list of the men in the town of Nottingham that refuse to sign the covenant sent to the selectmen by the Committee of Safety in April last, viz.:

*Abraham Scails.
Philip Bartlet.
*Nathaniel Goodhu.
Noah Barker.
John Shepard.
*John Banfill.
*Joseph Nealley.
*John Bartlet.
*Thomas Hines.
Thomas Foss.
Frances Harvey.
Frances Harvey, Jr.
*Eldad Langley.
Moses Davis.
Edmund Hodgdon.
Samuel Gove.
*John Watson.
*James Watson.
Nathan Watson.
Josiah Watson.
*Benj[a] Watson.
Benj[a] Witcher.
Daniel Rogers, Esq.
James Bean.
James Thurston.
25

VOWEL LEATHERS, } *Select*
THOS. BARTLET, } *Men.*

NOTTINGHAM, August 16th, 1776.

N.B.—Them with this marke * have advanced money for to Hire Men to go to Crown Point.

For military record, see history of Northwood.

Attorneys-at-Law.—Jonathan Rawson, a native of Massachusetts, commenced practice in 178–, removed to Dover, died 1794, aged thirty-six.

Jonathan Steele, a native of Peterborough, practiced law for a while in Nottingham. His wife was a daughter of Gen. Sullivan. Was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Judicature in 1810 and served until 1812.

Thomas Bartlett was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a county court, in 1790, and continued until 1805.

Bradbury Bartlett was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 1832. He was son of Judge Thomas Bartlett.

James H. Butler was appointed to the same office, 18—.

Physicians.—Samuel Shepard, Henry Dearborn, and Charles S. Downs have practiced medicine here.

Early Families.—Among the early families are mentioned those of Bartlett, Butler, Cilley, Colcord, Dearborn, Demeritt, Gerrish, Gile, Goodrich, Gove,

Harvey, Kelsey, Langley, Lucy, McClary, McCrillis, Marsh, Neally, Norris, Scales, Simpson, Stevens, Tuttle, Watson, and Winslow.

CHAPTER LXIV.

PLAISTOW.

Geographical—Topographical—Petition for Town or Parish—Petition against being set off as a New Parish—Petition not to join with Mr. Hazen—Report of Haverhill District—Petition of Haverhill District for New Parish—Petition for Special Act—Memorial of Col. James White and others—Other Petitions—Early Settlers—Congregational Church—Baptist Church—List of Representatives—Military Record.

THE town of Plaistow lies in the southern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Hampstead and Kingston, on the east by Kingston, Newton, and the State of Massachusetts, on the south by Massachusetts, and on the west by Massachusetts, Atkinson, and Hampstead. The surface of the town is rolling and the soil fertile, consisting of black loam, clay, and gravel.

Plaistow was originally a part of Haverhill, Mass., and was included in the Indian purchase of 1642. It subsequently became annexed to New Hampshire, and was chartered as a separate parish Feb. 28, 1749. The following is a copy of the petition for incorporation as a town or parish:

Petition for a town or parish.

To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr. Governour and Commander in Cheif in and over his Majesty's Province of New Hamp^re^ and the hon^ble^ his Majestys Councill for said Province.

Humbly Shew Your Petitioners Inhabitants in the westerly part of Haverhill District,

That your Petitioners live at a Great Distance from any place where the Publick worship is maintained. That Our Situation is such as is Convenient for a Township or Parish But cannot conveniently be joyned with any other.

That there are already Sixty or Seventy families here setled and more daily Setling who must be under very great Disadvantages with Regard to the Publick worship of God unless we can obtain to have it Setled among Ourselves.

We therefore pray your Excellency & Honours that we may be Incorporated into a town or Parrish as you shall Judge most proper by the following Bounds Beginning at the westerly corner of Jonathan Stevens' land by the Islandy Pond and from thence to the Northwesterly Corner of Thomas Hales farm and from thence Southerly to the Province line so as to make this line half way between Mr. Cushing's Meeting house and John Watt's at Providence Brook or as near to half way as may be tho't Reasonable, from thence westerly by ye Province line to the head of the District then Northerly so far as that an East line passing from the end of this Northerly line to the first mentioned Bounds shall Include all the Land to the Southward of Islandy Pond.

And your Petitioners as in Duty Bound shall ever pray &c.

John Watts	Edward Carlton
Seth Pattee	Joseph Little Junr
Richard Patee	John Currier
Michah Amey	James French
Obediah Duston	George Little
Caleb Duston	Samuel Watts
Obediah Eastman	Wyman Wise
Alexander Gordon	Thomas Cross
John Watts Junr	Benjamin Wheeler
Caleb Heath	Stephen Wheeler
Joseph Palmer	Richard Heath
James Heath	John Duston
Samuel Duston	Philip Hite
Moses Belknap	Thomas Duston
Philip Nelson	William Morrison
John Clements	

We the Subscribers Consent to the Lines mentioned in the petition of Daniel Little & others anything mentioned herein to ye contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN PECKER
JOHN WATTS

Petition against being set off as a new Parish.

To His Excelency Bennen Wintworth Esqr. Capt. General and Governor in chief in and over the Province of New Hampshire, and to the Honble Councill of the same.

The Humble Petition of us the Subscribers in our own behalf and others, belonging to the Westerly Part of Haverhill District that now belongeth To the Rev. Mr. James Cushings Parrish Humbly Sheweth, that it is our Desier and Prayer that we may not be separated in to any other Town or Parrish (from the Easterly Part) of the District but that we may all be Incorporated in to a Town or Parrish (Excepting what has bin voted off by the District To Timber lane) so that we may Injoy our Priviledge and Proprties for us and our children that we may have our meeting House and our Minister that we have bin at Great Cost and charges for building Seteling and maintaining for near Twenty years last Past and if your Excellency and the Hon^le^ Councill think it proper to mak us a town with the Easterly Part of the District we Shall Leave that to your Hon^rs^ Wisdom, other ways Pray that we may abide as we are and In fullfilling our Desier and Humble Petition you will Greatly oblig your Sarvants,

Who as in Duty bound shall Ever Pray.

Haverhill District December ye 29th 1749

Benj^m^ Richards	James Noyes
Jonathan Page	John French
John Dow	Samuel Little
Timothy Page	Jonathan Page Junr.
Caleb Page Junr.	Joshua Knight

Ebenezer Knight	Abiel Knight
Joseph Noyes	Robert Greenough
Thomas Noyes	Humphrey Noyes
John Knight	Thomas Hale
Nathaniel Knight Jun.	Timothy Ladd
Joseph Page	Caleb Page
Daniel Whitticker	John Webster
Moses Belknap	Daniel Poor
Joseph Little Junr.	Jonathan Nelson
Eldad Ingalls	Israel Webster
Edmund Page	Jonathan Clements
Nath[l] Knight	Moses Page

Petition of the Inhabitants in the West part of Haverhill District desiring not to be incorporated.

To his Excellency Bening Wentworth Esqr. Governor and Comander in Cheaf in and over his Majesties province of New hampshear in New England and to the Honourable his Majesties Council &c.

We the Subscribers being inhabitance in the South west part of Haverhill District and Included within the Boundarys of the Last Petition brought forward by Capt. John Pecker and Mr. John Watts Considering the small number of Inhabitance and the Low Sircumstances that many of them Labours under it is our Humble opinion that we are no ways able to supporte the Gospell amongst ourselves at present therefore we Desier your Excellency and Honors to take our case under your wise Consideration and not incorporate us into a town or Distinct parrish according to the prayer of the above s[d] Petition till we are better abell to bare the Charges for we are obliged by Contract to the Rev. Mr. Cushen and are not as yet set of from his Parish.

Dated Haverhill District July y[e] 24th 1749

Benj Richards	John Corrier
James Noyes	Eldad Ingalls
Jonathan Nelson	Daniel Poor
Daniel Flood	John Webster
Thomas Noyse Jr	Jonathan Page
Caleb Page	Thomas Little
Joseph Noyes	Edmund Page
Joseph Page	

Hog & others Petition not to Joyn with Mr. Hazzen according to his Plan.

To his Excelency Bennin Wintworth Esqr. and Honrable Counsel.

We your humble Pertisioners take Leave to Let you know part of our Greavies Coused by Mr. Richard Hazzen Pertisions and plan if he obtains will Cut and Carve our Land & privelage all to pieces who ware Orderly Settled on Kingstown Property & have a Petition Lodg with the Select men of our town in order to be set of as a parish. We pray that we may have the opertunity to Let your Excelency and Honrable Counsel know what the town does for us who are Lawful Setlars who can have now privelage in that Regard unless we have part of what is in his Plan.

We subscribe ourselves yoor Humble Pertisinors. Kings[t] September 16th 1740.

James Huse	Isrel Huse
Jacob Gordy	Daniel Hiberd
Mesac Gordy	Daniel Kid
Jonathan Colby	Israel Huse Junr.
Orlando Colby	William Straw
Moses Tucker?	John Pressey
James Graves	John Straw Jun.
John Hog	Philep Wells
Joseph Dow	Jacob Wells
Reuben Clough	Benjamin Tucker
John Straw	Jacob Tucker
John Bond	

Petition of Haverhill district for a new Parish.

To His Excelency Bening Wintworth Esqr. Goviner and Commander in cheaf in and over his Majesties Province of New Hampshear in New England and to the Honourable His Majesties Councill &c.

The Humble Petition of the Inhabitance in Haverhill Destrict and Province afore s[d] Humbly sheweth, that we are so Remote from the Place of the Publick worship of God that we cannot attend on it unless with Greate Difficulty and our other charges No Less Difficult. May it therefore Please your Excelency and Honours to take our case under your wise Consideration and Incorporate us and all that Do or shall Inhabit with us and a sufficient Parcell of Land Into a town or Distinct Parrish so that we may sit up and maintain the worship of God amongst us and Carry on Such business as shall be Nessesary with the following Boundaries. Beginning at the Stake which stands in the Province Line near Jonathan Clements Dwelling House thence Running noth notheast till it strikes Haverhill norwest Line thence by s[d] Line till it Comes to the angle pond thence westerly to the wash Pond and so by the Wash pond brook to the Islande pond and so westerly to London Dary Line thence by s[d] London dary Line till it comes to Methuen Line thence South easterly by Methuen Line till it comes to the province Line thence by the Province Line to the first Bounds mentioned and you will Gratly oblige your Humble Petitioners and we shal as in Duty bound for ever Pray &c.

Peter Pattee	Thomas Pope
Richard Heath	Benja Rawlings
Joseph Little	Caleb Page
Thomas Little	Benja Richards
Moses Page	John Dow
Samuel Watts	Edmund Page
Stephen Dole	Jonathan Page
Paul Duston	Joseph Page
John Dustin	Wyman Wise
Alexander Gordon	Daniel Whitaker
Richard Patee	Gershom Pike
John Ingalls	Nathan Morss

Timothy Lad
John Corour
Henry Sargent
Abraham Annes
Timothy Page
Thomas Dustin
Obadiah Dustin
Obadiah Eastman
Jonathan Wheeler
Benjamin Wheeler
Stephen Wheeler
Abner Wheeler
Jonathan Wheeler junr
John Corrier Junr
John Watts Jun
Nathaniel Watts
Daniel Poor
Moses Belknap
Joseph Gile
John Clement
Daniel Flood
Jonathan Hutchins
Nathaniel Knight
George Little
John Watts
Joseph Noyes
Ebenezer Knight
Joshua Knight
James Noyes
Humphrey Noyes
Thomas Noyes
John Knight
Nathaniel Knight Jun
Seth Patee
Benjamin Heath

Hazzen and others Petition for a Special Act, &c.

Province of New Hamp^re^ } To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr. Governor and Commander in chief in & over s^d^ Province of New Hampshire, The Honble His Majesties Council & House of Representatives in General Court assembled at Portsmouth August 1744

Humbly Shew the Subscribers That sometime in the months of September October or November last many persons liveing in Haverhill District in s^d^ Province or near to the same in the Town of Haverhill had severall of their Cattle taken out of their fields, or pastures and kill'd also Severall Swarms of Bees were stolen & the Honey carry'd off by some thievish and ill minded persons, as also axes Poultry of all sorts & other things.

That severall of the hides were found in that part of s^d^ District which is Commonly called Rumford Parish either hid in barns under ye hay, or in other dark holes with the head and horns cut off for which reason with many other evidences we are well satisfied, the actors of these thefts & Robberies live most of them in s^d^ District or Parish.

That forasmuch as these actions are for the most part committed in the dark where positive evidences can scarcely ever be had, it is very hard & difficult to detect & convict the criminals in the Ordinary course and Method of the Law, by which means the Guilty are become verry bold & daring in their evil practices and the sufferers not like to have any recompense unless Some further provision in the law can be made.

We therefore Earnestly request your Excellency & Honours to Compassionate our distressed circumstances and afford us releif either by making Some act to bring suspected persons & their aiders & assistants on their oaths which we humbly conceive has been of Great Service in Trespass or Otherwise as your Excellency & Honours in your known wisdom goodness and piety shall think best & for your Excellency & Honours your Humble petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray &c.

Stephen Huse
Daniel Bradley
James McHard had stolen 3 fatt Catle & on Hors & Cow
Samuel White Jun
Richard Hasseltine
Samuel Johnson
Stephen Dow
Stephen Wheteaker
William Stevens
Nehemiah Stevens
Peter Morse
Richard Hazzen
Joshua Bayley had stolen a swarm of Bees
Edward Flint
Edmund Greenleaf
Nathaniel Walker
David Marsh
James Pearson
Jno Mitchel
James How lost a swarm of Bees
Benja Grele
Jacob Chase swarm of bees
John Pecker on cowe
Willm Folnsby
Nathan Heseltine
Natthan Merrill
Hbner Kimball
Richard Emerson
Abraham Kimball
John Molton
Jonathan Shepard
Nehemiah Emerson
James Emerson
Joseph Litel?
William Johnson Jun.
Samuel Wontes
Henry Herring
Obadiah Parry
James Ayer one swarm of bees
Abiel Foster
Samuel White
Edward Calton Jun.
Benja Gale
Henery Springler
Nathaniel Balch
Solomon Springler
Daniel ———
Nathaniel March
Jonathan Springler
James Wise
Edward pees Hoit (?)
Isaac Johnson
James Black
John White Jun.
Joseph Atwood
Moses How
Joseph Patten
Jas Pecker
Nathaniel Knowlton
Isaac Dalton
Obediah Emerson
Thos Little
Jonathan Webster
Oliver Sanders
—— Frink
Ebenr Belnap
John Osgood Jun.
Jonathan Leafkin
Daniel Poor
Jonathan March
William Samson
Moses Hazzen
Benjamin Richards
Daniel Davies
Nath Cogswell
Joseph Clement
Obadiah Bellknap
Wm Handcock
Thomas Follansbe
Timothy Emerson
Jonathan Stevens
Joh. Stewart, on fat cowe stolen
Alexandr Cambil on fat cowe

Memorial of Col. James White and others.

Province of New Hamp^re^ } To his Excellency John Wentworth Esqr Governor the Honourable his Majesties Council and Representatives of said Province in General Court assembled.

The Memorial of James White and others humbly sheweth

Whereas by a late act of Law of this Province the Town of Plaistow is Divided and part of it become a New and Separate Parish, which Includes our Houses and Lands, we apprehend that our Situation and other Circumstances will render it very Difficult for us to become members of the said New Parish. And it being Just and reasonable to allow all men freedom and Liberty with respect to the choice of a society wherein to join in Public worship—

We therefore Pray that your Excellency and Honours will according to your wonted favours Enact and order that we with our Estates may be set off from said new Parish, be annex'd and belong to said Plaistow (old Parish) in the Same manner as heretofore. And we as in Duty bound Shall ever Pray.

Sepr 1767

James White	Daniel Whiticker
John Webster	Daniel Poor
Israel Webster	Daniel Poor Jun.
John Webster Jun.	Jonathan Page
Jonathan Eatton	Stephen Noyes
Moses Page	Humphrey Noyes
Jonathan Webster	Robart Greenough
William Webster	

Petition for release from support of Hugh Potter.

Province of New Hamp^{re} } To His Excellency the Governor to Honble His Majestys Council, and the House of Representatives of said Province in General Court assembled May ye 18th A Domini 1774

In behalf of the Town of Plaistow in the County Rockingham in said Province—the Petition of the Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor of said Town of Plaistow Humbly Sheweth,

That about Twenty years Since one Hugh Potter, a very aged man, without leave or liberty orderly had, or obtained, from Said Town, or the Selectmen thereof, Did come into and Obtrude himself upon the said Town of Plaistow by takeing residence therein, & dwelling there to this day—That according to the best accounts from the said Potter he was a native of Great Britain & had never gained a legal settlement elsewhere.

That from Early life till near the time of his Coming into said Plaistow he the said Potter had been in his Majestys Service both by sea & land, and that he had been in several Fights as long ago as in ye Reign of Queen Ann &c. and that by reason of y^{d} s^{d} Hughs account of & about himself he was not legally warned to depart out of the Said Town of Plaistow. That the said Hugh Potter has been unable to support & maintain himself ever since his residence in said Town. That for Seventeen years last past the said Hugh Potter hath been maintained & supported at the Public Cost & charge of ye s^{d} Town of Plaistow, that the Cost & charge thereof has not been less than Eleven pounds lawful money p^{r} an^{m} for several years past, and is now increasing So as greatly to Distress, & burthen the s^{d} Town &c.

Wherefore the petitioners in behalf of said Town of Plaistow Humbly pray yr. Excel^{cy} & Hon^{rs} to take ye premises under consideration and in your great goodness Grant and make an order that the s^{d} Hugh Potter may for the future be maintained, & supported at the Cost & charge of this, his Majestys Province of New Hampshire & that the said Town of Plaistow be no longer Chargeable with his support, and likewise favor us on account of ye charges we have been at in time past or such other way & manner as your Excel^{cy} & Hon^{rs} shall think best to relieve ye s^{d} Town & the Pet^{rs} as in duty bound shall ever pray &c.

Plaistow May ye 17th 1774

JOSEPH WELCH, DAVID STEVENS, EZEKIEL GILE } Selectmen & Overseers of ye Poor of Plaistow

In Council May 18, 1774

The Petition was read and ordered to be sent down to the Honble Assembly

GEO. KING, *Dep. Sec.*

In the House of Representatives May 19th 1774

The within Petition Read & Considered and Voted that it be Dismissed.

M. WEARE, *Clerk.*

Selectmen of Plaistow's Petition about a Constable.

To His Excellency Bening Wentworth Esqr. Capt. General and Governor In chief In and over His Majesties Province of New hampshire, To the Honor^{l} Council and Representatives in said Provance, in Genl Assembly Convened, ye 3^{d} day of Decr 1754.

The Petition of the Subscribers to your Excellency and Hon^{rs} Humbly Sheweth, that at the annuall Town Meeting held in Plastow by adjournment from the Laste Wensday of March Laste in this Present year then and their Was chosen to the offis of a Constabell for the year then Ensuing Moses Belknap and also by Vote of the Town Samuel Kimbell who was one of our Constabel for the year paste was *ex*cepted of to serve as Constable Present year in the Roome of Benjamin Pettingall who was chosen Constabel at our firste meeting, so it Hapned our Town Clarke Lieu^{t} Thomas Hale omitted Cuming to meeting at our adjornment and Refuseth to Record these men as Constabels Because there was no Clark chosen Pro^{tem} for that Day to Return the Votes to him. As to their being Legally chosen *Ex*cepted of by the Town and sworn it can be attested to not onely by the Moderator but by the Town then present the Town not Noing the Nesesety of a Clerk it was omitted and their ariseth a Dispute in the Town that wee have no Constabels Notwithstanding the Moderators giveing them in to the Town Clerk upon oath and they have ofisiated in their offis by serving warrants and wee have Committed a Tax or Assessment to them.

If your Excellency and Hon^{rs} would Compassionate ouer Surcumstances and Releave us under ouer Present Deficulty as in your Wisdom shall think beste.

SAMUEL LITTLE
JOHN WEBSTER
THOMAS CHENEY
} Selectmen for Plastow

Province of New Hampre } Plastow April ye 2, 1754. At the annuall town meeting this Day held by adjournment from ye Last Wensday of March Last the meeting being opened at time and place,

By vote of the town Mr. Saml Kimball is *Except* of to serve as Constable this year Ensuing In the Place of Mr. Benjamin Pettengel who was chosan Constabel at our Last meeting Past on the Last Wensday of March.

By vote of the town Mr. Moses Belknapp is chosen Constabel for the west part of ye town for the year Ensewing. Jonathan Page chosen tithingman Steven Dole Hogreaf. the meeting adjourn to the 8th of Aprill Instants at 2 of the clock in the after Noon the town Clark not present

Nicholas White, Moderator

Vote of Haverhill District to set off T mberlain.

At a Legal District meeting Holden at the old meeting House in said District on february ye 9th 1747, on the behalf of a Petition from Timberlane so called with their Desire to be set off into a Destinct Parish by themselves as followeth viz: Beginning at Jonathan Stevens South West corner bound near the Islande Pond then Running by the Easterly Side of Clements Land to his South Easterly Bound then Running by the Northerle side of Caleb Heaths and John Dustans Land to the Brook that runs from Emersons mill, then Running by the Southely side of Capt. George Littles and Thomas Littles Land to his Easterly corner Bounds which is in Cloughs Medow, then Running to the Northwesterly corner of Thomas Hales Land and on the northerly side of said Hale's land and from the North Easterly corner thereof to the nearest Place in Almesbury Line. The said Timber lane ware set of by a vote according to the Bounds above mentioned excepting Capt. George Little and his Son Thomas and Joseph and their Lands to be kept on the South of their Line.

A True Coppe Taken from the Book

Thomas Hale District Clerk

Early Settlers.—The following is a list of the inhabitants of Plaistow in 1764:

Tristram Knight	Oliver Knight
James Little	John Kelly
Ezek*nap* Belknap	Enoch Noyes
Moses Kelly	Benja Hale
Stephen Dole	Benj Stone
John Ingalls	John Trusell
Reuben Mills	Jonathan Hunt
Joshua Kelly	Stevens Merrill
Benjamin Emery	Joseph Smith
John Stevens	Richard Greanough
Nath^{el} Watts	Ebenezer Eatton
David Currier	Aaron Coop
Joseph Hale	James Little
Jesse Page	Nathaniel Peabody
Benjamin Richards	Stephen Noyes
Daniel Richards	Jonathan Stevens Jun
Benja Richards Jun	John Brown
Benj Stone Junr	Samuel Little
Aaron Copp	Nathaniel Little
Robert Greenough	John French
Rbert (?) Morrill	Joseph French
Joseph Knight	Ebenezer Knight
John Merrill	Joseph Knight Jun
Tristram Knight	Joshua Knight
Mical Chaplen	Samuel Little
Enoch Noyes	Joseph Little
James Noyes	Leonard Harriman
Robert Heath	Nehemiah Heath
Joseph Noyes	Edmund Page
Thomas Noyes	Thomas Whitaker
Caleb Noyes	Stephen Whitaker
Asa Page	Benj^{a} Richards Jun.
James White	John Morrill
Ebenezer Johnson	Miciah Morrill
Joseph Parker	Jon^{a} Poor
Sam^{el} Lowel	Daniel Poor Jun.
John Lowel	Stephen Knight
Richard Brown	Oliver Knight
Daniel Poor	Asa Page
William Brown	Joseph Noyes
Benj Philbrek Jun	Samuel Little
Eben^{r} Chaplen	John Dole
Jon^{ath} Poor	John Dole
Josiph Daves	Richard Heath
Tristram Knight	Thomas Little
John Knight Junr	Thomas Little Jun.
Jonathan Stevens	John Kelly
Oliver Knight	Moses Kelly
Elipalet Knight	William Kelly
Stephen Knight	Reuben Mills
Jonathan Whitaker	Jonathan Eatton
John Dow	John Webster
John Dow Jun.	Israel Webster
Moses Dow	Daniel Poor
Jonathan Page	David Poor
Daniel Page	Jeremiah Poor
Benj Richards	Daniel Merrill
Daniel Richards	Moses Page
Joseph Richards	James Page
Bradley Richards	Joseph Page
Edmund Page	John Webster Jun.
Jesse Page	Jonathan Webster
Nath^{el} Page	Timothy Page
Benj Emory	William Webster
Eldad Ingals	Samuel Webster
John Ingals	Daniel Whittaker
Joseph Hills Ordway	Daniel Hadley
Stephen Dole	David Currier
Abner Plumer	Joseph Hale
Peter Harriman	Timothy Page Jun.
John Harriman	Eb^{r} Page
Moses Greenough	Natha Wats
Joshua Knight	Nathl Burpey
John Dow	Jeremiah Burpey
Stephen Whittaker	John Morrill
John Morrill	Micajah Morrill
Micajah Morrill	Stephen Whittker
Thomas Whitaker	Moses Whittker
Stephen Knight	Thomas Whittker
John Dow Junr	Benj Richards Jun.
Ebenezer Knight	Joseph Emerson
Richard Brown	Benj Philbrick
William Brown	Josep Philbrick

Joseph Parmer	Mical Tinney
Thomas Chaney	John Emorson
Asa Harriman	Joseph Little
Joseph Chanler	Joshua Emory
Moses Poor	Benj Emory
Joshua Kelly	James Mirrill
Moses Belknap	Timothy Ladd
Ezkiel Belknap	Asa Haseltine
Jacob Page	Currier

"There is 130 men's Heads above sixteen in the west end of the town of Plaistow. There is eighty-seven Famalys in the west of the Town of Plaistow." (Colonial Records, Dec. 3, 1767).

Number of People in Atkinson and Plastow in 1767 or '68.—Plastow, 576 people; rateable heads, 142; rateable land, 421 acres. Atkinson, 476 people; rateable heads, 118; rateable land, 401 acres.

List of Baptists in Plaistow in 1768 (Supposed).—Those that Profess themselves of ye Baptist Perswation which in all Parrish afairs have appeared against ye Peace & welfair of our minister and his society are as follows:

Joseph Flint	Joseph Welch
Daniel Emerson	John Copp
Nehemiah Heath	Moses Orway
Abner Plummer	Enoch Johnson
Job Eatton	John Stevens
Bartholomew Heath	Stevens Merrill
Joseph Harriman	Ebenezer Noyes
Joseph Harriman Jr	Selvenes Noyes
James Bly	Moses Stevens Jun.
Joseph Smith	Stephen Flanders
Jonathan Smith	Samuel Welch
John Pollard	James Huse
Daniel Ayer	Samuel Dow
Simon Follansbe	John Trusel
Edmond Pilsbury	Widow Dow

The Hole of ye Inhabitence Besides the above mentioned which was Rated in ye Last minister Rate which has Ben made are 70 Seventeen of which has ben taken Notice in Town meetings to joyn with ye Baptists in voting 4 of which are widows & some stands as Nuters.

Congregational Church.—This church was organized Nov. 4, 1730, and was originally styled "the Church in the North Precinct of Haverhill, Mass." It was composed of fifty-nine members from the First Church in Haverhill.

The first pastor was Rev. James Cushing, who was ordained Dec. 2, 1730, and continued as pastor for thirty years. He died May 13, 1764. He was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Sylas Merrill, ordained March 6, 1764, and died April 27, 1801. After the death of Mr. Merrill this church was without a settled pastor twenty-five years. Dec. 26, 1826, Rev. Moses Welch became pastor and served until Feb. 2, 1831. He was followed by Rev. S. H. Peckham, who was installed Feb. 23, 1831, and remained until 1838. After Mr. Peckham's removal, Rev. David Oliphant supplied the pulpit until 1852; Rev. Charles Tenney, 1853–58; Homer Barrows, 1858–69; Calvin Terry, 1869–75; David Bremer, 1875–79; Joseph Kyte, 1879 to present time.

In 1837 a neat and commodious church edifice was erected in place of the old structure, which had become unfit for use.

The Baptist Church was organized in the year 1836. Pastors, Benjamin Wheeler, James W. Russell, John M. Chick, John Peacock, Lewis Barrows, Cyrus Tibbetts, Alexander M. Higgins, Theodore W. Sheppard, Alford Colburn, William Hurlin, Oliver P. Fuller, Horace G. Hubbard, present pastor. Church erected 1840.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1775 TO 1882.

1775. Joseph Welch.	1828. Henry Tucker.
1776. No record.	1829. Atkinson sends.
1777. Atkinson sends instead of Plaistow.	1830. Moses F. Peaslee.
1778. Joseph Welch.	1831. Atkinson sends.
1779. Atkinson sends.	1832. Moses F. Peaslee.
1780. Ezekiel Gile.	1833. Atkinson sends.
1781. Atkinson sends.	1834. Moses F. Peaslee.
1782. Nathaniel Peabody.	1835. Nathaniel Clark.
1783. Atkinson sends.	1836. Nathaniel Clark.
1784. Nathaniel Peabody.	1837. Joseph Pollard.
1785. Atkinson sends.	1838. Joseph Pollard.
1786. Joseph Welch.	1839. John B. Peaslee.
1787. Atkinson sends.	1840. James G. George.
1788. Nathaniel Peabody.	1841. James G. George.
1789. Atkinson sends.	1842. Rutin Peaslee.
1790. Joseph Smith.	1843. Stephe Bodger.
1791. Atkinson sends.	1844. Rutin Peaslee.
1792. Jonathan Wingat.	1845. Joseph N. George.
1793. Atkinson sends.	1846. Not represented.
1794. Abil Foster.	1847. Levi B. Tucker.
1795. Atkinson sends.	1848. Daniel Harriman.
1796. Jonathan Payson.	1849. Levi B. Tucker.
1797. Atkinson sends.	1850. Ephraim White.
1798. Ezekil Gile.	1851. Joseph Noyes.
1799. Atkinson sends.	1852. Joseph Noyes.
1800. John White.	1853. Richard Welch.
1801. Atkinson sends.	1854. John E. Bly.
1802. Joseph Welch.	1855. Not represented.
1803. Atkinson sends.	1856. John E. Bly.
1804. Ezekil Gile.	1857. Hiram Smart, Jr.
1805. Atkinson sends.	1858. Hiram Smart, Jr.
1806. James Noyes.	1859. Nathaniel K. Kelley.
1807. Atkinson sends.	1860. Nathaniel K. Kelley.
1808. Nathaniel Clark.	1861. William H. Hills.
1809. Atkinson sends.	1862. William H. Hills.
1810. James Noyes.	1863. Stephen Bodger.
1811. Atkinson sends.	1864. Isairah A. Hurd.
1812. Nathan Kimball.	1865. Isairah A. Hurd.
1813. Atkinson sends.	1866. Amos C. Clement.
1814. Nathan Kimball.	1867. Amos C. Clement.
1815. Atkinson sends.	1868. Gilman Harris.
1816. Rutin Peaslee.	1869. Gilman Harris.
1817. Atkinson sends.	1870. John N. Sleeper.
1818. Henry Tucker.	1871. John N. Sleeper.
1819. Atkinson sends.	1872. Charles H. Bradley.
1820. Rutin Peaslee.	1873. Hezekiah H. Cheney.
1821. Atkinson sends.	1874. Moses B. Dow.
1822. Henry Tucker.	1875. Moses B. Dow.
1823. Atkinson sends.	1876. James M. Davis.
1824. Henry Tucker.	1877. James M. Davis.
1825. Atkinson sends.	1878. Charles W. Cass.
1826. Edward Brown.	1879. Charles W. Cass.
1827. Atkinson sends.	1880. Thomas J. Nichols.
	1881. Thomas J. Nichols.

Atkinson sends representatives one year and Plaistow the other until 1835 or 1836.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861-65.

Frederick P. Eaton.
Jacob F. Stevans.
Isaiah Kelley.
Alfred Kelley, Jr.
George F. Colden.
James D. Colden.
David Langmaid.
Frank W. Shannon.
George E. Shannon.
Greenleaf C. George.
Capt. Jesse E. George.
George M. Wilson.
Isaac Howard Hall.
Richard H. Brunell.
Warren Clough.
Capt. Richard Welch.
Herain Carleton, Jr.
Walter S. Shannon.
Isaac B. Clifford.
Ingram J. Cummings.
Greenleaf R. Cummings.
Franklin Burnham.
Rendal F. Cass.
Hale Gage.
Andrew Sweatser.
Jesse E. Harriman.
William H. Tripp.
Charles Godkin.
Nathaniel Thompson.
Elbridge G. Tucker.
Charles W. Cass.
Moses Kimball.
Charles W. Bradley.
Benjamin G. Flanders.
Stephen F. Godkin.
Herbert H. Sargent.
Isaac N. Cass.
James W. Drew.
Charles A. Dow.
Henry A. Dow.
George W. Kelley.
Edward A. Sleeper.
Charles Sprague.
Frank Roberts.
Samuel Hall.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

NATHANIEL K. KELLY.

Among the representative physicians of the generation just passing from our midst, Dr. Nathaniel Knight Kelly has been one of whom some words should be said in this connection. Plain, unassuming, attentive to all duties, with love to God shown in his painstaking care of any whom he could relieve, he may well be called, *par excellence*, "the beloved physician." None have enjoyed stronger friendships or won the lasting love and esteem of a better class of people. Better than any words of ours, we subjoin, as typical of the man, a short autobiographical sketch furnished for this purpose:

"I was born Sept. 14, 1800, and consequently I am now about eighty-two years old. My parents were poor, and although quite willing, yet they were unable to help me to get an education. I had some two months in a year in which I could go to our district school for about ten or twelve years. In the year 1821 I entered the academy at Atkinson, then under the care of Francis Vose, but after a few weeks I left to take charge of the winter school in my own district. This was my first effort at school-teaching, and my main qualification was that I thought I knew a very little more than my few little ones. My compensation was ten dollars per month, and my father boarded me free. In the spring, with about twenty dollars in my pocket, I went back to Atkinson and paid up for my board and tuition the last fall, and entered the academy again, then under the care of Jacob Cummings, a most excellent teacher. I commenced Latin, with the intention of fitting for college; and thus, studying in summer and teaching in winter, I nearly made ends meet, and with such helps as my parents could give as to clothing I got along some two or three years, until I was nearly fitted for college. But in June, before entering, I was taken down with fever, and did not resume my studies until late in the summer; and although fitted for college, I made no attempt to enter, fearing that my health would break down. By the advice of friends, but sorely against my will, and with poverty staring me in the face, I entered my name, with some four or five others, as a student of medicine, under the care of Dr. I. B. Hovey. With him, and under the care of some of the teachers of the Medical School of Maine, I spent nearly four years, and graduated honorably at Bowdoin College in the year 1828. I went immediately into a hard country practice in my native town, and soon into the surrounding towns, and I was never in want of business. I had the care of nearly every family in town for more than fifty years, and for a great part of this time I had nearly as much more business in adjoining towns. This was no doubt owing, in part at least, to the fact that I never cared much about *money*. Medical fees forty years ago were very moderate, yet I was nearly up with my neighbors as to price: but I always determined that my patients should get well, cost *me* what it would. I never left a patient because he was poor.

"It was a custom in early days to attend professional men and their families free. During the war of the Rebellion I never charged returned sick soldiers anything.

"There is only one remarkable thing in my case, and that is, *I am out of debt.*

"When I was a pupil I read Prof. R. Murrey's address to his class, in which he says, 'If you practice medicine, make it your whole business.' This has always seemed to me good common sense; and with the exception of two short terms of absence in the New Hampshire Legislature, 1859 and 1860, and some years' service on school committee in my native town, I have followed Dr. Murrey's advice to the letter. I united with the Congregational Church of Plaistow in 1827, and have, without neglecting my patients, attended nearly all the regular church appointments for more than fifty years, although I have lived two miles from my place of worship. I have no sympathy with those who have so much business that they cannot attend church. 'Where there is a will there is *generally* a way.' I have been wonderfully blessed in my domestic affairs. I was married the first time, Sept. 19, 1836, to Miss Anna Dow, daughter of the late John Dow, Esq., of Atkinson, N. H. She died Aug. 25, 1863. My second marriage was to Mary S. Peaslee, June 8, 1868, who still lives. She was the daughter of the late Dr. Peaslee, of Kingston, N. H. (see biography of L. D. Peaslee, Kingston), and was a teacher in Brooklyn, N. Y., for twenty-eight years. I know not the object or need of this sketch of my life, and must say '*Cui bono?*' until

Nathaniel Knight Kelly

these lines are made to show some 'footprints on these sands' below.

"I am old, my sight is poor, and my hand so unsteady that I have written this imperfect sketch with much pain."

CHAPTER LXV.

RAYMOND.[1]

Geographical—Topographical—Purchase of the Town—The Survey—First Settlements—Names of Pioneers—Incorporation of Town—First Town-Meeting—Officers elected—Documentary History—Early Families—Physicians.

THE town of Raymond lies in the western part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Nottingham and Deerfield, on the east by Epping and Fremont, on the south by Chester, and on the west by Chester and Candia. It contains sixteen thousand three hundred and seventeen acres. The surface is generally level and the soil fertile.

Dudley's Purchase.—The territory embraced within the present bounds of this town was purchased of the Indians by Col. Dudley in 1817. The grantors were Penniwit and Abigail, his squaw.

In March of the following year, Col. Dudley sold one-eighth of his purchase to James Dudley, Jr., father of Judge Dudley, and his brothers, Samuel and Joseph. The price paid was three pounds. In 1722, Dudley disposed of four hundred acres more of his purchase.

The First Settlements were made between the years 1720 and 1730. As is seen, Col. Dudley was the active spirit in the settlement, but it is doubtful if he was ever a permanent settler. He was a shoemaker by trade, and died in Exeter in 1734, aged forty-six.

The town was surveyed in 1728, and divided into one hundred and forty lots of one hundred acres each.

1744. There is a record, which we think reliable, that Samuel Dudley was here at this date, his oldest son having been born about that year. He lived where the judge afterwards lived.

In 1745, Samuel Healey settled in the west part. His house was east of what is now the Jersey road, in Candia.

1750. About this date David Bean came from Kingston. He was brother of Lieut. Benjamin Bean, who came soon after.

1751. Elisha Towle was from Hawke, now Danville.

In 1752, Lieutenant Benjamin Bean came from Kingston.

Jedediah and Jonathan Brown, from Seabrook, came to the Page road.

Maj. Josiah Fogg, from Hampton.

Daniel Robie, from Hampton Falls, settled where the late J. Fullonton resided.

1753. Daniel Todd was originally from Ireland.

1754. Daniel Holman was from West Epping. He had lived below, but was disposed to move westward with civilization. His small house in Epping was not far from Thomas Folsom's, and was the first built west of the river. In Raymond he lived on Oak Hill, just above the Abbotts.

1755. Robert Page was from Pagetown, in North Hampton, and about the same date, John and James Fullonton came from Epping. John built a log house, which had no glass or doors, properly such. James built back from the highway.

The first operations were at Freetown mills, and some were early in the Branch District. The veritable, shrewd, humorous "Maj. Jack Downing" said, "It is well to begin at the beginning of things, and we shall get through better." We go to the south part of the Branch road, and then progress north. On the Raymond side of Chester line Benjamin True, from Salisbury, built a house. He was the father of the late Capt. Benjamin True, who lived in the edge of Chester. Barton Pollard lived near the Todd place, and the Moores were early on the farm still called by the name. On the Currier farm the Merrills flourished, and in 1795, Gideon Currier, from Chester, came into possession. He became, in his day, perhaps the largest landholder in town.

About the time of the Revolutionary war, Samuel Poor and his sons Samuel and Ebenezer came from West Newbury. They began on what are now two farms still in the name of Poor.

John Prescott Lovering came from Exeter to Fremont, then to what is here known as the Lovering place, about the commencement of the Revolutiouary war. His son Daniel, a grandson, the late Capt. Daniel, and finally a son of the captain, the present Moses L. Lovering, also dwelt here.

Jacob York came from Lee to what is now called York's Corners in 1795. It is said that near this corner Clement Moody early settled. No one lived nearer than "the Rocks," in Poplin, now Fremont, and when fire was lost it was necessary to go to "the Rocks" to get it.

At the old Bean house, opposite Widow John Bean's, not only the town-meetings were held till a meeting-house was built, but the meetings for preaching.

Near George S. Robbie's, Stephen Prescott, from Hampton, built a house in the woods about 1775. Some years later he raised a barrel of potatoes, which was then thought a great crop. Stephen Osgood, a grandson, flourished there, and for years he put much in motion in this part of the town. Ebenezer Cram, afterwards deacon, came from Hampton Falls in 1868, and located near here. His brother Benjamin located where Josiah B. Cram lives; another brother, John, on Mr. Moulton's place, near the Gove school-

[1] Condensed principally from the late Joseph Fullonton's excellent "History of Raymond."

house. Afterwards John and Ebenezer changed farms. John, in time, moved to Pittsfield.

Easterly of the school-house, where the old road was, lived Joseph White. A man up north, Capt. John Fullonton, lost his wife, who charged him, before her death, not to marry Molly, who lived at Deacon Cram's. The man thus charged had a mind to do so, however, and at dusk the captain would be seen wending his way to where Molly lived. Mr. White, knowing the case, thought to frighten him out of it. So one night, as the captain was already in the door-yard, anticipating an interview with his intended bride, White appeared, wrapped in a sheet, as if the ghost of the departed wife from the graveyard below. The captain did not believe in witches, hobgoblins, or ghosts. He was aware that "true love does not run smooth," but will run regardless of difficulties. Molly he meant to have in spite of the devil and all his works, so he gave chase. White fled, carrying the sheet on his arm, and ran home for fear of a beating.

Lieut. Jonathan Dearborn, from Stratham, came here about 1763.

Just north of Capt. Tilton's road lived Benjamin Fox,—afterwards north of Oak Hill. Down the back road, near Epping line, lived Joseph and Moses Cass. Some confidently believe the late Gen. Lewis Cass was son of one of these. The general was born, however, in Exeter, and his father was Jonathan Cass. Eliphalet Folsom came from Exeter in 1770. His brother John dwelt at the foot of Oak Hill. On the Hill, besides Holman, already named, lived Jacob Smith, who moved from Epping to Nottingham, then here. The Abbotts have a large dwelling on the place. Half a mile above John Bachelder had a house, of which the fireplace formed a considerable part. It would take in a back-log five feet long and two feet in diameter, a forestick six feet long, and other wood to match, in all nearly a cord. Mr. Bachelder was from Hampton Falls.

Going south, near the foot of the hill, Daniel Pevere, from Hampton Falls, early settled. On the place where J. Corson once lived Moses Sanborn resided. John Brown, father of Joseph, came later with his father John, from Hampton. A few rods north of Harriman's lived John Montgomery, from Ireland. Asa Harriman, a native of Rowley, Mass., came from Epping about 1783. Opposite the Harriman house Nathaniel Dudley, son of the judge, built. After he left, James Dudley occupied the place for a time, then moved to the Branch. East, in the Blake field, lived Benjamin Prescott.

Reuben Tilton, from Hampton Falls, came to where Dudley Harriman lived for years about 1770. John Stevens came here not far from the same time. Stevens' first house was back towards the river, afterwards the old Stevens house on the road.

Where Griffin's mill is a saw-mill was built, we think, by some of the Dudleys. Joseph Dudley, brother of the judge, lived there; also a Mr. Wells.

Where David Griffin owns, Alexander McClure settled. His son Alexander lived on the late Martha McClure's place, beyond the "Long Hill."

Nicholas Gilman, from Kingston, was an early settler. His first dwelling was in the woods.

Isaac Tucker, grandfather of the late Barnard and Gen. H. Tucker, went first from Philadelphia to Portsmouth; thence to this place about the time of the Revolution. Daniel Richardson, the ancestor of several of that name here, was from Newbury Old Town about 1765.

Caleb Smith lived in the Dudley district. He was chosen one of the selectmen.

Near the Gile school-house lived Jesse Gile, from Haverhill, Mass., and at the right David Brown, from Chester. John Leavitt early settled nearly opposite the Hodgkins place.

Manoah Scribner, from Fremont, came to the Scribner place about 1787. A Mr. Palmer lived at the northwest of the pond, and Jonathan Smith, father of Dean Smith, had a log house near Healy's Mountain. Asa Heath lived northerly of the Green, and Samuel Healey in the vicinity.

Jonathan Woodman came from Candia early in the present century. He was a descendant of Peter Woodman, who lived at Kingston nearly one hundred and fifty years ago.

John Lane, from Rye, came to Chester, a mile south of here, in 1749. He owned land here, and on it his sons Nathan, Ezekiel, Daniel, David, and Jonathan settled. Deacon Wason was from Chester about 1800. Matthias Haines lived in the Wason district. The Abbotts in town descended from Ephraim, from Fremont, who lived on the Rye road to the Green.

On the road east of the Gile school-house settled the Bachelders, from Hampton Falls,—Josiah, Jonathan, and David. South of Hazen Bachelder's lived Samuel Peavey. The Kimballs were from Exeter.

Josiah Moulton, the first who settled here, was from Hampton Falls. Farther down, where the road divides, lived Henry Thresher, who came from Hampton about 1775. His son David followed, but afterward moved to Candia.

Early Roads.—The first road laid out in Raymond was March 10, 1748. It began near where Mr. Knowles now lives in Chester, and followed a path through the Branch district to what is now Fremont line, below J. Elliott's.

Sept. 22, 1749. From a road on the north of wath is now Chester to Wason district to Candia line. This passed a saw-mill called Chatauga, a corruption of an Indian word signifying foggy place.

May 5, 1750. From below Marden's, in Chester, into Raymond, east of the Dean Smith place, called the Todd road.

May 5, 1750. Near Osgood True's, by what is called the Dudley place.

Aug. 21, 1752. Fremont line to Freetown Mills.

Oct. 18, 1757. North of Capt. Tilton's road by the gate that hung near Gilman Folsom's, by Timothy Osgood's to Epping line.

June 12, 1759. From Freetown Mills, by the Center, to Dudley's Mill in the west part.

June 12, 1759. From Gilman Folsom's, over Oak Hill, to Nottingham line.

June 13, 1759. Freetown Mill to school-house near Timothy Osgood's.

June 14, 1760. Outlet of Jones pond to Center.

Sept. 3, 1760. Dudley's Mill to Candia line near Mr. Critchet's.

Dec. 9, 1761. Page road.

March 24, 1763. North side of Chester to where Henry D. Lane lately lived.

Incorporation of Town.—The first recorded action of which we have any record concerning the organization of this town was a vote of the town of Chester, Jan. 26, 1763, "that a part of said township, commonly called Free Town, might be incorporated into a new parish."

March 1, 1764, a petition for the incorporation of the town was presented to the Governor and Provincial Assembly, signed by the following persons:

Daniel Gordon, Jr.	Daniel Jorden (Gordon).
Daniel Holman.	John Cram.
Elisha Towle.	Alexander Mel (McClure).
Jonathan Brown.	Stephen Fogg.
Simeon Berry.	Benjamin Smith.
Noah moulton.	James Fullonton.
Wadleigh Cram.	Samuel Cram.
Joseph glgiles (Giles).	John Stevens.
Daniel Lane.	Jonathan Dearborn.
Ezekiel Lane.	Benia Bean (Benjamin)
David Lane.	Curtis Bean.
Nathan Moulton.	Isaac Clifford.
Josiah Fogg.	Paul Smith Marston.
Daniel Clay.	Benjamin Prescott.
Stephen marden.	John Fullonton.
Obadiah Griffin.	John Wells.
Moses Sanborn.	John Prescott Downs.
Caleb Rowe.	William Todd.
Robert Page.	Timothy Clough.
John Sweet.	Ezekiel Smith.
Daniel Robie.	David Bean.
James Clay.	Alexander Smith.
Stephen Wilson.	Barton Pollard.
Jethro Batchelder.	David Bean, Jr.
Benj. Whittier.	Nathaniel Ethridge.
Clement Dollof.	Enoch Fogg.

The First Town-Meeting.—The first town-meeting was held at Benjamin Bean's inn May 29, 1764, when the following officers were elected: Moderator, Samuel Dudley; Town Clerk, Ezekiel Smith; Selectmen, Caleb Rowe, Samuel Dudley, and Robert Page; Constable, Benjamin Whittier; Auditors and Assessors, Stephen Fogg, Joseph Dudley, and Ezekiel Lane; Surveyors of Highways, Josiah Fogg, Jonathan Dearborn, Joseph Dudley, Simon Bayard, and Clement Dolloff; Haywards, Stephen Thurston, Jonathan Dearborn, Joseph Smith, Curtis Bean, Samuel Philbrick, and Daniel Scribner; Tithingmen, James Fullonton, N. Ethridge, Moses Whittier, and Joseph Dudley; Deer Inspectors, John Sweatt, John Stevens; Surveyors of Lumber, Benjamin Bean and Alexander Smith; Pound-keeper, John Smith.

Early Families.—The Dudley family. This family has been identified with the history of this town from the earliest date to the present. It has a noble history in the town, in the State, in some other States, and in England, before any of them came across the waters. We have seen what offices the town conferred here. One also was judge. In colonial times two were Provincial Governors, and in the old country it was an English historical name. There were barons, bishops, and knights of Dudleys, from 1376 to 1460. And later, one wore a crown for a few days.

The ancestor of the Dudley family here was Thomas Dudley, who came to Massachusetts in 1630, and was Governor of the province. Joseph Dudley, son of Governor Thomas, was also provincial Governor. Governor Thomas Dudley was son of Capt. Roger Dudley, slain in a war in England. Governor Joseph Dudley was popular in New Hampshire. His portrait is in the Council chamber in Concord.

We are concerned only with Stephen, son of Rev. Samuel by his last wife. He married twice, and had eleven children. Of them we need name Stephen, who was a cordwainer, and married Sarah Davidson, of Newbury, Mass. He purchased Raymond of an Indian sagamore, as has been named in its proper place. He died in Exeter in 1734, aged forty-six. His brother James was born at Exeter, in 1690, and was the father of Judge Dudley, of Raymond. John, a younger brother, was killed by the Indians in what is now Fremont, in 1710, at the age of eighteen. This was the same year that Col. Winthrop Hilton, of Newmarket, was killed, with others, near the "mast way," in Epping.

It may be interesting to put down here the names of the Dudleys and the time they filled the office of representative.

Honorable John Dudley,	Raymond,	8 years.
Moses Dudley, Esq.,	"	6 "
Joseph Dudley,	"	2 "
Gilman Dudley,	"	2 "
J. Tucker Dudley,	"	2 "
Samuel Dudley,	Candia,	2 "
Alvin D. Dudley,	"	2 "
John Dudley,	Maine,	8 "
Nathaniel Dudley,	Maine, estimated	5 "
		37 years.

In 1766, John Dudley came to Raymond, having bought the farm now owned by his great-grandson, James T. Dudley, Esq. Gaining the confidence of the citizens, he soon became the leading man of the town. Two years after coming here he was appointed justice of the peace. He was an active patriot during the Revolution, and prominent in the councils of the State.

Maj. Josiah Fogg was a native of Bride Hill, in Hampton. He came to this town in 1752, and settled

on what was afterwards known as the Fogg farm, which was kept in the name more than one hundred years.

Robert Page. The name Page is found in the early records of Hampton, and David Page, the father of Robert, was born there, but moved to North Hampton, where Robert was born. He married Sarah Dearborn, sister of Gen. Henry Dearborn, and came to this place in 1755.

Lieut. Benjamin Bean was born in Kingston, and came to this town in 1752.

Jonathan Swain, Esq., was a native of Hampton Falls. He was married three times, and some of his children were born before he came to town. He took up his residence here in 1765.

Levi Swain was son of the above, and was a native of Hampton Falls. He came here when about twelve years of age. He proved a worthy son of a faithful father in the service of the town.

James Moore was a native of Ireland, and brought to this country when about three years of age. Not long after he came to Chester. At the age of forty he moved to this town.

Robert Moore, son of the above, was born in Chester, came to this town with his parents when quite young, and after arriving at a suitable age, attending Exeter Academy one year, then engaged in teaching in Maine, also in this town. He was moderator of the town-meeting two years, and one of the selectmen six. He died, Jan. 5, 1804, aged thirty-nine. The late Capt. John Moore was his son.

Capt. Samuel Nay. The Nays of this town descended from John Nay, called a Jerseyman because he lived on the Isle of Jersey, east of England. John came to Hampton, and died in 1750, aged ninety. Capt. Samuel was born in Hampton. His father was John, son of the above. He was in the war with the French and Indians between 1755–60. He was deputy sheriff in Hampton, and a captain in the war of the Revolution. He moved to Epping about 1780, and long after to this town.

Deacon Ebenezer Prescott's birthplace was Hampton Falls. He came here about 1776. His wife was Phebe Eastman. He served as selectman two years, and was appointed a deacon in the Congregational Church in 1791.

Deacon Ebenezer Cram was born in Hampton Falls; came to town in 1768; was selectman two years; and chosen deacon of the Congregational Church in 1791. He died Feb. 7, 1819, aged seventy-three years.

Benjamin Cram, brother to the above, a native of Hampton Falls, came here in 1768, and was selectman one year.

Ebenezer Osgood, Esq., brother of the above, was born in Epping in 1757; served in the army of the Revolution; married Mary Fogg; settled in this town about 1782; was a justice of the peace, selectman two years, and representative one.

John Osgood, also a brother of the above, was born in Epping in 1762; came to town and lived here till after 1795.

Gen. Henry Tucker was one of the most active and enterprising men of the town.

The first of the largest family of Browns in Raymond was Jedediah. He came from Seabrook and settled towards the south end of the Page road.

The Blakes of Raymond descended from Jasper Blake. We have the authority of the late John Farmer, of Concord, for saying he was the first of the name to come over from England. He came to Hampton in 1650. He was married four times, his last wife being Deborah Dalton, sister of Rev. T. Dalton, minister, of Hampton. He had ten children, viz., Deborah (who married Eleazer Elkins), Timothy, Israel, Jasper, John, Sarah, Joshua, Samuel, Dorothy, and Philemon. He lived in Hampton twenty-three years, and died June 5, 1673.

The Bean House.—The oldest dwelling now standing in town is the Bean house. In this lived Lieut. Benjamin Bean, followed by his son Thomas, whose son, Capt. Benjamin Bean, was next; and then the late John Bean, son of the captain. It was in early years a tavern. The first town-meetings were held there, and also meetings for preaching before a house of worship was erected.

This house was standing in 1752, and was built by David Bean, a brother of Lieut. Bean. Probably it was built about 1750, and is therefore one hundred and twenty-five years old. It has been kept in good repair, and looks as if it would do service one hundred years longer. It is now owned by G. R. West, who is of the fourth generation from Lieut. Bean, the first proprietor.

Bean family. The earliest and largest family of this name in town was the one south of Freetown Mills. It has been about one hundred and twenty-three years since the first member came here.

The first was David, who was born in 1725, in Kingston, where at the age of twenty-three he married Mary Judkins. He settled in Epping, then came to this town, near Freetown Mills, 1752. He was not here many years, but went to the island in Candia. His descendants are there now. Rev. Moses Bean, of Candia village, was also a descendant.

Currier family. We have no record of any of this name before 1668. Thomas Currier, of Amesbury, Mass., died Sept. 27, 1712. In the line of one of his children, Benjamin, descended the progenitor of the family that came to Raymond. He was born March 27, 1668, probably in Amesbury.

Jonathan Cram, son of John, lived in Hampton Falls. He was born April 22, 1706, and died May 3, 1760. His wife was Elizabeth Heath. She died in 1773. Children:

1. John. He came to Raymond and lived here a while, then moved to Pittsfield.
2. Nehemiah.
3. Jonathan.

4. Ebenezer, born Dec. 5, 1745, married Mary Philbrick, of Seabrook, who was born May 15, 1745. He settled in Raymond and lived at the place just north of the school-house in district No. 3. He was a deacon of the Congregational Church, and died Feb. 7, 1819.

5. Benjamin came to Raymond, married Mary Bean, and lived where Josiah B. Cram now does.

6. Joel.

7. Joseph.

8. Molly.

Deacon Ebenezer and Mary Cram had children, probably, as follows, but we do not vouch for the accuracy as to dates in every case.

Jonathan Dearborn lived in Chester. His ancestors came from Hampton. His children were Richard, Mehitable, Peter, Benjamin, and Thomas. This last had a son Thomas, who was killed by a cannonball in the war of the Revolution, in 1778. His wife was Mary Morrison. They were the parents of Maj. Thomas Dearborn, of this town. There were four children, all sons. They were born in Candia.

In the northeast part of this town, in the line of another branch of the same great family, was the late Deacon John Dearborn and the present Benjamin Dearborn. Members of this branch lived in Stratham. We begin back only at the year 1715, at which date one Jonathan Dearborn married Hannah Tuck. They might have lived in Stratham; at any rate their immediate descendants did. This Jonathan was a son of John. Children of Jonathan and Hannah Dearborn:

1. John, born April 2, 1718.

2. Bethia, born Nov. 2, 1719.

3. Benjamin, born Oct. 2, 1721, died young.

4. Hannah, born March 14, 1725.

Other pioneer families were the Emersons, Tuckers, Poors, Prescotts, Robies, Fullontons, Foggs, Folsoms, Giles, Gilmans, Healeys, Harrimans, Lanes, Loverings, Moodys, Moores, McClures, Moultons, Nays, Norrises, Osgoods, Pages, Scribners, Stevens, Swains, Tiltons, Wallaces, Wasons, Woodmans, Abbotts, Andersons, Bishops, Bagleys, Burbanks, Bachelders, Bennetts, Dolloffs, Davises, Dodges, Dows, Elliots, Foxes, Floods, Gordons, Goves, Griffins, Heaths, Holmans, Kimballs, Leavitts, Lockes, Mandens, Magsons, Nortons, Peckers, Pollards, Runnells, Richardsons, Roberts, Sanborns, Shannons, Smiths, Smarts, Sweatts, Stickneys, Shaws, Spinneys, Thrashers, Towles, Titcombs, Varnums, Whittiers, Wendells, and Yorks.

Physicians.—Dr. Francis Hodgkins was a native of Ipswich, Mass., and came about 1770. He died Oct. 8, 1812, aged sixty-one.

Dr. Benjamin Page was here a few years previous to 1800. His native place was Kensington.

Dr. John Pillsbury was born in Rowley, Mass., was in practice here from 1798 to 1804. He was full of hilarity and mirth. After leaving here he was in Candia, then in Pembroke, where he died some years ago at an advanced age.

Dr. Phineas Trull, a native of Tuxbury, Mass., was here from 1805 to 1819.

Dr. Thomas H. Merrill, a native of Brownfield, Me., practiced in Gilmantown; was here from 1820 to 1823. He moved to Boothbay, Me.

Dr. Edmund R. Rowell, a native of Salem, N. H., came in 1822, left in 1825.

Dr. Stephen Gale, a native of East Kingston, was here from 1824 to 1846, excepting an interval of one year at East Kingston, and about the same length at Gloucester, Mass.

Dr. John Gale, a native of East Kingston, studied with his brother, Dr. S. Gale, of this place; practiced at Epsom, and died at his brother's, in this town, Aug. 1, 1833, aged twenty-seven.

Dr. Stephen Brown, a native of Andover, N. H., was here in 1829, filling Dr. Gale's place, then in another town.

Dr. Theodore Wells, a native of Deerfield, practiced in the town in 1836, Dr. Gale being absent again. Afterwards he became a minister, was settled over the Congregational Church in Barrington, and died in Sanford, Me., in 1864, aged fifty-six.

Dr. Thomas J. Dudley was born in this town, son of Thomas Dudley, who lived where John Scribner now does. He was a successful school-teacher, studied medicine with Dr. Gale, attended one course of lectures at Brunswick, Me. Failing health did not allow of his going farther. He died here of consumption, Jan. 19, 1831, aged thirty-one.

Dr. Peter Y. Frye. His native place was Deerfield. He succeeded Dr. Gale in 1846; left in 1855; went to Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y., where he still resides. His second wife was Miss Carrie Currier, of this town.

Dr. Harrison J. Copp, a native of Georgetown, Mass., was here a few months in 1852. His practice was eclectic. Afterwards he resided in Suncook and Manchester. In the late war he was with the Third New Hampshire Regiment as hospital nurse, and died at Port Royal, S. C., April, 1862, aged forty-two.

Dr. John O. Haines, a native of Deerfield, eclectic physician, was here, living up towards Langford's, from 1848 to 1857, when he went to Deerfield.

Dr. George A. Blake, a native of the town, son of the late Hon. Joseph Blake, is a physician. His wife was Miss Margaret Harrington, of Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. True Morrill Gould, a native of Newton, and son of Mr. Samuel and Mrs. Molly Gould. The family name has been in that town about one hundred years.

He passed his early years on the farm with the privileges of the district school, then at the high school, and later at the academy in Kingston. Choosing the medical profession, two years were spent under the instruction of Thomas Bassett, M.D., of Kingston, then one year under Prof. Edmund R. Peaslee, M.D., of

Hanover. He attended a full course of lectures in the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, and graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1854; commenced practice here in 1855. His business has been extensive and embraced surgery, not only in this but in other towns. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has held various offices. His wife was Miss Mary A. True, of this town, daughter of Mr. Elias and Mrs. Mercy True.

Dr. David Brown, born here, was a botanic physician in Hingham, Mass., and died there suddenly, Feb. 6, 1865, aged seventy-one.

Dr. John D. Lovering, born here, son of Gilman Lovering, studied the medical profession with J. R. Akers, M.D., of Bethel, Ill., graduated at the Medical Department of Union University, at Albany, N. Y., commenced practice in Essex, Mass., in 1861.

Dr. John P. Brown, born here, finished his medical studies in March, 1865, and at once became assistant physician in the asylum for the insane in Concord, N. H.

Dr. Moses L. Magoon, born here, dentist, in Maine.

Dr. Phineas H. Wheeler, a native of Barnstead, came here in 1867, practiced a few months, and then went to Alton.

CHAPTER LXVI.

RAYMOND.—(*Continued.*)

ECCLESIASTICAL AND EDUCATIONAL.

The Congregational Church—Free-Will Baptist Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Universalists—Schools.

Congregational Church.—It was customary in the early history of the towns in New England, as soon as convenient, to establish meetings for the worship of God. The first account here is in 1764, the year of the incorporation. At a town-meeting, held June 11th, voted to raise three hundred pounds, old tenor, for the support of the gospel. This was but a small sum in dollars. In 1765 voted to raise the same sum. A few who had come into town from Chester (the part now Auburn) belonged to the Presbyterian Church. They objected to paying a ministerial tax here, and it was voted that they "be eased of their rates." That year the first minister of whom mention is made came. His name was Gilman. Many did not like him, and at a town-meeting held March 3, 1766, voted that if Mr. Gilman preached he should not be paid by the town.

In 1767, Samuel Webster was paid six pounds for preaching, Solomon Moore six, Tristram Gilman seven pounds four shillings. In 1768, Mr. Gilman and Jonathan Searle preached.

The meetings in these years were held at Lieut. Benjamin Bean's tavern, the old house now standing opposite the late John Bean house. The town voted to pay him three pounds for the use of his house up to March, 1769, and seventeen shillings for dinners for the ministers.

In 1770 voted to raise twenty pounds for preaching. Of this Mr. Searle received ten pounds sixteen shillings, and ten shillings were paid to Lieut. Bean for the use of his house.

In 1771 the meetings were held a part of the time at David Bacheldor's, west of York's Corner. The divided state of the people as to the location of a meeting-house for some half a dozen years, and then the war of the Revolution for eight years, tended to prevent the raising of much money for preaching.

In 1785, two years after the war, a meeting-house was built, and was so far completed that meetings could be held in it. The house stood in an immense woodland, with but few openings or cleared places for considerable distance around.

At the dedication of the meeting-house Rev. Josiah Stearns, of Epping, preached from a text singularly appropriate. It was from Psalm cxxxii. 6, "Lo, we heard of it at Ephrata; we found it in the fields of the wood."

The location of the house was not liked by some, and not far from the time some waggish person posted up an advertisement headed "Found," and then went on to describe "a stray meeting-house found in the woods."

In 1787 voted fifteen pounds for preaching; also that if any who did not wish to pay the minister tax enter their names with the town clerk within ten days they be not taxed. Also that the minister tax may be paid in pine boards, corn, or grain. October 15th, voted to give Mr. Stephen Williams a call to settle in the ministry. He did not accept. In 1790, voted to give Mr. Thomas Moore a call on terms similar to the above. He did not accept.

No church had as yet been formed. The organization took place in 1791. The original members were twenty-one, as follows:

John Bacheldor, Robert Page, Stephen Prescott, Matthias Haines, Daniel Lane, David Lane, Benjamin Cram, Ebenezer Prescott, Ebenezer Cram, Samuel Nay, Samuel Nay, Jr., Sarah Page, Phebe Prescott, Mary Nay, Mary Cram, Sarah Haines, Abigail Lane, Hannah Lane, Mary Tilton, Abigail Bacheldor. Very soon after Jonathan Swain and Mary Swain united by letter.

Some three or four years passed with occasional supplies of preaching, and then Rev. Nehemiah Ordway moved into town, and was a stated supply till 1797, when the matter of moving the meeting-house was agitated. A strong party wished it moved to what is now the village. Mr. Ordway, in one sermon, opposed the removal. But some thought that was not preaching the gospel. Not long after he closed his supply here.

Those for the removal were in a small majority in

1797, at three different town-meetings, and in the autumn of that year it was removed.

The house was soon put in order for worship, but there was much division of feeling in the church that had grown out of the contention concerning the removal. Not long after Rev. James Thurston, of Exeter, was obtained for a supply in the years 1798 and 1799.

"The Lord rideth upon the whirlwind and directeth the storm," and at the proper time brings all to calmness and repose. The discordant elements finally became harmonized, and in 1800, Mr. Jonathan Stickney, of Newburyport, was ordained pastor.

Mr. Stickney continued seven years, and in June, 1807, was dismissed.

Ten years passed before another pastor was settled. In 1808 the town voted that the Free Baptists occupy the meeting-house half of the time.

The church had some preaching by neighboring ministers till 1813, after which a missionary society in Massachusetts furnished supplies about half of the time till 1817. Revs. Homer, Cressy, and Wright were here most. About ninety united with the church. Rev. S. Bailey was installed pastor Oct. 1, 1817. He was dismissed in 1822.

Revs. James Thurston, M. Dutton, and others supplied till the next pastorate.

Rev. Seth Farnsworth, a native of Charleston, N. H., was ordained Nov. 3, 1824. Mr. Farnsworth was dismissed in 1834.

A new meeting-house was erected in 1834, and dedicated November 12th, and the next day Rev. Andrew H. Reed was installed pastor. Mr. Reed was dismissed Oct. 26, 1836.

Rev. Anson Sheldon succeeded. He was a native of Summers, Conn. He was installed June 28, 1837, and dismissed Oct. 15, 1839.

Rev. John C. Page, a native of Sandwich, was ordained Oct. 6, 1841, and dismissed May 7, 1851.

Rev. David Burt, a native of Monson, Mass., was ordained Nov. 5, 1851, and dismissed Feb. 22, 1855.

Rev. Dana B. Bradford, a native of Hillsborough, was installed Dec. 5, 1855. Mr. Bradford was dismissed in the summer of 1858.

Rev. George W. Sargent, a native of Dover, was ordained Dec. 21, 1859, and was dismissed early in 1865. Then nearly two years passed without a pastor, but there was a supply by different ministers.

Dec. 6, 1866, Edward D. Chapman, a native of East Haddam, Conn., was installed.

The ministry of Mr. Chapman here commenced some months before his installation, and at the end of three years was terminated by his death, Sept. 17, 1869.

The next pastor was Rev. Samuel Bowker, installed Nov. 30, 1870. This pastorate continued two and a half years, and terminated May, 1873.

In August following, Rev. D. B. Dodge began, and supplied six months. In June, 1874, Rev. W. A. Patten became acting pastor. The present pastor is Rev. E. O. Dyer.

The deacons have been Ebenezer Prescott, Ebenezer Cram, Samuel Nay, Daniel Norris, Thomas Wason, Daniel Tilton, John Dearborn, Daniel N. Lane, Horace Gordon, Jonathan F. Page, Hayden Higley, and W. S. Abbott.

Fanny McClure, who died in 1814, left a legacy of two hundred dollars to the church; Joseph Richardson, who died in 1852, left five hundred dollars, the income to help sustain singing; Mary Patten, who died in 1853, left one hundred dollars; Hon. Joseph Blake died in 1864, and left five hundred dollars; Martha McClure died in 1870, and left one thousand dollars; Ezekiel Lane died in 1873, and left a bequest, but it is not known as yet what the amount will be.

Free-Will Baptist Church.—The origin of this church was a religious interest near the mountains in Nottingham, under the preaching of Rev. Jeremiah Ballard, of Unity, in 1799. The interest extended into Candia, Deerfield, and Raymond, and in 1802 a church was formed, the members living in the four towns. Mr. Ballard preached in this town a few times, once at a tavern and once in a grove. In 1805, Rev. H. D. Buzzell, of Gilmanton, preached here some, and Joseph Dudley was appointed ruling elder. His duty was to lead in meetings when there was no minister, and to preside in meetings of business. In 1810, Rev. H. D. Buzzell was here part of the time; also Rev. Moses Bean, of Candia.

In 1818 the members in Candia and Raymond were constituted a church by themselves. In 1823 there was a revival. The ministers who officiated here were Revs. M. Bean and David Harriman, both of Candia.

In 1824, Candia and Raymond divided, and the members in this town became a separate church. The same year Rev. J. B. Prescott, of Monmouth, Me., preached here several months.

In 1826, Rev. Arthur Caverno, of Epsom, preached a portion of the time. The same year a house of worship was erected and dedicated. In the autumn of 1831, T. Robie was ordained. In 1832 there was a revival, in which Rev. John Knowles labored. In 1834, Rev. C. Small lived in town six months, and preached.

In the autumn of 1837, Rev. Hiram Holmes took charge of the church, and remained until 1839.

Not far from this an unhappy division on church polity took place. The result was the forming of a second church of the same name on the ground where there were not members enough for one efficient church. The second church occupied the meeting-house half of the Sabbaths, having, in 1842, a licensed preacher, H. B. Brock, a native of Barrington. In 1843 it had J. O. D. Bartlett, a native of Centre Harbor, who was ordained here that year.

This church numbered forty, but it fell into division, waned, and lost its visibility. The members who desired it were received back into the other church.

Rev. Asa Merrill, of Stratham, supplied some for years, till 1844. In the spring of 1845, Rev. B. H. McMurphey, a native of Alexandria, came and took charge. He continued two years, leaving in 1847.

Rev. Tobias Foss, a native of Strafford, succeeded in 1848, and continued five and a half years. Mr. Foss left in September, 1853. Rev. Joseph Fullonton succeeded as stated supply, and continued nineteen years. In 1858 a good revival brought an addition of twelve. Rev. John Fullonton, T. Robie, and Rev. Mr. Fullenten became ministers while members of this church, and, later, J. Woodbury Scribner.

The deacons have been Jeremiah Fullonton, Amos Bacheldor, Jeremiah Fullonton, Jr., Jefferson Healey. Clerks, Jeremiah Fullonton, Rev. H. Holmes, Jeremiah Fullonton, Jr., M. V. B. Gile.

Rev. Joseph Fullonton attended an academy part of three terms. Engaged in teaching; poorly qualified; studied and taught, taught and studied, carrying books on the road, into fields, and to bed to study. Talked with the learned for improvement, studied the trees, plants, flowers, winds, clouds, and stars. Continued thus, teaching and studying much, for twenty-five years. Engaged in the ministry; no chance for theological training in the denomination of our choice then, so studied as best he could. Ordained at Danville, Feb. 16, 1837; continued there six years, then held a pastorate in Acton, Me., four years. Lost all voice for public speaking, and came here in January, 1847; now deceased.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Persons of Methodist sentiments have lived in town for more than fifty years. The greater part of these lived in the Branch District, and attended meetings in Poplin and Chester. Mr. J. F. Lane attended at Epping.

In 1840, Rev. A. Plumer, of Poplin, held meetings here, with some good results. Rev. L. H. Gordon moved into town in 1841, and supplied for several months. The interest declined, and Mr. Gordon moved to Epping. Rev. William French, of Sandown, supplied some, but after a while the meetings were given up.

The present church began in 1848. At the town meeting in March it was voted to give all the right and title the town had to the meeting-house as a house of worship to the Methodist Society the ensuing year. Meetings commenced early in the summer. The Conference appointed a Mr. Hoyt, but after a short time he left, and the presiding elder obtained, for the remainder of the year, Rev. J. S. Loveland, a native of Stoddard. Near the close of the year it was decided to erect a house of worship. November 7th, the town voted to sell the society land for the purpose where the pound then stood. Soon there was much contention as to that vote, and on the 22d of January the action was reconsidered.

In 1849 the minister was Rev. James Adams, a native of Williamstown, Vt. The house of worship was built this year and dedicated in the autumn.

In 1850 and 1851 the preacher was Rev. J. C. Emerson, a native of Canterbury; in 1852, Rev. G. W. T. Rogers, a native of Holderness; in 1853 and 1854, Rev. Elijah Mason, a native of Cavendish, Vt.; in 1855 and 1856, Rev. Simon P. Heath; in 1857, Rev. Charles Young; in 1858 and 1859, Rev. L. L. Eastman, a native of Canaan, had charge; in 1860, Rev. N. L. Chase; in 1861 and 1862, Rev. N. M. Bailey; in 1863 and 1864, Rev. James Adams, the second time; in 1865, Rev. R. J. Donaldson; in 1866, 1867, and 1868, Rev. G. W. Ruland; in 1869 and 1870, Rev. Eleazer Smith; in 1871, Rev. Josiah Higgins; in 1872, Rev. William Hewes; in 1873, meetings suspended; and in 1874, Rev. William H. H. Collins. A. B. Carter, present pastor.

Rev. Rufus Tilton, for more than thirty years a Methodist preacher, was a native of this town.

Rev. J. S. Loveland, an early pastor of this church, withdrew from the denomination, and has since been actively connected with the Spiritualists in Boston and vicinity.

Rev. Elijah Mason, a former pastor, died in Rockport, Mass., Feb. 15, 1863, aged fifty-four.

Rev. G. W. T. Rogers, also pastor, died in Salem, N. H., in 1868.

Rev. Abraham Folsom, a native of Tunbridge, Vt., moved here in 1863. He has since preached in Epping, Auburn, Rye, Chester, Fremont, and Salem. He died March, 1872.

Rev. Mathew Newhall, a native of Claremont, took up his residence here in 1863. For some years he has been superannuated. In 1873 he went to Greenland.

John D. Folsom, a native of the town, prepared for college, is a Methodist; has preached considerably, a portion of 1868 in Exeter, and then went to the Drew Theological Seminary, in New Jersey, where he graduated.

Universalist Society.—From an early period there have been some Universalists in town. In 1827, Rev. T. G. Farnsworth, of Haverhill, Mass., preached a Sabbath in the Baptist Church. In 1854 the Rockingham County Association of Universalists was held here. The services were in the Methodist Church, and continued two days. There have been occasional supplies of preaching besides, but at long intervals.

In 1857 a society was formed with corporate powers. Thirty in a few days became members, but not quite all now reside in town. The clerks have been William Titcomb and George S. Robie.

Early Schools.—In 1757, seven years before this town was incorporated, it was voted by the town-meeting of Chester that Freetown (now Raymond) and Charmingfare (now Candia) have school money according to their tax, provided it be expended for schools. The result of this cannot be known.

The next record on the subject was in 1765, the year after the incorporation. On a proposition to see if the town would build some school-houses, it was negatived.

RESIDENCE OF BENJAMIN POOR, ESQ.,
RAYMOND, ROCKINGHAM CO., N. H.

In 1767, voted to raise sixty pounds for schooling and other charges. The schools were established, one of which seems to have been in the Branch neighborhood, and was taught by Daniel True; another was in the section of the Dudleys, taught, or "kept," as then called, by Daniel Stillman ten weeks; and the third was probably in the east or northeast, in charge of Abel Morse. Mr. M. was from Chester, an experienced teacher, and was employed here much of the time in following years.

In 1768, Jona. Palmer is mentioned as a teacher here besides Abel Morse. In 1769, Widow Judkins was paid twelve shillings lawful money for teaching, and fifteen shillings were paid to Ithiel Gordon for going after her, boarding her, and carrying her home again. The term was four weeks in length. All worked cheap then. Francis Hodgkins about the same time taught four months, probably not all in the same neighborhood. His wages were about six dollars per month. This year five shillings were paid to Clement Moody, who lived near where John Brown, Esq., now does, for the use of a room in his house for a school.

1770, voted to build four school-houses, one in each quarter of the town, with John Dudley, James Moore, Ezekiel Lane, and Robert Page, building committee.

After the houses were built the principal teachers for years were A. Morse, Dr. Hodgkins, Joseph Flagg, William Dawling, James Farnham, Peter Coffin, Mr. Melville, Amelia Towle, and Abigail Welch. In those years there were accounts paid of which the following may serve as a specimen: "1771, Paid Benj. Cram, for dinnerin Master Hodgkins 10 weeks, 16 shillings." This would be eight cents of present currency for each dinner.

CHAPTER LXVII.

RAYMOND.—(*Continued.*)

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

Town Clerks—Representatives—Senators—Deputy Sheriffs, etc.—Postmasters—Military Record—College Graduates—Population.

Town Clerks.—The following is a list of town clerks from 1764 to 1883:

Ezekiel Smith, 1764–65.
Benjamin Whittier, 1766.
Jonathan Swain, 1767–81, 1783–90, 1801–8.
F. Hodgkins, 1782.
Levi Swain, 1799–1803, 1805–9.
John Pillsbury, 1804.
Phineas Trull, 1810–12.
Thomas Dearborn, 1813–31.
John Brown, Jr., 1832–42.
J. R. Brown, 1843–46.
David Pecker, 1847.
J. S. Jannes, 1848–51.
W. B. Worthley, 1852–53.
P. Y. Frye, 1854.
H. D. Page, 1855.
L. S. Brown, 1856–59.
T. M. Gould, 1860–64, 1869–70.
S. Poor, Jr., 1865.
Thos. M. Healey, 1867–68.
Olney T. Brown, 1871–72.
Charles Poor, 1873–80.
D. C. Healey, 1881.

Representatives from 1776 to 1883.—Representatives were chosen to the Provincial Assembly. The first chosen here was in 1776. John Dudley was elected and re-elected every year after, when there was an election, till 1784. The war had then closed.

After the State Constitution went into effect the town was classed with Poplin, now Fremont. While thus classed the representative in each alternate year was from this town. But we judge from the records that in several years none were chosen. The following is the list as we find them recorded:

1786. Samuel Nay.
1796. Ebenezer Osgood.
1800–4. Moses Dudley.
1806–10. Sherburn Blake.

Being classed was then dissolved and the town allowed to send by itself.

1811–12. Phineas Gilman.
1813–15. Moses Dudley.
1816–17. Phineas Gilman.
1818–19. Joseph Fogg.
1820–23. Thomas Dearborn.
1824. Joseph Fogg.
1825–26. John Folsom.
1827–29. Moses Dudley.
1830–31. Joseph Dudley.
1832–33. Gilman Dudley.
1834–35. John Scribner.
1836. Levi Brown, Jr.
1837–38. Benjamin Poor.
1839–40. Samuel Poor.
1841. Jonathan S. Brown, died this year.
1842–43. Benjamin B. Gilman.
1844–45. David Pecker.
1846–47. Levi Moulton.
1848–49. John Brown.
1850–51. William P. Tufts.
1852. Edmund Whittier.
1853–54. Josiah S. James.
1855. Joseph Blake.
1856. Edmund Whittier.
1857–58. William P. Worthley.
1859. J. Folsom Lane.
1860. *Voted not to send.*
1861–62. J. Tucker Dudley.
1863. J. Folsom Lane,
1864–65. Lyman Prescott.
1866–67. Abraham B. Smith.
1868–69. David Griffin.
1870–71. Granvill A. Gilmore.
1872–73. John Healey.
1874–76. J. Wilson Fisk.
1876–78. F. G. Bean.
1878–80. G. M. Moulton.
1880–82. A. G. Whittier.

SENATORS, DISTRICT No. 2.

1785. John Dudley, elected, but declined.
1859–60. Joseph Blake.

ROAD COMMISSIONER, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

1843–44. Benjamin Poor.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

1860–61. Wilson S. Abbott.

CORONERS.

Stephen Osgood, 1821; Dr. T. M. Gould, 1863.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

S. D. Tilton, appointed 1869.
J. S. James, 1871.
Warren True, 1872.
A. B. Smith, 1874.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

1776. John Dudley.
1781. John Dudley.
1782. Jonathan Swain.
1791. Jonathan Swain.
1850. Daniel Scribner.

POSTMASTERS.

Joseph Blake, appointed 1815.
William P. Tufts, 1853.
William B. Blake, 1861.
T. M. Gould, 1867.
John Docke, 1869; died Sept. 1872.
T. M. Gould, 1872.

NORTH POST-OFFICE.

John R. Brown, 1833; office discontinued, 1837.

SOUTH POST-OFFICE.

Jacob Elliott, 1850; office discontinued, 1856.

NATIVES OF RAYMOND REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER TOWNS.

John Dudley, son of Moses Dudley, Esq. He has been representative in the Maine Legislature eight years.
David Pillsbury, Chester, 1842 and 1844.
Ira Osgood, Loudon, 1835 and 1836.
Gilman Richardson, Candia, 1838 and 1839.
Samuel Dudley, Candia, 1851 and 1852.
Rufus Tilton, Sandwich, 1855.
John Prescott, Jr., Candia, 1855 and 1856.

Henry Moore, Chester, 1862.
Owen Runnels, Pittsfield, 1864 and 1865.
Alvin D. Dudley, Candia, 1865 and 1866.
John Fullonton, New Hampton, 1868.
Timothy O. Norris, Troy, Iowa, 1870.
J. Rowland Bacheldor, Candia, 1873 and 1874.

Besides the above, Nathaniel Dudley, son of Judge Dudley, may be named. He was born in Exeter, but lived here some years. He went to Maine and was Representative of his town several years.

Joseph Richardson has lived here much. He was born in Candia, and was Representative of that town in 1840.

Military History.

SOLDIERS IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, 1754–60.

John Leavitt.
William Towle.
Ithiel Gordon.
Samuel Dudley.
James Fullonton.

Possibly some of these had not then come to town, but went from other places.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION, 1775–83.

William Towle, sergt.
Nathan Lane.
Ezekiel Lane.
David Gilman, 2d lieut.
Theophilus Lovering.
Daniel Todd.
John Todd.
Jeremiah Holman.
Levi Swain.
John Wells, Jr.
James Clay.
John Prescott.
Josiah Richardson.
Reuben Stickney.
Samuel Healey.
Nehemiah Leavitt.
Nathaniel Richardson, sergt.
Josiah Tucker.
Thomas Dolloff.
William B. Brescott.
John Leavitt.
Nathaniel Dudley.
Jonathan Fullonton.
Joseph Fullonton.
Matthias Haines.
J. Roberts[1]
Josiah Wells.
Eliphalet Gordon.
Nathaniel Smart.
John Bacheldor.
Caleb Smith.
Nicholas Gilman.
Joseph Peavey.
Jonathan Bacheldor.
Samuel Fogg.
Enoch Osgood.
Stephen Fogg.
Jacob Lane.
Hezekiah Pollard.
Ezekial Pollard.
Elijah Pollard.
Barton Pollard.
Josiah Dunlap.
Benjamin Whittier.
Israel Griffin.
Alexander McClure.
Josiah Fogg.
Thomas Gordon.
Daniel Lane.
Jeremiah Towle.
Moses Cass.
Ezekiel Morse.
Moses Sanborn.
Gilman Dudley.
John Cally.
Moses Leavitt.
James Whitten.
James Randall.
Joseph Clifford.
Antony Clifford.
Elisha Thomas.
Joseph Tucker.
Richard Flood.
Sinclair Fox.
John Fox.
Timothy Jewell.
Smith Cram.
Samuel Cram.
John Moore.
James Libby.
James Mack.
Richard Robinson.
Ithiel Gordon.
James Merrill.
Daniel Moody.
Daniel Gordon, Jr.
Elisha Towle.
Benjamin Perkins.
John Osgood.
Israel Griffin.
John Tucker.
John Lane, 3d.
Daniel Whicher.
John Clifford.
John Clifford.
John Sargent.
Phillip Morse.
Thomas Morse.
William Randall.

KILLED OR DIED IN WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

1776.—John Wells, Jr., Nathan Lane, James Clay, John Prescott.
1777.—Josiah Richardson, Jona. Fullonton (killed), Ezekiel Lane (killed).
1778.—Nehemiah Leavitt, Moses Sanborn.
1782.—Joseph Tucker, Thomas Dolloff.
1783.—William P. Prescott, John Leavitt, John Todd.

Some of this list of soldiers in the war of the Revolution were out but a short time. Moses Dudley, Esq., about the year 1822, recorded that twenty-four from this town were enrolled in the army of that struggle, but others of the militia served for a time; some, too, are names not known here. Probably they lived in other places, but went for this town.

We have not learned that there was much disloyalty in this place during the Revolutionary struggle. The following shows, however, one case:

"State of New Hampshire in Committee of Safety, Exeter, June 9, 1781. To the Sheriff of the County of Rockingham, his under Sheriff or Deputy, or the Constable of Raymond in said County. GREETING.

"You are hereby required forthwith to apprehend John Waldron Smith, of said Raymond, Yeoman, who, by information, has appeared inimical to the United States, having uttered sundry expressions tending to discourage the people and otherwise to injure the common cause, and bring him before the General Court, if sitting, or in their recess before the Committee of Safety, that he may be examined touching the premises.

"M. WEARE, *President.*"

We have not found any record of the results of the case.

SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND, 1812–15.

Josiah Davis.
Amos Davis.
Theophilus Stevens.
David Dolbier.
Amos Davis, killed.
Theophilus Stevens, died.

During the same war the following were for a time at the fort near Portsmouth. The most part were there in the autumn of 1814. There was a draft for soldiers. It was called "taching." The true word was the military one detach. Some went as volunteers, some detached, and some as substitutes. A British fleet lay off the harbor, and it was designed to give the vessels and soldiers a warm reception if they came in.

Henry Osgood, ensign.
Francis Folsom.
David Glidden.
John Lane.
Benjamin Poor.
Ebenezer Brown.
Samuel Bachelder.
David Robie.
Daniel Scribner.
Amos Kimball.
Jonathan Holman.
John Brown, Jr., corporal.
William Towle, Jr.
Daniel Robie, Jr.
Gilman Lovering.
James Bagley.
Moses C. Magoon.
Thomas Leavitt.
Josiah Smith.
Josiah Moulton.
James Dudley, Jr.
Isaiah Cram.
Phineas Healey.
Harry Morse.
Supply Morse.
Elisha Towle, Jr.
Eliot Healey.
Gideon Currier, Jr.
David Gile.
Henry Clifford.
Samuel Roberts.
Healey True.
Jeremiah Chandler.
Nathan Brown, musician.
Samuel Moody.
David Clifford.
David Brown, Jr.
Moses Healey.
Nathaniel Towle.
John Smith.
Joseph Robie.
Nathan Poor.
Daniel Towle.
Henry Clifford.

WAR WITH MEXICO, 1846–48.

George Mace.

CIVIL WAR, 1861–65.

Sewell D. Tilton, capt.
John E. Cram, 1st lieut.
Geo. B. Cram, regular service.
George H. Tilton.
John Brown.
Oren T. Dodge.
Samuel G. Bartlett.
Warren True.
Augustus A. True.
Elias True, Jr.
Elbridge G. Moore.
William B. Green.
Hazen Currier.
George P. Sargent, sergeant.
George S. Fullonton.
J. Francis Fullonton.
Henry Robinson.
David T. Osgood.
George D. Rowe.
Daniel R. Bean.
Andrew C. Nowell.
Gilford F. Gilman.
George S. Gove, 1st lieut.
Charles H. Edgerly.
John H. Dearborn.
David W. Towle.
Elisha Towle.
Nathan W. Magoon.
Nathaniel Emery.
Richard Abbott.
Rufus A. Tilton.
Daniel W. Osgood.
Nathan Norton.
Jonathan P. Holman.
Abram S. Healey.
William H. Ferren.
Charles H. Abbott.
William H. Keniston.
Alvin Fogg.
James Pecker.
John H. Hill.
Franklin P. Morrison.
Horatio G. C. Morrison.
Daniel W. Norton.
Laomi G. Warren.
George C. Johnson.
James Card.
Charles Dow.
Jonathan F. Brown.
Timothy Gleason.
George W. Healey.
Samuel H. Robinson.
James K. P. Morrison.
Jesse F. Morrill.
Thomas R. Tuttle.
Isa. G. Young.
Chase O. Wallace.
William A. Wallace.
George W. Gilman.
William Y. Griffin.
Leonard G. Tilton.
Cyrus W. Dwight.
James G. Scribner.
Charles E. Dodge.
Joseph Gleason.
Hiram Gleason.
Edward Gleason.
Charles H. Perkins.
John D. Folsom.
Daniel Robinson.
John D. Brant.
Robert P. Kennard.
J. Anson Littlefield.
Samuel M. Heath.
Josiah W. Lane.
George M. Brown.
Samuel C. Nay.
J. Lawrence Stevens.
John Marsh.
Samuel Spaulding.
Abner Lowell.
Charles L. Rundlett.
Cryus E. Poor, sergeant.
William H. Thurston.
Charles Jones.
David S. Healy.
George Tripp.
Joshua Smith.
Oren B. Cram.
Samuel G. Healey.
John M. Smith.
Daniel Bachelder.
James Welch, 1st lieut.
Thomas Morrison.
James Buchanan.
David L. Magoon.
Charles Davis.
H. D. Kidder.
Aroy Q. Roberts.
William Smith.
William Cash.
Elisha T. Gile.
Greenleaf C. Kenniston.
Thomas G. Judd.
Anton Kemp.
Nicholas Priss.
Albert Wilson.
John L. Gilman.
Joseph Goodwin.
William Lamereen.
Samuel S. Fox.
Joseph Witham.
Asa Bly.
John F. Worthen.
Asa T. Worthen.
Samuel Healey.
Charles Poor.
Robert Hill.
William Hill.
Andrew J. Roberts.
G. Bradbury Robinson.
Thomas Currier.
Charles Payson.
Charles Conway.
John McGowen.
John Orr.
Issacher W. Smith, 2d lieut.
Julius Adams.
John Canner.
John Harmon.
Joseph Kelly.
William Parrott.

Some twenty of these were from other places, put in as substitutes.

In August, 1863, there was a draft for soldiers to fill the quota assigned to the several States. The following were drafted. As the law then was there were many "loop-holes of retreat." Three hundred dollars would exempt. Substitutes could be obtained, and if one had a brother in the service, a mother, or motherless children to provide for there was an exemption. The examining surgeon also would excuse for slight disability. And the result was scarcely one, if indeed one, went into the service.

The draft was at Portsmouth by Capt. J. S. Godfrey, provost-marshal. One hundred and three names, thirty-one drawn:

Melvin B. Moore, Francis L. Heath, Josiah Locke, George M. Moulton, John F. Healey, Thomas B. Bachelder, Moses E. Moore, Joseph W. Fisk, Gilman Gile, William L. Carlton, Joseph A. Nay, James M. Dearborn, George S. Poor, Woodbury D. Titcomb, Daniel B. Hill, Hiram E. Richardson, John F. Lane, Daniel B. Bagley, Fred McClure, Daniel W. Osgood, Elijah Morrison, Rufus A. Tilton, John J. Littlefield, James H. Miller, David A. Bean, Moses B. Harvey, Edward H. Roberts, Joseph V. B. Dearborn, Henry H. Blake, Joseph R. Bachelder, and George B. Dudley.

Some later, there was another draft to fill quota, and the following were drawn: John Wallace, Otis H. Whittier.

The following were put in substitutes, many of them at least to avoid a draft:

J. Tucker Dudley, J. Frank Healey, George S. Robie, Hiram G. McClure, Gilman H. Tucker, Albert D. Hardy, Green C. Fowler, Aaron W. Brown, True M. Gould, George L. Hardy, Charles W Lane, Samuel S. Locke, Lyman Prescott, William B. Blake, James F. Hackett, Irvin Folsom, John W. Robie, Olney T. Brown, Moses R. Currier, John C. Whitcomb, Elbridge G. Brown, George E. Bean, J. Plumer Brown.

Bounties, Etc.—The following votes were passed at the dates given:

1861, September 9th, voted to pay families of volunteers.

1862, August 22d, voted two hundred dollars bounty to all who have enlisted since August 1st, and to those who may enlist to fill the quota for six hundred thousand men.

1863, August 29th, voted a bounty of two hundred and ninety-nine dollars to drafted soldiers and substitutes.

1863, September 4th, voted three hundred dollars to drafted men and substitutes.

1864, May 31st, voted two hundred dollars to all who enlist. Voted that the selectmen hire men to enlist, paying not over three hundred dollars per man.

1864, June 25th, voted that the selectmen pay three hundred dollars to hire substitutes for drafted men.

1864, December 29th, voted that one hundred dollars be added to the State bounty for volunteers for one year, and two hundred dollars for two years.

DIED OR KILLED IN THIS WAR.

1861, Aug. 4, William H. Keniston, aged 21 years, Georgetown, D. C.
1862, May 3, Jonathan P. Holman, 23 years, Yorktown, Va.
1862, June 27, John Brown, 20 years, killed near Richmond, Va.
1862, Aug. 22, Andrew C. Nowell, 33 years, fever, near New Orleans.
1862, Oct. 31, Josiah W. Lane, 19 years, Washington, D. C.
1862, Oct. 27, Gilford F. Gilman, 29 years, killed, Labadierville, La.
1862, Nov. 6, J. Franklin Brown, 33 years, New York City.
1862, Nov. 9, John Marsh, 22 years, White Sulphur Springs, Va.
1862, Nov. 13, Daniel R. Bean, near New Orleans.
1862, Nov. 26, George S. Fullonton, 23 years, Washington, D. C.
1862, Dec. 6, Timothy Gleason.
1862, Dec. 13, Cyrus E. Poor, 31 years, killed, Fredericksburg, Va.
1862, December, Charles Perkins, supposed killed, Fredericksburg, Va.
1862, Dec. 28, George Brown, near Fredericksburg, Va.
1863, March 3, James G. Scribner, 24 years, Newport News, Va.
1863, March, George D. Rowe, Louisiana.
1863, May 11, Charles Jones, Virginia.
1863, May 27, John K. Hill, 19 years, killed, Fort Hudson.
1863, May 27, George Abbott, killed, Virginia.
1863, Aug. 3, David W. Towle, probably of wounds, Virginia.
1863, Sept. 3, Elisha E. Towle, 25 years, Portsmouth, Va.
1863, Nov. 24, John Smith, killed near Knoxville, Tenn.
1864, Jan. 18, Charles Davis, Washington, D. C.
1864, July 26, William Smith, 45 years, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.

1864, July 30, J. Lawrence Stevens, 41 years, killed, Petersburg, Va.
1864, Aug. 12, Nathaniel Emery, 38 years, Hampton, Va.
1864, Aug. 12, Thomas Currier, 24 years, City Point, Va.
1864, Aug. 12, David S. Healey, 28 years, killed, Petersburg, Va.
1864, Aug. 12, Oren B. Cram, supposed killed, Petersburg, Va.
1864, Feb. 11, William Cash, killed.

Amos S. Holman went for Nottingham, but lived here till a short time before enlisting. He died at Aquia Creek, Va., Jan. 29, 1863.

DIED AFTER RETURNING HOME OF DISEASES CONTRACTED IN THE ARMY.

C. O. Wallace, Nov. 4, 1865.
William A. Wallace, May 17, 1868.
George Tripp, July 15, 1869.

Stephen Smith, a native of this town, went from some other town, and was a fireman on board the "Kearsarge" when its guns sunk the British ship "Alabama," June 19, 1864. He died in Portsmouth, Sept. 17, 1865, and was buried here.

MILITARY FIELD-OFFICERS.

Josiah Fogg, maj., 1776.
Daniel Norris, maj., 1786.
Theophilus Lovering, maj., 1807; col., 1810.
Ebenezer Cram, maj., 1816; lieut.-col., 1818.
Lyba Brown, maj., 1823; lieut.-col., 1825; col., 1828.
Ebenezer Nay, maj., 1829.
Daniel Robie, lieut.-col., 1830.
John Todd, maj., 1830.
Jonathan A. Lane, maj., 1833.
Joseph Abbott, maj., 1836; lieut.-col. 1837.
Henry Tucker, maj., 1837; col. 1838; brig.-gen. 1840; maj.-gen. 1846.
Joseph Blake, Jr., qr.mr., 1840; brig.-qr.mr. 1841. On Gen. Tucker's staff.
Jacob Elliot, lieut.-col., 1842; col. 1843.
Levi S. Brown, maj., 1842.
James Welch, maj., 1843; lieut.-col. 1845; col. 1846.
William P. Tufts, qr.mr., 1844.
Sherburn P. Blake, adjt., 1845.
William H. Fellows, qr.mr., 1845.
Aaron W. Brown, adjt., 1848.
Calvin B. Bacheldor, qr.mr., 1848.
Warren Titcomb, adjt., 1849.
David Griffin, maj., 1851.
Gilman H. Tucker, aide to Gov. Berry, 1861–62.
Sewell D. Tilton, aide to Gov. Harriman, 1867–68.

The military rank of aide to the Governor is that of colonel.

Many will recollect that Thomas Dearborn was familiarly called major; but he had no commission as field-officer, he was drum-major.

College Graduates.—David Pillsbury, Dartmouth, 1827; Elbridge Gerry Dudley, Dartmouth, 1839; John Fullonton, Dartmouth, 1840; Timothy O. Norris, Dartmouth, 1840; George A. Blake, Williams, 1849; Luther E. Shepard, Dartmouth, 1851; Wilson S. Abbott, Dartmouth, 1852; John D. Lovering, Dartmouth, 1853; Robert Wallace, Dartmouth, 1855; Joseph F. Dudley, Dartmouth, 1858; Calvin Howard Brown, Dartmouth, 1859; John Peaslee Brown, Dartmouth, 1860; David Henry Brown, Dartmouth, 1861; Gilman Henry Tucker, Dartmouth, 1861; Daniel N. Lane, Dartmouth, 1863; J. Woodbury Scribner, Dartmouth, 1864.

UNDERGRADUATES.—James W. Brown, A. M. Osgood.

GRADUATES OF ACADEMIES.—Abbie Scribner, W. Harrison Lane, Vannie A. Harriman, Julia A. Scribner, John Dana Folsom.

POPULATION.

1767	455	1830	1000
1775	683	1840	989
1790	727	1850	1256
1800	808	1860	1270
1810	898	1870	1121
1820	961	1880	1054

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BENJAMIN POOR.

The Poor family originated in Normandy, a province in the southwest part of France. Its people are agriculturists, industrious, energetic, frugal, truthful, and honest. They fear God, obey the laws, educate their children. Here, previous to the invasion of England by William the Norman, in 1066, resided those from whom those bearing the name of Poor or Poore are descended. Roger, a parish priest, a gaunt, thin man, assumed the name of Poor, entered the service of Prince Henry, third and youngest son of William the Conqueror, went to England, became private secretary to the prince, and when, in 1100, Henry was seated on the throne of England, he became his chaplain, and was appointed Bishop of Sarum, and for years held high religious position, and had great influence at court. A nephew of Bishop Roger Poor, Richard Poor, located in Gloucester, and brought up three sons,—Herbert, Richard, Philip. The two first of these were educated for the church, both became bishops, and were as prominent in political as in church history. From the youngest son, Philip, all American Poors are descended (according to Ben Perley Poore). Philip Poor's descendants were landholders and agriculturists.

Daniel Poor, born in England, 1628, came to Andover, Mass., dying there in 1713. His son Daniel had a son Thomas. Thomas was the father of the celebrated Gen. Enoch Poor, of Revolutionary fame.

John Poore immigrated to Newbury, Mass., in 1635, from Wiltshire, England, and his descendants are numerous. He had fourteen children, and died in 1684. Samuel[1] Poore, his brother, died in 1683, leaving nine children. His son Samuel[2], married Rachel Bailey, had children,—Rebecca[1], Samuel[3], Judith, Sarah, Eleanor, and Rebecca[2]. Ebenezer, son of Samuel[3], was born in Newbury, Mass., March 2, 1752, married Sarah Brown, daughter of Capt. Nathan Brown, of Poplin, who was captain in the Revolutionary war (born Nov. 29, 1757, died Jan. 8, 1852). This Ebenezer was the first of the name in the town of Raymond, where he settled as a farmer, and died Feb. 16, 1819. His children were Mary (Mrs. John Prescott), Nathan, Sally (Mrs. E. Thatcher), Ebenezer, Rebecca (Mrs. Moses Stuart), Ruth (Mrs. Reuben Whittier), Benjamin, and Dennis.

Benjamin Poor, born Sept. 24, 1795, was seventh of the children of Ebenezer. He was early taught to work, and from the very limited financial circum-

Benjamin Poor

stances of his father had very slight advantages for an education. While yet a youth, in June, 1812, he volunteered to go to Portsmouth as a United States soldier, became a fifer, and was in service there till the November following, when he was mustered out of service. For this he received his bounty lands and also a pension, and is one of the rapidly decreasing few who are "pensioners of the war of 1812." He became a farmer, and at his father's death assumed the responsibility and care. The industry, prudence, and energy of the young man were needed, for he was at the very foot of fortune's ladder, but step by step, slowly and surely, he laid the foundation of success broad and permanent. He has always been thorough in his labors, and has never failed to carry to successful completion whatever he undertook. He has never been aught but a farmer, but his success entitles him to be called one of the most substantial farmers of his town.

He married, Dec. 17, 1816, Alice, daughter of Lieut. William Moore, of Chester. Their children were Sarah J. (Mrs. Stephen Moar), Rufus (a promising young man called from earth in his twenty-sixth year), Melinda K., George S. Mrs. Poor died June 13, 1878, in her eightieth year. From a sketch written by one who knew her well we quote: "The accomplishments, graces, and many excellences she possessed made her a person of great worth, and a shining example in the world. As a wife she was all her husband could desire. He safely confided in her, and says whatever success he has had in life was largely owing to her help, wise counsel, and good direction. As a mother she was faithful, tender, and affectionate. She taught her children industry, honesty, and goodness. They now 'rise up and call her blessed.' For many years she was a member of the Congregational Church and earnest for its prosperity."

Of positive character, Mr. Poor has been a man of strong convictions, and ever earnest in advocacy of all measures he deemed right and just. He has always been an unwavering Democrat, and it is an evidence of the sterling character of the man and the place he occupies in the esteem of his townsmen when we state that in all cases when he has been a candidate for office a large number of his political opponents have given him their support and votes, and he never was defeated. For more than eighty years he has walked the streets of his native town, and during all those long years he has maintained a high and enviable position in the community. Never caring for office, he has been placed in various honorable positions of trust, and has served several years each as road commissioner, selectman, and member of New Hampshire Legislature from Raymond, where he was called to sit on nearly every prominent committee.

He has been justice of the peace and quorum since 1837, and has filled creditably and successfully every position intrusted to his care. He has always been a leading man in all matters tending to elevate, improve, or benefit his town, and is to-day, with mind unimpaired, and in possession of vigorous health, a representative of the best class of intelligent New England farmers, and by his business skill and care has now more than a competency of this world's goods, and all this in spite of the lack of education which he has often deplored. He has traveled in various States of the West, invested and dealt in Western real estate, locating many land warrants. He now owns about four hundred broad acres in his native town, on which he has designed and erected one of the finest residences in Raymond; has lived to see all the companions of his youth pass away, and himself the oldest person in town. He has administered on many estates to the satisfaction of all; has been a general business adviser to the community, and his judgment has universally been considered superior to others.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

RYE.

Geographical—Topographical—First Settlements—The First Grant—Names of Pioneers—The First Deed—Indian Depredations—Witchcraft—"Breakfast Hill"—Incidents—Ecclesiastical History—Petitions, etc.—Congregational Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Christian Church.

THE town of Rye lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Portsmouth; on the east by the Atlantic; on the south by North Hampton; and on the west by North Hampton, Greenland, and Portsmouth. The surface of the town is generally level and the soil fertile.

Early Settlements.—It is believed the first settlement of New Hampshire was made within the present limits of Rye, at a place now called Odiorne's Point, about 1625, and prior to the Mason settlement. Sandy Beach was the name to a certain part of Rye, now called Wallis' Sands and Foss' Beach. A bridge was very early built (probably a foot-bridge only) connecting Rye with Great Island, and which was washed away or went to decay about 1690. We have no account of another bridge being built, though it is probable there was, until about 1760. The money in part, if not all, being raised by a lottery, and a toll-rate established. But as it did not pay the proprietors it went into public use, and was probably the bridge there in the war of 1812. It has been said the first landing was made at Little Harbor, and that the great harbor of Piscataqua was discovered by the settlers by chasing a wild goose around Great Island.

In 1652 a grant was made to William Seavey of fifty acres of land, commencing by the south side of Mill Creek and running west to White Rock. The same land is now mostly owned by the Seaveys.

The name of the first settler was William Berry. Among those who came soon after were Seavey, Rand, Brackett, Wallis, Locke, and Jenness. For nearly

one hundred years after the settlement of the town the inhabitants were but thinly scattered and most of them in low circumstances.

The first deed ever given of land included within the limits of the town of Rye was given by Jane Drake, widow of William Berry, in 1669, to William Seavy, Sr., of house, land, and marsh on south side of brook that runs between land then owned by William Seavy and Thomas Seavy. It appears that William Seavy paid for this land before the death of William Berry, but failed to get a deed of it. From this we infer that William Berry died suddenly, perhaps, like others of the early settlers, was killed by the Indians, and that he died about the year 1669, in which the deed was given. Of the first settlers of Sandy Beach who came over in 1631, Thomas Seavy appears to have lived until 1708. The manner of his death is uncertain. Francis Rand was killed Sept. 29, 1691, while his son was out fishing. Twenty-one were killed at the same time, among them another of the first settlers. Capt. Anthony Bracket and others were captured, including two young children of the Brackets,—a boy, whom they recovered, and a girl, who was carried to Canada, and there married a Frenchman, and afterwards came back to claim her share in her father's property. One or more of the children killed at the time were dashed against a rock which stood in the road near Samuel M. Rand's. The tradition is that the stain of blood was to be seen for many years. The rock has since been removed to make a highway. Capt. Bracket's house was set on fire. Some of his sons were at work in the salt marsh, and having the guns, went over to the garrison-house at Saunders' Point, now Foss' Beach. Thomas Rand, the son of Francis, who was killed, when he came from fishing, being a courageous man, followed them over to Bracket's and fired at them, which frightened them away. Old Mrs. Rand, nearly blind, supposed to be the wife of Francis, was killed by the Indians while her husband had gone to mill. She was apprehensive of danger and begged him not to go, saying the Indians would kill her, but he made light of her fears, telling her there were no Indians this side of Lake Winnipiseogee. Great must have been his consternation to find on his return that her fears had been realized. This must have been very *near* the time that he was massacred. A little girl named Judkins, five years old, was captured in 1691, with her brother. Her brother was frozen to death when crossing Lake Winnepiseogee near Moultonborough. She was with them several years, and came near perishing with hunger. She lived to return, and afterwards married a Randall.

She died in Moultonborough. A child named Esther, surname not given, was taken from the cradle *about* this time by the Indians while its mother was away; her father bought her back with a keg of rum. She afterwards married a Waters, lived to a great age, became poor and deaf, and was supported by the town. Thomas Walford, another of the early settlers of Sandy Beach, who came over in 1631, was killed by Indians on the hill by John S. Remick's. Tradition says that after he was shot he crawled on his hands and knees to where Robinson Foss now lives. His wife was accused of witchcraft. There is still on record an account of the trial of "Goodwife Walford" at Portsmouth in 1658. The complainant, Susannah Trimmings, testified as follows: "As I was going home on Sunday night, I heard a rustling in the woods, which I supposed to be occasioned by swine, and presently there appeared a woman, whom I apprehended to be Goodwife Walford. She asked me to lend her a pound of cotton. I told her I had but two pounds in the house, and I would not spare any to my mother. She said I had better have done it, for I was going a great journey, but should never come there. She then left me and I was struck as with a clap of fire on the back; and she vanished towards the water-side, in my apprehension, in the shape of a cat. She had on her head a white linen hood tied under her chin, and her waistcoat and petticoat were red, with an old gown, apron, and a black hat upon her head." Several other witnesses were examined, but the case was not then decided, and was probably dropped at the next term of the court. Mrs. Walford afterwards brought an action for slander against Robert Coutch for saying that she was a witch and he could prove her one. The verdict was in her favor,—five pounds and costs.

Another prominent person among the early settlers of the town of Rye was Capt. John Locke. He was a carpenter, the son of John Locke, of London, who married Christian French, July 26, 1624. He was born Sept. 16, 1627, and came from Yorkshire, England, in 1644. Tradition says that he first settled in Dover, where he had a tract of land, but this is probably incorrect, as the earliest records of Dover contain no evidence that he ever resided or had a right of land there. From thence in 1852 he is said to have removed to what is known as Fort Point in Newcastle. From Newcastle he removed to Sagamore Creek, where he resided until 1655, when he removed to Josselyn's Neck, afterwards called from him Locke's Neck, now known as Straw's Point, which was then a part of Hampton. Here, as it appears from the records of town of Hampton, "he sat down on common lands." It appears that the town of Hampton was indignant at his taking such liberties without so much as saying "by your leave," and May 24, 1666, a committee was chosen to pull up his fence, and March 12, 1667, to warn him to desist from improving the town's land, and to notify him that the town is displeased with his building there. Complaint was made against him as a trespasser, and he was warned to appear at the next meeting and give an account of himself. On the 8th of March, 1667, the town voted as follows: "Upon the motion of John Locke, who desireth to yield himself to ye

town of Hampton as an inhabitant amongst us, being already settled upon Josselyn's Neck in Hampton bounds, the town hath accepted of ye said John Locke for an inhabitant accordingly." From all which we see that he was a man of firmness and not easily driven from his purpose. At the present time, when men are allowed to become citizens at will, the opposition of the town of Hampton to his settlement among them may not be easily comprehended. But the times were different. A settlement in its infancy would have been very much exposed to injury if no precautions had been taken in regard to receiving inhabitants. Mischievous and disorderly persons might have come in and harassed the settlers. This was foreseen and measures taken to prevent it. The power of admitting inhabitants and of granting them the privileges of freemen was strictly guarded. After the town was once organized, none were admitted from abroad without the permission of the freemen, so that their treatment of Locke was by no means exceptional, as will be seen from the following vote: "That no manner of person should come into the town as an inhabitant without the penalty of 20*s.* per week, unless he give satisfactory security to the town."

Capt. John Locke was an energetic, courageous man, very active against the Indians, and instrumental in defeating them in several of their attempts to destroy the inhabitants on the sea-coast, which excited their personal hostility; and they came from Canada, eight in number, with an expressed design, as appeared afterwards, to avenge themselves in his death, He was killed while reaping in his field, Aug. 26, 1696, at the age of seventy, though one account says seventy-eight. The first is probably more correct.

The Indian is often spoken of as cherishing a determined spirit of revenge, and we have come to look on him in this respect as *differing materially* from the white men. But human nature is essentially the same. The difference is owing to circumstances. We have an illustration of this thirsting for revenge in the conduct of Capt. Locke's grandson. Though not born until 1702, six years after the death of his grandfather, such was the hostile feeling excited within him by the knowledge of the circumstance that he killed an Indian in peaceful times, alleging that the Indians killed his grandfather, thus visiting the punishment on an innocent representative of the race. This murder was committed on the spot where Deacon Jonathan Locke now lives.

The first *Jenness*, according to tradition, appears to have been Francis, a baker, who came with two brothers from Rye, England, he alone settling here, and from him probably the town of Rye received its name. The Rev. Mr. Porter, in his Half-Century Sermon, says that the town from its first settlement received the name it now bears, which was given, it is supposed, by reason of some of its first inhabitants coming from the town of the same name in England. Francis Jenness, so far as it appears, was the only one that came from that town, and hence we conclude that the town received its name from him; it is believed that he came previous to 1660. One account states that he came with Anthony Bracket and Capt. John Locke, but this is a mistake, as the coming of the one is known to have preceded by several years the coming of the other. In 1675 he received a grant of the common lands by the sea from the town of Hampton. He lived near the present residence of Mr. Sheridan Jenness, and is said to have died in 1716, aged eighty-two. The name originally was Jennings. The first Philbrick who came to Rye was Joseph, about the year 1700, and settled near the house of Francis Jenness, in the south part of the town. He was the grandson of Thomas Philbrick, who came from Lincolnshire, England, with Sir Richard Salsenstall, and settled in Watertown in 1630, and removed to Hampton in 1645, and died in 1667, very aged. Joseph died Nov. 7, 1755, in his ninety-third year.

Joseph Brown also is said to have been one of the first settlers of the town of Rye, of which he was selectman in 1728. His grandfather, John Brown, was a baker, came from London, in England, in 1635, was one of the proprietors of Hampton in 1638, afterwards one of the largest landholders in the place.

The Indian massacre at Portsmouth Plains and Sagamore Creek was on the 26th of June, 1696. Fourteen were killed and six were wounded. Among the wounded was Mrs. Mary Brewster, wife of John Brewster, Jr., great-grandson of Elder William Brewster, who came over in the "Mayflower." She was scalped and deeply wounded by a tomahawk, and was taken up for dead. She afterwards recovered, and became the mother of four sons, and lived forty-eight years, dying Sept. 22, 1744, aged seventy-eight. Five dwelling-houses were burned and nine barns. The attack was made at early dawn, and as the people awoke from their slumbers they were greeted by the light of their burning barns. Capt. Shackford, of Portsmouth, rallied his military company and pursued them; their direction was through Long Swamp. In a course for Rye about four miles distant from the Plains, Capt. Shackford and his men discovered them with their plunder and captives; they were at breakfast, and had placed the four prisoners they had taken in a position to receive the first effect of a discharge of guns should they be suddenly surprised; they were on the declivity of a hill, near the boundary line between Greenland and Rye, which has been called Breakfast Hill from this circumstance. The company rushed upon the ground, rescued the prisoners and retook the plunder, but the enemy escaped and concealed themselves in the swamp till night; then in their canoes, which they had previously concealed in the bushes at Sandy Beach, they took their departure, and made their escape by going outside of the Isles of Shoals.

Another statement is as follows: At the time the

Indians destroyed Portsmouth Plains by fire they landed on Josselyn's Neck, now Straw's Point, by night, and as Capt. John Locke was reading his Bible on Sabbath morning, looking up he observed their canoes concealed in the bushes and scuttled them, which compelled the Indians to retreat by land.

The town of Newcastle was incorporated in 1693. It embraced, in addition to its present limits, Great Island, and also that part of Rye extending from Little Harbor, now called Odiorne's Point, to Foss Beach.

The present town of Rye was originally taken from Portsmouth, Greenland, Hampton, and Newcastle, and was incorporated April 30, 1726.

Another account says 1718, but this is probably a mistake. At the *time* of its incorporation Jotham Odiorne and Samuel Bracket were appointed a committee to settle with the selectmen of the town of Newcastle. It was for many years after its formation into a society styled the Parish of Rye in Newcastle. Only since the commencement of the American Revolution has it exercised town privileges. Before that time it acted in conjunction with Newcastle in the choice of representatives and in other usual town business, but a separation from the town of Newcastle was agitated at an earlier period. March 1, 1758, as appears from the records, a town-meeting was warned, among other things, "to see whether the Parish will for to get off from going to the Great Island to choose Assembly men!" but no action appears to have been taken. The first meeting-house was erected in 1725, and the next year, July 10, 1726, a church was organized. Other matters pertaining to the history of the town in its religious and educational aspects are of course omitted.

The town has contributed more largely to the settlement of the interior of the State than any other according to its size. Epsom, Rochester, Barrington, Chester, and many others recognize many of their inhabitants as having been originally from this place, and the churches in a number of these towns were first formed in part by members removed from the Church of Christ here.

In 1753 scarlet fever extensively prevailed. Many children died, three or four in a family. 1761 the smallpox prevailed extensively.

Rye Harbor was dug out in 1792; voted May 7th. One hundred and thirty-three days' labor appear to have been given. In the Canada or French war fourteen persons lost their lives in the service of their country, and thirty-eight in the war of the Revolution by sea and land, most of them young men. Mr. Porter says twenty-eight; but this is a mistake, as thirty-eight *names* are recorded. Capt. Joseph Parsons raised his own company in the war of the Revolution.

Nearly all of them were from Rye. Ninety-five from this town served under him at different times, and at least four other commanders. How many privateersmen there were is not known. July 18, 1774, two deputies, Samuel Knowles and Samuel Jenness, were chosen to go to the convention at Exeter to choose delegates to a General Congress, and at the same time it was voted that the selectmen shall raise three pounds towards paying the delegates, and that the parish will defray the charges of the deputies.

The town was visited with great sickness and mortality in 1803. More than two hundred and twenty persons were seized with diseases of various kinds. Thirty-five died. In 1816 the spotted fever prevailed. The disease was so infectious and the mortality so great as seriously to alarm the inhabitants. The burials were made by night. In the last war with Great Britain, March 18, 1813, an alarm list company of fifty-five officers and privates was formed in this town, of which Jonathan Wedgewood was chosen captain. Ninety-two from the town of Rye were engaged in this war, besides the alarm company. Eleven cavalry served under Capt. James Colman, and the others in two companies of infantry, under Capts. Ephraim Philbrick and Samuel P. Berry. Sixteen served as privateersmen; four were captured, two lost. Three—Robert Robinson, Richard R. Locke, and Nathaniel G. Lear—were put in Dartmouth prison. Dr. Joseph Parsons served as surgeon's mate on the ship "Orlando." Forty-eight applied for bounty land, under the act of March 3, 1855.

As early as 1834, as appears from the records, the town committed itself by the following vote in favor of temperance: "Voted, that the selectmen shall not grant license to any person to retail ardent spirit in this town the present year." And March 8, 1836, it was further voted, "that no cigars or pipes shall be smoked in or about the meeting-house or school-houses on the Sabbath, under the penalty of one dollar fine for each and every offence, to be collected by a complaint before a Justice of the Peace by the sexton, Selectmen, or tithingmen."

Educational.[1]—It is not probable that there was any organized school system until some time after the incorporation of the town in 1726, although what is known as the "moving school" is referred to soon after the parish was severed from Newcastle. The "moving school" was an institution peculiar to the early settlements, and was kept at private houses in different neighborhoods, so as to accommodate the children of as many families as circumstances would permit. The family that "entertained" the moving school of course boarded the schoolmaster, who was in those days considered quite a dignitary, second in importance only to the minister and the justice of the peace.

Previous to any organized effort to establish public schools, the smaller children were taught by village

[1] The following interesting article was contributed by G. H. Jenness, Esq., being an address delivered by him at the dedication of the town hall in Rye, Nov. 19, 1863.

dames, which sounds large at first, but which, being interpreted, is generally acknowledged, I believe, to have been used as a genteel expression for "old maids."

Those who desired to fit for college were generally taken in hand by the minister and prepared as well as their time and talents would allow. A few scattered academies afforded opportunities for those who possessed the means to acquire a fair education, but the mass of the people had to be contented with the facilities offered by the "moving schools."

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Everything relating to our early school history is left in a very fragmentary and disjointed condition. The searcher after facts finds but few to gather, and those only recorded at irregular intervals.

While the town records are very complete upon the important subject of ringing the bell, and while the town clerks have been commendably faithful in recording the names of all the great men who have filled the positions of "hog-reeve" and "fence-viewer," both leave us in blissful ignorance upon the vital subject of education. The earliest date that I have been able to find upon the regular town records concerning school matters is March 23, 1729, when it was "Voted at said meeting that the Selectmen should be empowered to hire a schoolmaster and move him several times, as they see cause for the conveniency of the children's going to school."

In 1731 it was "Voted that the selectmen be empowered to hire a schoolmaster one-half of the year."

In June, 1737, there was an article in the warrant "to see what you will do concerning a school," but as there is no action recorded, it is not probable that there was any school that year.

In 1739, "Voted that there should be a moving school, and that every party that hath the benefit of the school shall provide a house to keep school in, and that the moving school shall be at the discretion of the Selectmen of the Parish."

From 1739 to 1751 regular school appropriations were made, and in the latter year the question of a new school-house was agitated, and was a "lively" issue at many subsequent town-meetings. In 1751 the people were invited "to see if they will do anything concerning building a school-house in the Parish," and in 1752, to see if they will vote to build two school-houses. It will be observed that the town is spoken of as the parish for many years after its incorporation, and were there nothing but the records of the town clerks to guide us, we should infer that Rye continued to be a parish of Newcastle long after it is known to have been separate.

In 1756 there were local dissensions and jealousies, and a first-class school row all over town. It finally culminated in a proposition "to see if the parish will vote the school money shall be divided, and let each party hire a schoolmaster according to their liking," and in 1757, "To see if the parish will settle the school in two places or settle the school at the Centre." The voting at the meeting was slightly contradictory, as will be seen by the following record:

1st. Voted that the school should be kept in the centre of the parish.

2d. Voted that the school be kept one-half of the year to the eastward of the meeting-house.

3d. Voted that the school be kept in two places above the meeting-house.

Such voting as that sets at defiance the fundamental law of physics,—that two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time. How the difficulty was finally adjusted does not appear, but in March 23, 1761, it was "voted that the school should be one-half above and the other half below the meeting-house."

In 1764 some unexpected fit of liberality seized upon somebody, for there was an article in the warrant "to see if they will buy a school-house and lot with a house on it, or build a house for a schoolmaster." The disease didn't spread, however, and, of course, the schoolmaster's house wasn't built. It is certain, however, that there were two school-houses built in town some time between 1764 and 1784, for in the latter year there was an article in the warrant "to see if the Parish will build a school-house or repair the old ones," and at a subsequent meeting the same year it was "voted that the selectmen repair the school-houses and put them in order." This proves that there were then at least two houses, and that they had built and knocked into a condition to need repairs since 1764. The school boys of those days were, in common parlance, a pretty tough set, for in two years from that time it was found necessary to build anew again, the repairs of 1784 being rather short-lived.

In 1786 it was "voted there shall be a new school-house built where the old one now stands between Mr. Johnson's and Mr. Nathan Knowles'." The cost was £14 9*s.* 6*d.*

It was but partially finished, however, for in January, 1789, we find an article in the warrant "to see what the town will do to finish the school-house by N. Knowles;" but as the school-house fever had somewhat subsided, no action was taken upon the matter.

In April of the year it was voted "that there be winder sheters at the south school-house by N. Knowles." The recording of the vote indicates that a schoolmaster was quite as much needed as "winder sheters."

In 1791, "Voted to build a school-house at the east end of the Parish." Cost, £34 18*s.* 7*d.*

In 1796, "Voted the town shall be divided into 2 equal parts for to hire schools for each District."

In 1797, "Voted the Selectmen shall keep 18 months school, the school to begin the 1st of May at both school-houses, and keep on five months, and shall begin the middle of November, and keep on

four months." After this there are no recorded votes worthy of special mention until 1816, when it was "voted that no scholar below the meeting-house shall go to the upper school, and none above the meeting-house shall go to the lower school."

In 1826 two brick school-houses were built in what are now the South and West Districts, and in 1827 two more were built in the Centre and East Districts, at an average cost of some $400 or $500 each. In 1827 the town was divided into two districts, each containing two school-houses. In 1833 the selectmen divided the town into four districts. In 1845 the town was redistricted, and the boundary lines defined. In 1854 it was "voted that the town convey by deed or otherwise to each school district the school-houses located in the same for their specific use," since which time every district has been entirely independent of the town in regard to the management of its local affairs. Within three years a new school-house has been built in the West District at a cost of nearly $2000, and the South and East have been repaired at an aggregate cost of $1100; they are all in good order now, and are a credit to the intelligence and liberality of our citizens.

The amount of money appropriated for school purposes in 1741 was £20; in 1744, £25; 1749, £60; 1792, £92; 1795, $177; 1797, $378; and in 1805, $467, which is the largest amount previous to 1825. From that year the amount gradually increased to $600, $700, $800, $900, and finally in 1870 to $1200, the present appropriation. Unlike most other towns in the State, the money is equally divided between the four districts, and thus every scholar in town is placed upon exactly the same footing in regard to the privileges of our schools.

Up to the time of redistricting the town the selectmen retained supreme control of all school matters, and hired the teachers, when the people did not choose them in open town-meeting, which it appears they did in our early history. Among the incidental expenses of the schools, the bills for wood were notably large, the old-fashioned fireplaces requiring a large amount in cold weather. The annual expense was from $25 to $43, and that for only two school-houses, and when wood was very cheap. Among other "incidentals" was the regular charge for "going after teachers," from which it is inferred that the "applications" for a situation as teacher were not as numerous as at present. The usual expense for "going after teachers" was about $2, but in 1800 the selectmen had a bill of $6.25 for hiring a school-mistress. Inasmuch as this item was about three times the usual amount, it must have been that the year 1800 was not a good year for "school-marms," or else the extra $4.25 was for constructive damages inflicted upon the selectmen's modesty.

Of the teachers the records furnish but little information. The only person mentioned is Christopher Gold (probably meaning Gould), who was in 1762 elected to keep school for six months. We hear no more of him until March, 1773, when it was "voted not to hire Master Gold any longer," from which I infer that he taught most of the school time during the intervening eleven years. Through the courtesy of Thomas J. Parsons, Esq., I am able to furnish from his private records the names of several of the teachers of previous generations. Among them may be mentioned Joseph Parsons and Richard Webster, who taught in 1786 and 1787; in 1789, '90, and '91, Peter Mitchell and John Carroll; in 1783, James Dane; in 1794, John L. Piper. After them came at various periods Samuel Willey, John French, a Mr. Sherburne, Noah Burnham, John W. Parsons, Richard Webster, Jr., Joseph Dalton, Joseph Dame, Levi Merrill, Noah Wiggin, Thomas J. Parsons, John A. Trefethen, and scores of others whose names are more or less familiar to you. The wages paid ranged from ten to twenty dollars per month exclusive of board, the earlier teachers being paid in the English currency.

Dr. John W. Parsons taught school and practiced medicine at the same time. Whenever he was called upon to attend the sick the children were dismissed and sent home. Sometimes after teaching school all day he would walk over to North Hampton to attend his patients there, returning home on foot in the evening.

One of the old teachers, Levi Merrill, who taught at the East school-house, boarded at the house of a prominent resident of the district, and, as sometimes happens in such instances, formed an intimate acquaintance with one of the daughters, which speedily ripened into something decidedly like courting. The old man was opposed to the match, and in order to break up the arrangement refused to board the teacher at the next term of school. He went to one of the neighbors to board, and a little boy who attended school was employed by the teacher to carry letters to the fair damsel whenever the coast was clear, and the window was raised a little for a signal. The boy was handsomely rewarded for carrying the mail by being let off from all the whippings he was supposed to deserve, and still lives at threescore and ten to relate the story. He has held many positions of honor and trust in his town and State, and is familiarly known as "Squire Parsons." Contrary to all the cases laid down in the novels for our guidance, the teacher didn't marry the girl after all, but only fanned the latent love into a little flame, and then completely extinguished it by marrying another woman.

In later years Hall Locke is widely remembered for his scholarly attainments and eccentric manners. In addition to his other accomplishments, he could do some first-class swearing whenever he thought the occasion demanded it, or whenever the school grew a little too noisy. At one time he had reasons for punishing a boy who is yet living, whose hair in his youthful days was about the color of my whiskers

(red). Seizing his ruler he "went for" that youngster for the purpose of "reasoning" with him by the only process then known among teachers. The boy, however, did not desire to be whipped just then, so he snatched his hat, darted out of the school-house and started off, with Locke following after in hot pursuit. The master was a little lame, and the boy soon put a safe distance between himself and his dreaded enemy. As Locke saw him slowly but surely slipping out of his reach he flung his ruler after him with all the energy of a passionate man, and yelled out, "Oh! you little yaller-headed ——, if I could get hold of ye, I'd fix ye!"

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Of the supervision of the schools the machinery was much more cumbrous than at present. The committeemen's visit was regarded as an event of great importance, and a vast amount of dignity was embodied in their long faces and stand-up collars. I had hoped to obtain a complete list of my predecessors, but the inexcusable negligence of the town clerks has rendered it impossible.

The first committee on record is that of 1798, when it was "voted that Rev. Huntington Porter, John Carroll, and Col. Joseph Parsons be a committee to inspect the schools."

The next year (1799) the same committee were re-elected, and the whole board of selectmen in the bargain. Now, ladies and gentlemen, it is bad enough to have *one* committee, it is worse to have three, but to send all the selectmen besides is pushing matters to that point "where forbearance ceases to be a virtue."

In 1812 the committee consisted of Rev. H. Porter and Dr. Joseph Parsons; in 1813, Col. Thomas Goss, John W. Parsons, and Peter Jenness.

In 1827 the State passed a special act in regard to the supervision of schools, since which time most of the small towns in New Hampshire have elected a committee consisting of only one person. From 1827 to 1856, by the most shameful remissness, there is no record whatever of school officers. How many blighted hopes and cherished ambitions slumber in that twenty-nine years of unrecorded greatness can never be fully known. Men who put on a bran-new shirt-collar, and submitted to every indignity of the toilet, who faced frowning schoolmasters and giggling school-girls, endured it all in vain, and have not even the poor boon of their names upon the town's parchment! After this, what is fame? In 1857, Charles J. Brown was elected superintendent committee, and was elected again in 1859–60, 1863, '64, '65, and '66. Levi T. Walker was elected in 1858, and again in 1861–62. Thomas J. Parsons was elected in 1867, and re-elected in 1868; G. H. Jenness was elected in 1869.

In all systems of school discipline, until a comparatively recent date, *force* was the controlling power. Every pupil was looked upon as a subject over which the master was the supreme ruler, and no king on his throne ever wielded a more despotic power. The idea of self-government in school never entered the heads of those old champions of the birch and cowhide. Brute force and that alone was relied upon to conquer and keep in subjection the natural hilarity of youth. Under such management every school-room became a place to be shunned, and its occupants only went there because they felt obliged to. Every boy hoped and prayed for the day when he should feel able to "lick the master." That one word "master" tells the whole story between the past and present school civilization. No one *then* thought of being a teacher simply.

The punishments were frequently severe, and sometimes absolutely brutal. The stick, the ruler, and the rawhide were used for the most trifling offenses, and were always viewed as the necessary means of preserving even the semblance of good order. Every boy who had life and "snap" enough in him to elevate him above the level of a fool expected a daily whipping as much as he expected his supper, and felt really disappointed if he didn't get it. In my school-days it was considered sufficient punishment for any ordinary misdemeanor to be set back among the large girls,—a kind of punishment that has been aptly styled *capital* punishment, and a kind that the most of us felt able to endure.

Upon one point all the records are conspicuously silent,—the absence of all intimation that woman had anything to do in the management of public schools under the old system. Our forefathers had not outgrown the idea that in all the practical avocations of life woman should be regarded as a subordinate and not as an equal. Hence if a man had a large family of children to educate, he did the best he could for the boys, and encouraged the girls not to meddle with "book larnin'."

Ecclesiastical History.—The town of Rye[1] originally formed a portion of Portsmouth, Greenland, Hampton, and Newcastle. It was formerly called Sandy Beach, and after Newcastle was formed became a parish of that place. It was incorporated April 30, 1726. Prior to this time the town was destitute of a settled ministry of the gospel, the people attending public worship in the neighboring towns as was most convenient. The first petition for the formation of a new district, whereby they might enjoy the benefits of the gospel ministry, was under date of 1721, as follows:

"*Petition for a new District or Precinct*, 1721.

"To his Excellency Samuel Shute Esqr Capt. Genl and Governor in chief in and over his Maj^{des} Province of New Hampshire &c. To the Honble the Council & House of Representatives, now conven'd in Gen^{ll} Assembly in & for s^{d} Province:

"The humble Petition of sundry the Inhabitants living about Sandy Beach, partly in New Castle, Hampton & Portsmouth, humbly *sheweth*:

"That your Petitioners, the subscribers hereof, have for these many years past lived under great inconveniences as to their having the free

[1] So named by reason of some of its first inhabitants coming from a town of the same name in England.

benefit of the gospell, most of us Living at great Distances from our Respective meeting-houses, especially those belonging to New Castle;—for that besides the great Distance wee live from thence, there is the great Inconvenience of a Ferry, by the Reasons of which for near halfe the yeare, Wee the Masters of families that are best able cannot but now and then attend upon the publick worship of God (as in Duty wee are bound) and when wee Doe, It is many times late within Night e're wee can reach our habitations: And besides this great inconvenience to ourselves, there is much greater happens to the greatest part of our families (viz.) our women and children, who can rarely attend at all or not above two or three times in the yeare, and then but those that are groun to years; for our younger children that should imbibe in the precepts of the gospell with their milk, cannot attend untill groun to some years: Wee having four, five & some more than six miles, besides the Ferry; And wee can now count amongst us above two hundred and forty or fifty souls, and not one third capeable to attend as wee are now circumstanced: And we think ourselves capeable to maintain a minister of the Gospel, and to give a Competent Liveing, as our neighbouring Pa'shes & precincts do:

"Therefore wee, your humble Petitioners prays that we may be set off a p'ticular precinct (from Mr. William Seveys and westward by the seaside as far towards Hampton as the little Boars head or Little River, and back into the Country about three miles & a halfe or so far as in your wisdom shall see meet) and that we may be impowered to make and raise all our own Taxes and gather them: So prays your humble Petitioners.

John Lock	William Marden
William Wallace	Nemiah Beary
John Brackett	Nathaniel Beary
Thomas Rand	William Beary
Joshua Foss	Samuel Beary
Edward Lock	Samuel Dovost
B. Sevey	James Marden
William Lock	Richard Goss
Nicolas Hodge	Ebenezer Berry
James Fowler	Joseph Brown
Samuel Seavey	Francis Lock
Samuel Lock	Jethro Lock
Isack Libe	Stephen Beary
Sacob Libe	John Knowles
James Lock	Hezekiah Jennes
John Garland	Thos Jennes
Ebener *Phil*brick	John Jennes
William Seavey	Chris: Palmer
James Seavey	Samuel Sevey
Philip Pain	Richard Jannes
Samuel Raud	John Lock, jr
Semuel Brackett	Joseph Lock
Joseph Seavey	Nathanel Rand
Thomas Rand	Samuel Dovst
B. Seavy, jun	Samuel Wallis
Moses Seavy	Willm Sevey jun.

Petition to be set off as a new Parish or District, 1724.

To the Honble John Wentworth, Esqr Liv^t^ Govr and Commander in Chief in and over his Maj^tys^ Province of New Hampshire in New England, and to the Honble the Council for s^d^ Province:

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants living in that part of New Castle called Little Harbour and Sandy Beach, and the Inhabitants living at the Eastward of the Little River comonly so called, att the Easterly end of Hampton, next Sandy Beach, and sundry others of Portsm^o^ Living near the s^d^ Sandy Beach humbly *Sheweth:*

That there being sixty families or upward within the Precincts above named who having for a long time lived att a great Distance from any meeting house where the publick worship of God has been carried on, and most of us having great familys which very Rare above one or Two of a family can go to the House of God for the greatest part of the time by Reason of the Distance we live from any meeting house, and thereby the greatest part of our familys have been Deprived of the Dispensation of the Gospell and there has been allmost a famine of the word and worship of God amongst us, theire being near four hundred souls wherof not above the sixth or seventh part can attend s^d^ worship which is very Predutiall to the glory of God, and Destructive to our Eternall wellfare, for the greatest part of us thus to be brought up in Ignorance which is a Greater Griefe to us than we can herein Express, and the only cause of addressing y^r^ Hon^r^ and the Honble the Council herein.

And for preventing the Difficulties and Hardships which wee have for a long time labour'd under, and for the advancement of the glory of God and good of souls, wee the subscribers hereof humbly prays your Hon^r^ and the Honourable the Councill that wee may be sett off a Particular District or Precinct for the maintaining a minister with the Priviledges of carying on the affairs of a Town or Parish according to the Bounds hereafter Exprest or as your Hon^rs^ in wisdom shall see meet, viz. To Begin att Sampsons Point and Run south west to the Road from Seaveys to ye Bank and then on the Southerly side of the Road by Capt. Walker's and Capt. Langdon's to the Road that goes to Breakfast[1] Hill (Exclusive of that part of Capt. Walker's and Capt. Langdon's Land that now lyeth in Portsmouth,) and on the southerly side of the Road from between Capt. Langdon's and Slopers farms to Breakfast Hill to the Road from s^d^ Sandy Beach to Greenland, and then on a South west line untill it meet with Little River in Hampton Bounds, and then on the Easterly side Little River to ye Sea, and then round by the Sea Side to ye Place where itt Began, and that all the Land that Elias Tarleton and Jeremiah Jorden and Abraham Libby enjoy may be poled off to s^d^ Town or Parish herein mentioned, wee having been at the charge of Building a Meeting house by the consent and att the charge of most of the Inhabitants within the Bounds herein mentioned: hopeing your Hon^rs^ will grant so Reasonable a Request for so good End, and your Petitioners shall ever pray &c.

Jotham Odiorne	Nathl Rand
Wm. Seavy	Wm. Lock
Wm. Wallis	Wm. Marden
Hezh Gennins	Jos. Lock
Tho. Rand	James Seavy
Phillip Payne	Wm. Berry
Jno. Gennins	Ez. Noles
Richd Gennins	Josha Foss
Richd Goss	James Lock
Saml Seavy	James Fuller
Saml Rand	Hez. Gennins, jun.
Thos Rand, jun.	Saml Wallis
Jos. Seavy	Nehemiah Berry
Elias Tarlton	Richd Rand
Jeremiah Jorden	Thos Edmunds
Elex Simes	Edwd Lock
Benja Seavy, Jun.	Jno Moor
Nathl Berry	Benja Seavey, jun
Francis Lock	James Randall
Stephen Berry	Isaac Liby
Jonathan Lock	Jacob Liby
Saml Doust	Eben Philbrick
Eben Berry	Saml Lock
Saml Bracket	Ab'm Liby
Saml Seavy, Jun.	Wm. Seavy, tertius
Jno Noles	Wm. Webster
Jno Lock	James Shute
Jno Lock, jun.	Wm. Seavy, jun
James Marden	Saml Berry
Solomon Doust	Wm. Gammon
Christ Pamer	Stephen Marden.
Tho. Gennins	63.

Vote and Remonstrance of Portsmouth against the Petition from Sandy Beach, 1724.

Att a Publick Town Meeting held in Portsm^o^ the 20th Apr 1724,

Vot'd That ye Prayer of Sandy Beach so far as it Relates to this Town is highly unreasonable & y^t^ Coll. Plaisted & Capt. Phipps Esqr & Mr. Wm. Fellows be a Comittee in behalfe of s^d^ Town to appear before ye Govr & Councill upon ye hearing of ye s^d^ Petition & Remonstrate against ye Same & Implead ye Petition^rs^ generally so y^t^ there may be no further curtailing or Dividing of ye s^d^ Town; which is already Reduc'd to very narrow limits, by New Castle, Greenland & Newington, & y^t^ ye Committe be Impower'd to imply an Attorney in ye Premises if there be occasion.

True Copy—Test.

Josh. Peirce, Town Clr.

21st Apr 1724.

[1] So called from the circumstance that a party of Indians, after an attack upon the people on the "Plains" at Portsmouth, 26 June, 1696, encamped and took breakfast on the declivity of a hill near the bounds of Greenland and Rye. The hill retains the name to this day.—*Brewster's Ram. Ports.* Vol. I. p. 73.—Ed.

The first meeting-house was erected in the year 1725, the church organized July 10, 1726, and the first minister, Rev. Nathaniel Morrill, was ordained Sept. 14, 1726. The following is a list of the pastors from the organization of the church to the present time: Nathaniel Morrill, ordained Sept. 14, 1726–33; Samuel Parsons (aged eighty-two years, great-grandfather of Thomas J. Parsons), Nov. 3, 1736, died Jan. 4, 1789; Huntington Porter, Dec. 29, 1784, colleague, died March 7, 1844, aged eighty-nine years; Bezaleel Smith, May 13, 1829, colleague pastor, dismissed July 12, 1841, died May 15, 1879; James F. McEwen, Dec. 1, 1841, to April 8, 1846; Israel F. Otis, July 4, 1847, to April 24, 1866; Silas Leach, Oct. 4, 1867, to Dec. 11, 1870; Jeremiah K. Aldrich, May 14, 1873, to Nov. 16, 1876; Willis A. Hadley, Aug. 21, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1879; J. W. Kingsbury, present supply. Since Mr. Otis there has been no settled pastor.

The third and present church edifice was erected in 1835. The present deacons are Jonathan Locke and John S. Remick.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist Episcopal Church in this town was organized March 11, 1839, and October 9th following this house of worship was dedicated. The following is a list of the ministers: Moore McCurdy, Cushing, and Osgood, 1839; James T. Adams, 1840–42; Henry Deans, 1843; Abraham Palmer, 1844; —— Blodgett, 1845; D. W. Barber, 1846; J. C. Allan, 1847; Mr. Wallingford, 1848; Mr. Blodgett, 1849; A. Heath, 1850–51: I. F. Adams, 1852; D. Macendo, 1853; John F. Adams, 1854; E. Lagro, 1855–56; J. W. Adams, 1857–58; N. F. Bailey, 1859–60; Mr. Chase, 1861–62; W. H. Stewart, 1863; G. W. T. Rogers, 1864–66; Abraham Folsom, 1867–68. Mr. Folsom was the last pastor of this church. The society became too weak for the support of a minister, and the church building was consequently sold to the town, and is now used as a town-house.

Christian Church.—This church was originally organized as a Baptist Church, May 1, 1820, as follows:

"We, the subscribers, hereby form ourselves into a Religious Society, to be known by the name of the first Baptist Society in Rye, agreeably to a law of the State of Newhampshire, passed July 1st, 1819, and have appointed Nathan Knowls clerk of the same."

The persons thus forming themselves into a Baptist Society were largely those who could not accept the positions held by the Congregational Church, which up to this time was the only church in the town. The Baptist Society being composed of such persons as were inclined to grow in knowledge, soon found that the limits of the Baptist faith were too narrow for them, and Aug. 20, 1833, they reorganized themselves into a Christian Church. They at this time adopted the following covenant:

"We, the undersigned persons, agree to unite ourselves together as a religious body, to be called a *Christian* Church, and to receive the sacred scriptures as our rule of Faith and practice, renouncing all allegiance to *creeds* and platforms of *human* invention. We do solemnly covenant to watch over each other for good, to build up ourselves in the most holy faith, to admonish each other in love and union, asking of our heavenly Father, the Holy Spirit, to aid us in this *important* work, that we be led into *all* truth, which makes free."

The church and society increased in membership till they at the present time, having numerical, moral, and financial strength, command an influence second to none in the town. Indeed, they have a larger membership than any other church in town.

They own a good church property, valued at six thousand dollars. The audience-room of the church is one of the finest to be found in a country church. Much credit is due to its enterprising members for its very attractive appearance. Services are held regularly every Sabbath, and a large and attentive congregation greets the pastor in a very encouraging manner.

CHAPTER LXIX.

RYE.—(*Continued.*)

Miscellaneous—Military, Etc.—Pioneer Incidents—Justices of the Peace—Physicians—Summer Resort—The Town Hall—Educational—Military—Indian Wars—War of the Revolution—The Rebellion of 1861–65—Names of Soldiers.

Merchants.—The first merchant in Rye was John Carroll, an Irishman and school-teacher, who began in a little room keeping needles, pins, etc., and afterwards kept a store at Jedediah Rand's. He subsequently associated with him his brother-in-law, Simon Goss, under the firm-name of Carroll & Goss. Other traders have been A. Seavey, J. Drake, D. Wedgewood, Hamilton Locke, J. L. Locke, and Hon. T. J. Parsons. Mr. Parsons commenced business in 1828 in the store he now occupies, having conducted the business continuously at this place for more than half a century. Mr. Parsons is one of the prominent citizens of the town, and has held various positions of trust within the gift of his fellow-townsmen. He was appointed justice of the peace Dec. 30, 1828, and has held that office continuously to the present time. He has also represented the town in the Legislature and his district in the Senate. Mr. Parsons also manifested much interest in the old militia, and rose successively from the rank of captain to colonel; was also an aide-de-camp to Governor Isaac Hill. He was born in Rye, Jan. 4, 1804.

Justices of the Peace.—Among the justices of the peace appointed for the town are mentioned the following: Jonathan Fifield, 1794; Richard Jenness, 1744; Simon Jenness, 1793; J. Simpson, 1732; Si-

mon Jenness, 1788; Joseph Parsons, 1788; John Wilkes Parsons, 1808; Thomas J. Parsons, 1828; Langdon B. Parsons, 1872; Billy Rand, William Locke, Jonathan Philbrick, Amos Seavey, Charles J. Brown, Hon. Emmons B. Philbrick, and Charles A. Drake.

Simon Jenness was appointed coroner in 1785.

Physicians.—The first regular settled physician was Dr. Joseph Parsons. He was followed by Dr. John W. Parsons, father of Dr. Warren Parsons, the present resident physician in Rye, who has been in active practice in this town forty years. Dr. Parsons is a graduate of Columbian College, Washington, D. C., and commenced practice here in 1842.

Summer Resort.—Rye Beach is one of the most delightful and famous summer resorts on the New England coast. It has long been noted for its fine beach and beautiful scenery.

The hotels at the beach are the Farragut House (destroyed by fire in 1882), Atlantic House, Sea View, Washington, and Ocean Wave. The latter is at Sandy Beach, or Foss' Beach, as it is sometimes called.

The Town Hall.—The present town hall was originally the Methodist Episcopal meeting, erected in 1839. It was purchased by the town in 1873, at a cost of $1000. It was remodeled and furnished at a cost of $3255. The committee for remodeling consisted of Hon. E. B. Philbrick, E. L. Seavey, and Simon L. Chesley.

Military.—Rye lost a very considerable number of its inhabitants in times of war, both by sea and land. The inhabitants suffered severely by the depredation of the Indians. In the year 1696 twenty-one persons were either killed or carried away captive by the vindictive savages. In the French war the town lost fourteen, who were either killed or died in the service. In the Revolutionary war the town responded promptly to the call of liberty, and twenty-eight of its inhabitants died in the service, most of them young men. In the war of 1812 there were twenty in the service, two of whom lost their lives.

War of the Revolution.[1]—1770, July 16. Mr. Joseph Parsons chosen a committeeman for to stand by the Sons of Liberty.

Mr. Mark Randel and Joseph Brown chosen committeemen to stand by the Sons of Liberty.

1774, July 18.—*Voted*, Mr. Samuel Knowles go to Exeter.

Voted, Mr. Samuel Jenness go with Mr. Knowles to Exeter.

Voted, That the selectmen shall raise three pounds towards paying the delegates that shall be chosen to go to the Continental Congress.

Voted, That the parish will defray the charges of the men that are going to Exeter.

Mr. Richard Jenness appeared and entered his dissent to the above.

1775, May 16.—*Voted*, That Nathan Goss shall go to Exeter, and that Samuel Knowles shall go to the Congress with Mr. Goss.

Voted, Twelve minute men be enlisted to go on any expedition that a committee shall think proper.

Voted, Joseph Parsons, Jeremiah Locke, Nathan Goss, Samuel Knowles, Benjamin Garland, Capt. Joseph Jenness, Lieut. William Seavey be a Committee of Inspection, and have power to send the minute men on any expedition they think proper.

Voted, That the minute men shall exercise one half a day in a week, and have two shillings each for every day they exercise.

Voted, That the committee shall have power to enlist the minute men, and discharge them when they think proper.

Voted, That the minute men shall have forty shillings per month from the time they are ordered on any expedition till they return.

Voted, That the committee shall find the minute men powder, balls, and provision when they are sent on any expedition,—Colony of New Hampshire.

1775, November 22d.—Pursuant to an order of the Congress of said Colony a meeting was held Dec. 11th, To elect one person having a real estate of the value of two hundred pounds lawful money in this Colony to represent them in General Congress to be holden at Exeter, on the twenty-first day of December, and to Impower such Representative for the term of one year from their first meeting to transact such business and pursue such measures as they may Judge necessary for the public good—And in case these should be a recommendation from the Continental Congress that this Colony assume Government in any form which will require a House of Representatives, that they resolve themselves into such a House.

December 11.—*Voted*, Nathan Goss Represent this Parish in General Congress at Exeter.

1776, January.—*Voted*, That Richard Jenness, Esq., Emos Seavey, Esq., & Robinson Treferrin be a Committee for to draw a petition to the General Congress at Exeter, praying they would not assume Government at present.

March 27th.—*Voted*, The Committee of Safety's Expenses for the last year be allowed them.

Voted, Richard Jenness, Esq., Samuel Knowles, Samuel Wallis, Richard Jenness, Simon Garland, Abraham Libbey, Jeremiah Berry be a Committee of Inspection, and the major part of them to act.

July 29th.—*Voted*, The money for the soldiers now gone to Crown Point to reinforce General Sulivan be raised by Rate.

Voted, The Clerk write a letter and inform the Committee of Portsmouth that we are determined not to join them in building the hospital to inoculate in for the Small Pox.

December 9th.—*Voted*, Nathan Goss be the man that shall represent this Parish in General Assembly the year ensuing.

[1] Contributed by Hon. T. J. Parsons.

(The state of the vote for the five councilors not recorded.)

1877, March 31st.—*Voted*, The Selectmen may not purchase arms, ammunition, &c., for the use of the Parish.

Voted, Samuel Knowles, Jonathan Locke, Joseph Philbrick, Samuel Jenness, Esq., & William Seavey, Jr., be a Committee of Inspection.

1780, December 5th.—*Voted*, The Selectmen shall stop so much of the Continental taxes as shall pay for the beef that is raised for the Continental Army.

1781, February 1st.—Chose Capt. Joseph Jenness, Capt. Joseph Parsons, Lieut. Nathan Goss, Mr. Peter Garland, Mr. David Locke, Mr. Benjamin Garland, & Mr. Abraham Libbey to get soldiers and hire men for the Continental Army and Selectmen to find money.

February 12th.—Lieut. Richard Brown Committee man.

November 19th.—*Voted*, Samuel Jenness, Esq., Representative.

December 31th.—*Voted*, Joseph Parsons, David Locke, Samuel Knowles, Nathan Goss, Jeremiah Locke, Esq., and John Foye be a Committee to peruse the plan of Government offered to our consideration and make report to this meeting at their next adjourned meeting.

1782, January 4th.—*Voted*, To accept the report of the Committee by a vote of 36 for and 9 against it.

April 19th.—*Voted*, Capt. Joseph Jenness & Mr. Richard Webster Committee to get soldiers for the Army.

July 8th.—*Voted*, Capt. Joseph Jenness, Capt. Joseph Parsons, & Mr. David Locke, shall be a Committee to get soldiers for to fill up the Battalions for three years or during the war.

Voted, Said Committee shall pay in any sort of pay yearly as they shall agree with the soldiers for that purpose.

Voted, The Constable shall go about and gather what money he can in order to hire soldiers and let the Committee have it.

December 2d.—Lieut. Nathan Goss chosen Representative for one year from their first meeting and to vote in the choice of Delegate to the Continental Congress.

Voted, Ten men for the Constitution and 17 against it.

1783, April 28th.—*Voted*, To preserve the present plan of Government as it now stands by a vote of 33 for it and 9 against it.

December 8th.—Chose Samuel Jenness, Esq., Representative for the Parish of Rye.

1784, March 22d.—*Voted*, Samuel Jenness, Esq., to represent the Parish of Rye and town of New Castle in General Assembly to be holden at Concord on the first Wednesday of June next.

1777, April 28th.—*Voted*, Samuel Knowles, Joseph Philbrick, Joseph Yeaton, Deacon Elijah Locke, and William Seavey be the Committee to affix prices on every article of the necessaries of Life as the Law directs.

December 8th.—*Voted*, Mr. Nathan Goss represent this Parish in General Assembly for the term of one year, and be empowered to vote in the choice of Delegates for the Continental Congress.

1778, February 3d.—*Voted*, The form of Government stand as it is.

Voted, That the articles of Confederation be accepted.

Voted, Nathan Goss, Ozem Dowst, Jr., & Simon Jenness be a Committee.

March 26th.—Joseph Philbrick, Samuel Rand, & Jonathan Locke be a Committee of Safety.

April 20th.—*Voted*, Capt. Joseph Parsons be the man to go to Concord to the Convention for the sole purpose of forming and laying a permanent plan or system of Government for the future happiness and well-being of the good people of this State.

December 7th.—*Voted*, Capt. Joseph Parsons be the man to represent this Parish in the General Assembly for one year from the first sitting.

1779, March 29th.—*Voted*, Capt. Joseph Jenness, Capt. Joseph Parsons, & Lieut. Nathan Goss be a Committee of Safety.

July 12th.—*Voted*, Capt. Joseph Jenness & Capt. Joseph Parsons be the Committee to get our quota of men during the war or for one year to fill up the Continental Army, and also to get our quota of men to go to Providence in the State of Rhode Island for six months.

September 16th.—*Voted*, Capt. Joseph Parsons be the man to go to the Concord Convention to adopt some mode in order to give stability to our sinking currency.

November 30th.—*Voted*, Capt. Joseph Parsons be the man to represent this Parish in general assembly to be holden at Exeter for one year from the first setting to pursue such measures as they may think necessary for the public good, and to vote for members to represent us of this State in the Continental Congress.

The twelve minute-men enlisted in May, 1775, of the town of Rye, a list of whose names, it is much regretted, cannot be found, went to Cambridge, Mass.

It being soon after necessary to have more troops at Newcastle to protect Portsmouth harbor, Capt. Joseph Parsons raised the following volunteer company in Rye, and was stationed at Great Island (Newcastle) that summer and fall. It was, I believe, the first company in service from Rye. Papers show that others served under Capt. Parsons at Newcastle.

Joseph Parsons, capt.	Henry Shapley, corp.
William Seavey, 1st lieut.	William Rand, corp.
Nathan Goss, 2d lieut.	Joshua Locke, corp.
Abraham Libbey, sergt.	Jeremiah Berry, corp.
Alexander Salter, sergt.	Peter Johnson, drummer.
Timothy Berry, sergt.	Michael Dalton, fifer.
Samuel Knowles, sergt.	

Privates.

Joseph Rand.	William Yeaton.
Samuel Jenness, Jr.	Benjamin Marden.
Job Brown.	John Rand.
Nathan Towle.	Robert Morrison.
Peter Jenness.	John Jenness.
Nimshi Locke.	John Locke.
Abraham Clifford.	Edward Kandall.
Edward Verril.	Jacob Tibbets.
James Ryan.	Thomas Lang.
Elijah Locke.	George Saunders.
James Seavey.	Abraham Matthews.
Joshua Rand.	John Foss.
Stephen Rand.	Tobias Friendy.
Richard Jenness.	Wm. Treferrin.
Joseph Brown.	

A large portion of the above company enlisted under Capt. Joseph Parsons to go to Cambridge, Mass., until Feb. 1, 1776. Capt. Parsons having with the aid of Lieut. Nathaniel Gilman raised the following company to take the place of the former at Newcastle.

Return of what remains of Capt. Joseph Parson's company, Newcastle, Nov. 6, 1775.

Nathaniel Gilman, 1st lieut.	Joseph Seavey, sergt.
William Seavey, 2d lieut.	Simon Johnson, corp.
Samuel Wallis, ensign.	Benjamin Lang, corp.
Abraham Libbey, sergt.	Joseph Marden, drummer.
Josiah Hall Bartlett, sergt.	Nathaniel Marden, fifer.

Privates.

Solomon Varrel.	George Foss, this day disch.
Andrew Sherburne.	John Blunt.
John Lear.	John Sherburne.
Nathaniel Leach.	Samuel Murray.
Henry Shapley.	James Seavey.
Benoni Rand.	Michael Dalton.
Elijah Locke.	Samuel Rand.
Nathaniel Berry.	Richard Locke.
James Libbey.	Mark Randall.
Samuel Marden.	John Foss.
Samuel Rand.	John Foye.
Benjamin Marden.	Samuel Knowles.
Joshua Rand.	Abraham Matthews.
James Seavey.	George Saunders.
Samuel Berry.	John Grant.
Joseph Hall.	John Rand.
Isaac Remick.	James Pickering.
George Randall.	Levi Pickering.
Nathaniel Tucker.	David Wiggin.
William Trefethen.	Smith Chapman.
John Rand.	Jonathan Folsom.
Edward Varrel.	Jeremiah Berry, Jr.
Edward Randall.	James Rion.
Nimshi Locke, a negro or indian.	Benjamin Randall.

Roll of Capt. Joseph Parson's Company in Col. David Gilman's Regiment, commencing Dec. 5, 1776, and ending March 11, 1777, inclusive.

Joseph Parsons, capt.	Joseph Hutchins, corporal.
Josiah Dearbon, lieut.	Josiah Batchelder, do.
Joshua Weeks, 2d lieut.	John Odiorne, do.
Jon^{n} Leavitt, sergeant.	Jesse Prescott, do.
Simeon Towle, do.	John Sanborn, drummer.
Daniel Smith, do.	Josiah Moulton, fifer.
Simon Sanborn, do.	

Privates.

James Leavitt.	Saml Batchelder.
George Long.	John Batchelder.
John Garland.	Paul Long.
John Marston.	Thomas Cosson.
Thomas Woodman.	Thomas Arnold.
Job Haskall.	Benjamin Swain.
Nathan Greenleaf.	Humph. Flood.
Paul Blake.	Josiah Weeks.
Daniel Weare.	John Trickey.
Anthony Vincent.	William Foss.
Gilber Shaw.	Tim^{o}. Watson.
Joseph Place.	Saml Rand.
Thomas Primers.	Nathl Rand.
Joseph Walpey.	Wm Rand.
Chris. Gardner.	John Rand.
Dav^{d} Sherburne.	James Kennison.
W^{m}. Marden.	David Remick.
James Libbey.	Edward Varrel.
James Dearburne.	Eliphalet Veasey.
Isaac Stockbridge.	Mark Maloon.
Geo. Rundlet.	James Neal.
Robert Humvill.	Arch^{d} Campbell.
Benjamin Leavitt.	

This is a true roll.

JOSEPH PARSONS, *Capt.*

It appears they went to New York and all served three months and eleven days.

Capt. Joseph Parson's Pay-Roll, September 8, 1777, Col. Senter's Battalion.

Samuel Seavey.	Richard Durgin.
Josiah Locke.	David Miller.
Ezekiel Knowles.	Levi Sanborn.
Thomas Arnold.	Benjn Rand.
Amos Eaton.	Jeremiah Brown.
Caleb Brown.	John Going.
Jeremiah Folsom.	Arthur Meloy.
David Thomson.	Wm Haskell.
Benjn Leach.	Josiah White.
Josiah Blake.	Samuel Beck.
Simon Locke.	Saml Philbrick.
Jona^{n} Prescott.	Nathan Haines.
John Tilton.	John Dame.
Benjn Swain.	Levi Berry.
John Holbrook.	Jon^{n} Goss.
David Shaw.	John Nutter.
Benjn Dow.	Richard Webster.
Robert Marshall.	Alex. Lear.
Daniel Weare.	Abner Locke.
Wm Mugridge.	Wm Wallis.
Benjn Young.	Elisha Thomas.
James C. Dearbon.	Wm Palmer.
John Blake.	David Philbrick.
Levi Blake.	James Neil.
Jewett Sanborn.	Abraham Libbey.
Abraham Shaw.	Nathl Jenness.
Joseph Palmer.	Simeon Towle.
Benjn Swain, Jr.	Job Haskall.
Rowland Carr.	Joel Leighton.
Humph^{y} Flood.	John Brasbee.
Jeremiah Swain.	Joshua Brown.
Thomas Swett.	John Rollins.
Robert Maxfield.	Sanborn Smith.

The foregoing service in Rhode Island was from June 26, 1777, to Jan. 6, 1778. One march of fifty miles was made in thirteen hours.

Aug. 3, 1778, Capt. Parsons marched a company of volunteers to Rhode Island, but was in service this time but thirty days. Sept. 11, 1781, Capt. Parsons raised a company of thirty-two men by order of the Committee of Safety, to serve three months, and marched for No. 4, Charlestown, but served one month and twenty-five days only.

Capt. Joseph Parson's Roll of Dec. 18, 1777. Col. Senter's Battalion.

Joseph Dow, Lieut.	Humphrey Flood.
Jon^{n} Leavitt, Ensign.	Rowland Carr.
A. Gibbee,	Thomas Sweat.
Sim^{n} Towle,	Robt Maxfield.
Job Haskell,	Levi Sanborn.
Joel Leighton, Sergeants.	Amos Eaton.
Benjn Swain.	Caleb Brown.
Jer^{h} Swain.	John Gowen.

John Holbrook.
L. Blake.
Josiah Blake.
Jon^{a} Prescott.
Jo. Palmer.
Jonathan Goss, deserter, Dec. 17.
John Nutter.
Jeremiah Folsom.
David Thompson.
Benj^{a} Leach.
Simon Locke.
Eben Natter.
John Rollins.
Sol Smith.
James Dearborn.
William Magridge.
James Neal.
Wm. Palmer.
D. Weare.
N. Haynes.
Abner Locke.
D. Philbrick.
John Dame.
R. Webster.
Alex. Leach.
John Tilton.
David Shaw.
Robt Marshall.
Richard Durgin.
Wm. Haskall.
Winthrop Smith.
Samuel Philbrick.
John Basbridge.
Samuel Beck.
David Miller.
Nathl Jenness.
E. Thomas.
Joshua Brown, deserter, Oct. 2.
Benoni, Rand.
Levi Berry.
Benj^{a} Young.
Jeremiah Brown.

I find from examination of old papers in Rye that Rye men shipped and served on privateers during the Revolution, a few of the vessels of which I give, viz.:

1777, Feb. 26th, the privateer "Portsmouth," Capt. Robert Parker, sailed on a cruise March 25th; took a brig from New York of ten guns, and had a fight with two ships, one man killed and one wounded; March 29th, took a brig from Cork, which arrived into Portsmouth April 20th.

1778, January, schooner (brig) "True Blue," Capt. Lawrence Furlong.

1778, February, ship "Portsmouth," Thomas Roche, commander.

1778, April, ship "Portsmouth," Thomas Roach, commander.

1778, May 15, schooner "Hornet" (or "Friends' Adventure"), Kinsman Peaverly, commander.

1778, July, schooner "Rambler," Thomas Manning, commander.

1778, October, brigantine "Platio," John Hill, commander.

1778, October, schooner numbered "Six," Samuel Rice, commander.

1778, November, ship "General Sullivan," Thomas Manning, commander.

1779, May, ship "General Sullivan," Thomas Manning, commander.

1780, November, ship "Alexander," Thomas Simpson, commander.

1781, January, ship "Alexander," Thomas Simpson, commander.

1781, May, ship "Scourge," Timothy Parker, commander.

1781, April, ship "America," of Newbury, for a four months' cruise; John Blunt, of Newcastle, mate.

1779, December, Continental ship "Ranger," Thomas Simpson, commander.

1776, May 21, the "New Hampshire" frigate launched at Portsmouth.

COLONY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
RYE, July 5, 1776.

SERJEANT SAMUEL ELKINS,—You are hereby required to warn all persons belonging to your district, to meet at Mr. Benjamin Garland's Innholder in said Parish on Monday next at eight o'clock before noon armed and equiped according to law in order to draft out soldiers to join the Northern Army—and it is hoped every person who values his life, liberty or property will punctually attend.

JOSEPH PARSONS, *Capt.*

RYE, July 9, 1776.

I have received orders from Col. Josh. Wentworth for a *mediate caul* for the Committee to be together—you are desired to be at Mr. Abr^{m} Libbee's this day at six of the clock afternoon—

Mr. Simon Garland. RICHARD JENNESS, JUN.

In the Canada, or old French war, so called, of 1745, the town of Rye lost fourteen persons killed or died in the service of their country, viz.: Thomas Rand, Stephen Rand, Richard Parsons, Stephen Palmer, Job Libbey, John Jenness, Simeon Wells, Joseph Chase, John Berry, Caleb Berry, John Locke, Joseph Towle, William Shannon, and one other.

Military Record.—The following list of soldiers from this town in the war of 1861–65 is taken from records in the possession of Hon. Thomas J. Parsons:

Daniel D. Locke, capt., 14th Mass. Regt.
James Goss, capt., 7th Regt.
John T. Blazo, capt., 1st Regt.
E. D. Rand, Co. F, 7th Regt.
J. A. Rand, Co. F, 7th Regt.
William Caswell.
Albert Caswell.
Augustus Rand.
John Caswell, navy.
S. F. Foss, capt. Co. E, 14th Mass. Regt.
J. J. Seavey, capt., Mass. Regt.
Oliver Locke, navy.
John H. Downs, navy.
Charles Holmes, capt., 13th Mass. Regt.; killed at Bull Run.
R. P. Shapley, Co. M, 1st Cav.
J. H. Shapley, Co. M, 1st Cav.
L. W. Hall, navy.
D. M. Foss, navy.
Daniel Webster, navy.
Joseph Youngs, Co. D, 3d Regt.
H. Frisbee, Co. E, 9th Regt.
Francis Rand, Co. E, 9th Regt.; died July 20, 1864.
Samuel Young.
Benjamin Blazo, Co. A, Lincoln Guards.
J. Mow.
George Hurdy.
G. H. Long.
John Caswell.
Emery Dow.
G. N. Varrell.
G. E. Caswell.
John Poole.
J. W. Berry, Co. K, 13th.
O. P. Philbrick.
—— Miller.
W. N. Mace.
C. A. Mace.
Alfred Lang, capt., 32d Me.
George N. Lang, 17th Mass.
R. V. Varrell.
S. Tarlton.
Charles R. Caswall.
R. P. Shapley, re-enlisted.
J. H. Shapley, re-enlisted.
E. D. Rand, capt., re-enlisted.
J. A. Rand, lieut., re-enlisted.
G. W. Johnson, re-enlisted.

The following were enlisted and mustered into the service in 1862:

Gilman Johnson, George Hurnard, J. T. Blazo, Benj. Blazo, J. Young, R. P. Shapley, J. H. Shapley, D. D. Locke, Frank Foss, Capt. E. D. Rand, Lieut. J. A. Rand, F. W. Rand, Howard Frisbee, C. J. Mace, W. N. Mace, W. H. Shapley, A. Caswell, H. N. Caswell, J. Berry, C. R. Caswell, R. W. Varrell, W. T. Mathes, R. S. Foss, O. B. Philbrick, David Locke, Nathan Clough, S. B. Tarlton, Chas. H. Morse, E. Miller, J. Omerod, S. H. Parsley, H. G. Parsley, A. J. Jenness, J. H. Foye, G. B. Caswell, J. J. Seavey, D. M. Foss, J. W. Caswell, Daniel Webster, and L. W. Hull.

The following enlisted in the navy:

O. Locke, D. Trefethen, J. W. Marden, D. W. Marden, G. Seavey, F. Marden, C. E. Garland, A. Locke, J. H. Locke, A. G. Locke, Chas. A. Abbott, A. M. Lang, and W. C. Green.

The following furnished substitutes:

N. H. Jenness.
C. A. Jenness.
G. W. Jenness.
A. D. Jenness.
S. W. Jenness.
S. Jenness.
N. G. Jenness.
John S. Remick.
D. W. Philbrick.
T. H. Philbrick.
O. Drake.
T. E. Latham.
S. L. Chesley.
C. W. Jones.
J. W. Garland.

The following men were drafted Aug. 21, 1863:

Cyrus S. Jones, paid commutation.
J. J. Rand, " "
E. P. Davis, " "
J. L. Seavey, " "
J. S. Foss, " "
E. C. Jenners, " "
C. A. Drake, " "
D. Philbrick " "
C. Garland, paid commutation.
J. D. Rand, " "
G. H. Jenners, " "
W. J. Holmes, " "
B. B. Greene, " "
P. C. Hutchins, " "
A. M. Lang,[1] " "

The following were also drafted at this time (Aug. 21, 1863), but were exempt:

A. V. Seavey.
H. D. Foss.
H. Trefethen.
A. P. Brown.
G. Brown.
C. R. Caswell.
G. H. Seavey.
O. P. Garland.
G. W. Brown.
J. H. Foss.
J. J. Brown.
J. H. Lear.
A. Rand.
J. S. Remick.
J. W. Foye.
A. Rand.

The following were mustered in Oct. 22, 1862, for nine months:

W. S. Bigin.
T. E. Hodgden.
C. H. Stevens.
G. W. Williamson.
B. F. Parker.
J. J. Smith.
C. W. Greenleaf.
George W. Batchelder.
J. F. Hall.
G. M. Swain.
J. W. Brickett.
William Tool.

Six who entered the service from this town are known to have lost their lives, viz.:

Charles Holmes, killed at the first battle at Bull Run.
J. Harrison Foye, killed May 3, 1862.
William F. Mather, killed at Cold Harbor, June, 1864.
David Locke, killed at Harrison's Landing, Sept. 29, 1864.
John H. Shapleigh, killed at Waynesboro', Va., Sept. 28, 1864.
Lieut. Robert P. Shapleigh, died June 2, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. EMMONS B. PHILBRICK.

Hon. Emmons B. Philbrick was born in Rye, Nov. 14, 1833. His ancestor was Thomas Philbrick, who came with his family from Lincolnshire, England, about 1630, in company with Sir Richard Saltinstall, in the ship "Arabella," and with him settled in Salem, Mass., but soon moved to Watertown, and in a short time went with his family to Hampton, N. H.

Thomas had seven children. One daughter, Martha, married John Cass, and became the ancestor of Lewis Cass. His grandson, Joseph, married Triphena Marston, of Hampton, and built a house about 1700, a few rods from the present residence of Emmons B. Philbrick. Ephraim, the third generation in direct line from Joseph, married Sally Webster. He was an active man, giving employment to many men in fishing and on his large farm. He was a Christian minister, and widely known as Elder Philbrick. He was one of the founders of the Christian Church in Rye. His eldest son, Josiah Webster, continued on the homestead farm. He was a man of intelligence and a zealous Christian. He married Sarah A. Brown, a descendant of the old Brown family in Rye. They were the parents of Emmons B., Horace F., and Ella F. Philbrick.

The subject of this sketch received an academical education at Hampton, N. H., his course of study being scientific preparatory to civil engineering. At the age of nineteen his studies were cut short by the death of his only brother, and at the earnest desire of his parents he relinquished the idea of following his chosen occupation, and came home to care for them. The winters of the next ten years were spent in teaching, in which he was particularly successful, his services being in constant demand, especially in schools that were considered difficult to manage, for he was a man above six feet in height, finely proportioned, and of commanding presence, and invariably succeeded in controlling his schools without corporeal punishment.

He continues the management of the farm, and by the acquisition of an adjoining farm has become one of the largest and most successful farmers in town. He is also largely interested in the summer boarding business that has made Rye Beach so noted.

In 1856 he was appointed justice of the peace, and ever since has performed the duties of a country justice. His early studies fitted him for land surveying, and in this branch he has become quite an expert.

He is a man of marked force and integrity of character, very tenacious in his purposes (a characteristic of the Philbrick family), successful in his undertakings, foremost in public improvements and educational interests, and although the town is strongly opposed to him politically, yet he has been called to fill the most important town offices. In 1878 he was a member of the State Senate, when under the old Constitution that honorable body consisted of twelve members, and again in 1879 and 1880, under the amended Constitution, when the Senate consisted of twenty-four members. His district in both cases was nominally Democratic, while he has always been a strong, though consistent, Republican.

He has been a trustee in the Piscataqua Savings-Bank, in Portsmouth, from its formation, and at the organization of the Rye Beach Railroad Corporation was chosen president; is also a director in a manufacturing company; for years has been an earnest and worthy member of the I. O. O. F., and has attained a high standing in the order.

He was married in 1859 to Vianna M. Dalton, of North Hampton, who died in 1869. By this marriage he had two sons, one of whom is deceased. He was married again in 1875, to Mary C. Seavey, of Rye, by whom he has one son and one daughter.

[1] Afterwards enlisted.

Emmons B. Philbrick

J Disco Jenness

JOSEPH DISCO JENNESS.

Joseph Disco Jenness, son of Joseph and Anna Knox Jenness, was born on the old Jenness homestead, which he and his brother Sheridan own, in the town of Rye, N. H., Sept. 30, 1818. His father was born on the same place, and was two years of age when the old house was built in which all his children were born, and where he continued to live until his death, at the advanced age of seventy-four years and six months.

Joseph was four times married, his fourth wife being Anna Knox. Of this union the following children were born, viz.,—Joseph Disco, Elizabeth (Mrs. William Rand), and Sheridan, all of whom still reside in Rye.

He was a Democrat in politics, and at one time was a lieutenant in the State militia. He was a man respected at home and abroad. He was kind and obliging, charitable toward all benevolent institutions, and hospitable to the poor.

Joseph Disco Jenness remained at home working on the farm and receiving the advantages of a common-school education. On the 9th of December, 1841, he married Mary E., daughter of Nathaniel G. Foye and Martha E. Dow, of Rye, N. H. By this union two children were born, viz., Susan L. and Emma J., both of whom died young. Mrs. Jenness died Aug. 30, 1881.

Mr. Jenness is a Democrat in politics. He never has sought political honors, preferring the society of his family and the comforts of domestic life. He is an earnest advocate of good schools and churches, and though not a member of any denomination, yet a liberal supporter of the ministry and a well-wisher toward all organizations which have for their object the elevation of society.

CHAPTER LXX.

SALEM.[1]

In giving an account of the settlement and progress of the town of Salem it will be necessary to touch upon the history of a portion of the town of Methuen, Mass., whose limits formerly extended northward to and beyond what is now known as Salem village. New Hampshire being annexed, in 1641, to the province of Massachusetts, made a royal province in 1679, again joined to Massachusetts in 1689, becoming a separate province in 1741, and the boundary between the two provinces severing the town of Methuen in twain, that portion called the North Parish (now comprising a large part of the present town of Salem) came under the jurisdiction of New Hampshire. The organization of the North Parish took place on the 25th of January, 1736. The meeting was called by Henry Sanders, acting under authority of the General Court of Massachusetts. It was held at Daniel Peaslee's house. This house was also a stockade, a place of refuge for the settlers in times of danger, and afforded accommodations for the parish-meetings as well until the meeting-house was built. The site of this primitive fort is at the present time marked by an old and shallow excavation at the base of Spicket Hill, on the farm of Silas Carey, a dozen rods from the road. At this first meeting David Clark was chosen moderator, and the following parish officers chosen: Peter Merrill, parish clerk; Joseph Peaslee, collector; Thomas Eatton, treasurer; Henry Sanders, Edward Clark, and Peter Merrill, assessors and to warn parish-meetings. Joseph Peaslee, John Bayley, and Abiel Kelly were chosen a committee to lay out a burying-place, and forty-five pounds voted to the support of the ministry and other parish charges.

Thus began the career of a community destined to help in the work of developing the latent resources of the newly-opened settlement. The pioneers had come from the country about, but chiefly from Londonderry. Possessed of those fine traits of character that so distinguished the Scotch refugees of the north of Ireland, honesty, industry, and an indomitable perseverance, they were eminently qualified for the work before them. How well they succeeded in their task let the after-history of the town attest. With all their marked thriftiness of habit and life, they also manifested a strong religious fervor and zeal. This spirit entered into and held a controlling influence over the general affairs of the parish. The heroic fidelity to the simple and severe faith of the Covenanters of old Scotland relaxed not a whit in the hearts of these stern old pioneers amid the novel and distracting scenes around them. The new settlement centred at a point on the west bank of "Spicut River" (as it was spelled by the old-time chroniclers), near the bridge. This bridge was built a few years previously, probably about 1730, as mention of it is made in the records of that time. It still remains, and crosses the stream near Joseph Webster's house. At that time it was the only one in the neighborhood. There were, however, several fording-places where men and animals waded from bank to bank, but this bridge was, par excellence, the grand objective point sought by travelers. The road now passing from this bridge, the Haverhill road, was then a mere bridle-path, accessible only on horseback or afoot.

Settling a Minister.—The important matter of securing a suitable person to enter upon the work of the ministry among them agitated the parish from the very first. Moving cautiously, they treated with several ministers in view of settlement, and until the autumn of 1739, when it is recorded that "ye committee shall treat with mr. abner bayley to come and preach with us on trial, in order for settlement in ye work of ye ministry among us." They had the tempo-

[1] By Abraham Hedding Merrill.

rary services of Rev. Daniel Greenleaf in 1735, Rev. Mr. Hale in 1736, and Rev. Samuel Chandler in 1737–38. At a parish meeting held Nov. 13, 1739, "Mr. Abner bayley was made charge of by a vote of ye parish to settle in ye work of ye ministry," and a salary of one hundred and forty pounds in bills of credit was voted to him, and soon thereafter a free gift of one hundred and fifty pounds was bestowed upon him by vote of the parish, with a further proviso that "as ye parish incres in welth and mr. bayleys needs Requier more, that there shall be an adition made to his salery." On Dec. 24, 1739, the parish voted that "John Bayley, Henry Sanders, and Thomas Eatton should be a committee to seek to ye ministers in order for a fast in ye parish." This was thought necessary in view of the forthcoming ordination of Abner Bayley. The solemn fast was appointed to be held "ye next wensday come three weeks."

The Meeting-House.—Going back a year we find recorded that on the 15th day of November, 1738, the frame of the first house of worship was raised on the west side of Spicut River, near the bridge before mentioned. The frame was not covered until the year following, and no pews put in prior to 1749.

The Burying-Ground.—Mention has been made of providing a burying-place for the parish; for this and the meeting-house an acre of land was procured on the parish charge. The location corresponds with the inclosed park known as the common, which then included the old burying-place, and reached to the river. In this burying-ground the "rude fathers of the hamlet sleep" side by side with the generations that have since lived and died. Quaint headstones, inscribed with names and memories now held in reverence, thickly rise all over the consecrated ground. Scores have partially sunk beneath the yielding sod, until it is difficult to read the inscriptions. Conspicuous among humbler stones may be found several slabs and monuments of slate or granite bearing names dear to the memory of their descendants. The most unique and ancient stone now above the surface bears the following inscription sculptured rudely upon its rough face: "In memory of Elizabeth ye dau of Mr Joseph Cresy. Died July 30, 1725." Next in age is a quaint old headstone rudely chiselled, "Benjamin Webster, who died Dec. ye 12, 1732." But one of the older stones bears any sentiment; this one we give in full:

"Lieut. Thomas Runnels departed this life Oct. ye 8, 1798 Ætat 56.
"Death, thou hast conquered me
And by thy dart I am slain,
But Christ hath conquered thee
And I shall rise again."

A curiously-wrought stone bearing a coffin on one corner and a heart upon the other is inscribed: "Here lies ye body of Isaiah Ayer. He Died September 25, 1772, aged 23 years." The mortal remains of Rev. Abner Bayley, the first pastor of the old North Parish, lie in this hallowed spot. The grave is on the outskirts of the grounds near the public road north of the hearse-house. It is marked by a plain large slab of slatestone six feet in height and two wide, and bears the following tribute to his reverend memory: "To perpetuate the memory of the Rev. Abner Bayley, who, like a shock of corn fully ripe, departed this life March 10, 1798, in ye 83d year of his age, and 58th of his ministry. 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them.'"

Most of the remaining stones put up in "ye olden times" are illegible by reason of age and neglect. Many have long since been buried beneath the surface. The spade and pick may yet unseal their buried testimonies, and the heart and will of some future "Old Mortality" reproduce the forgotten records of the slumbering dead.

With regard to the civil history of the North Parish of Methuen, little else is known beyond what the meagre records show. The proceedings of the parish meetings embraced almost every interest of the people, from the weighty cares of church and State down to the most ordinary and trivial matters of daily life. We cannot do better than to follow the record and present such details as affected the body politic of the prospective township.

Resuming the account of the building of the meeting-house, and following along until the structure is fitted for use for public worship and parish meetings, viewing the work as of such importance to the demands of the infant township, we shall include it in the general mass of purely civil interests and acts. The frame being up, and roof put on, the task of finishing the exterior progressed slowly. The parish treasurer, Thomas Eaton, was instructed to receive "4492 feet of bords, which ye committee have provided as money for three pounds seven shillings pr thousand;" "voted to Henry Sanders for framing ye meeting-house and hewing timber that was wanting of ye frame, 33–5–0;" "to Richard dow, 1–2–6;" voted to daniel peaslee, 5–7–0;" "to Ebenezer ayer, 3–4–0;" "to John Ober, 2–9–0;" "to David Clark, 4–4–0;" "to thomas Eatton, 1–4–0;" "to peter merrill, 1–11–6;" "to Richard Kimball, 3–9–0;" "to Ephraim clark, 2–0–0."

April 3, 1739, "Voted henry Sanders for one thousand and one hundred of bord at ye mill, 3–1–0;" "to henry sanders for haling bords from ye mill to ye meeting-house 10 shillings pr thousand;" "to oliver sanders for one thousand and one hundred of bords at ye mill, 3–17–0;" "to benony Rowell for one thousand bords, 3–10–0;" "to samuel Rowell for 283 feet of bord, 0–19–8;" "to John Rowell for a hundred and half of bords, 0–10–6."

Nov. 13, 1739, "Voted to Richard dow for going to Chaster and for bords three pounds."

December 17th, "Voted to abiel kelly for bords, 1–3–0;" "to thomas Eatton for underpining, 1–10–0;"

"to John bayley for underpining, 1–10–0;" "to John moulton for underpining, 1–7–0;" "to Edwd clark, Junr., for a day's work, 0–6–0."

Dec. 23, 1739, "Voted to Peter merrill for speek (spike) and hinges, 2–18–0;" "voted to Peter merrill for bords 2–0–0;" "to henry sanders for bords 2–6–3."

May 6, 1740, "Voted henry sanders for making a pulpit 0–16–0;" "to henry sanders for 7 thousand of nails 10–16–0."

Aug. 10, 1741, "Voted to Richard dow for gutters for ye meeting-house two Pounds and Eight shillings."

Oct. 29, 1748, "Paid to jeremier Eatton out of ye treasury for joynery work 9–0–0;" "payd out of ye treasury for bord nails four pounds ten shillings."

March 10, 1749, "Rackning mad (reckoning made) up with ye comitte march ye 10 on ye a count of ye meeting-house in sashes and glas and work and Divers other things 248–2–6."

May 6, 1749, "Paid out of ye treasure to mathe reed for glas Eighteen pounds forteen shillings."

At this date the meeting-house was still unfinished inside, having no "puse" built, and at a meeting the subject came up, when "it was pot to vot to see wheather thay Lay out ye body of ye house, and it was voted down." Up to this time there had been an outlay of £419 19*s.* 6*d.* Great difficulties had laid in their way in assuming and carrying forward the work. The parish was burdened by other important demands, but the spirit of zeal and liberality evinced commends itself to all who justly estimate their endeavors. The collectors of rates and taxes labored under great disadvantages in securing them. The county was cut up into districts and grants vaguely bounded, and frequently intermixed by the clashing claims and surveys of neighboring parishes and towns. No years passed but that the parish was defrauded of its just dues, with no means of redress. The province line settled between New Hampshire and Massachusetts cut the parish from the rest of the town to which it belonged, plunging it into a turmoil of excitement and apprehension, affecting seriously and menacing its peace and prosperity. Numbers of disaffected inhabitants located along the boundary refused to pay taxes to the parish, and a troublesome class of settlers living by the shores of Policy Pond (called in the records "oirish") defied the constables in their efforts to collect the rates, insomuch that the parish subsequently voted to instruct the officers to let them alone. The collectors themselves were sometimes remiss in their duties, and more than one paid the penalty of his neglect in the remorseless and bitter indignation of the outraged parish. An instance is cited.

On Jan. 3, 1744, a vote was taken "that there be two hundred and eighty Pounds of money, old tenor, raised to pay Mr. Bayley ye menester;" but the selectmen took upon themselves the risk of evading the execution of levying the rates. The collectors were inquired of respecting their part in the neglect, and they stated that the selectmen had not placed the collection of the minister's rates in their hands. An outburst of popular indignation followed, and on the 26th of December, at a parish meeting, a committee was chosen "to Descourse with ye old Selact man consarning their Difact in not making ye rats and giving them forth to ye constable as ye law diracks;" "it was also voted that Ebenezer ayer, and Daniel Cressy Should be ye comite to Descorse with ye mane on that a fayer." By the following year the public feeling had somewhat subsided, and the parish grew more lenient after threats of prosecution.

Oct. 10, 1745, a parish meeting was "warned to meet and determine what course to pursue in the case, the second and third articles being: "to see whether ye parish or District will proseed to prosicut ye former selact man for their neglact in not making ye rats for mr bayley in season, too wit: Leautenant Isic Clow and insin John Ober and mr Josiah gag" (Gage); "to see what course ye parish will proseed in to make things easy a mongst them So mr bayley may have his money and live in pees a mongst us so that ye God of pees may Dlight to Dwell a mongst us and bless us in all laful under takings." At the meeting it was put to vote whether these men should be prosecuted, and it was voted they should not. In this decision the kindly forbearance and good will of the pastor, influencing and directing the public mind in peaceful counsel and forgiving spirit, evidently shines forth,—a tribute to the power of his calling and the hold he kept on the hearts and confidence of his parish.

The last entry of the acts and transactions of the old North Parish of Methuen stands recorded April 24, 1749, when the venerable Daniel Peaslee, Esq., was moderator. The subsequent pages of the old book contain miscellaneous records,—births, marriages, deaths, criers' notices, poundkeepers' records, etc. The family records entered include the names of Sanders (Oliver, William, and Henry), Lowell, Gage, Thorndike, Clough (or Clow), Hastings, Bayley, Rowell, Kimball, Woodbury, Giles, Bedel, Young, Hall, Silver, Morgan, Wheeler, Kelly, Duston, Webster, Pattee, Merrill, Austin, Peaslee, Ames, Ellingwood, and Davis. Here we reluctantly close the record of the old North Parish, for the little settlement is now on the eve of a new era in its history, and is about to be honored by incorporation as a town, giving increased importance and dignity to the aspiring community. It was conferred in compliance to a petition of the inhabitants presented to the royal Governor and Council of the province, praying that a township be granted it. The charter of the town bears date of May 11, 1750, the following being a copy, *verbatim et literatim:*

"Province of New Hampshire } George the Second by ye grace of god of great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of ye faith &c.

"To all to Whome these presants Shall Come greeting. . . . Where as our Loyall Subjects, Inhabitants of a tract of Land within our Province of New Hampshire aforesaid, Lying partly within that part of our

Province of New Hampshire Called Haverhill Destrict, have humbly Petitioned and Requested to us that they may be Erected and Incorporated into a township & Infranchised with ye same powers and Privleges which other towns within our S^d province by Law have and Injoy, and it appearing to us to be conducive to ye general good of our S^d Province as well as of ye S^d Inhabitants in particular by maintaining good order and Encouraging the culture of ye land that ye same Should be done, Know ye Therefore, that we of our Espesial Grace, Certain knowlege, and for ye Encouragement and promoting ye good purposes and End afore S^d, and by and with ye advice of our Govinour and commander in Chief and of our Counsell for S^d Province of New Hampshire have Erected and ordained by these presents for us, our Heirs and Successors, do will and order that ye Inhabitants of ye tract of Land afore s^d or that shall Inhabit and Improve thereon hereafter, Butted and bounded as follows, viz.:

"Begining att a stake by ye Capt^s pond in ye Province line which is a bond of ye town of Plastow; thence north 22½ Degrees west about 3 miles and a half Excluding ye whole of Theodore Atkinsons Esq^rs farm Situate lying and being on ye S^d Line to a blak oak tree near Joseph Palmer's Land in Londonderry Bounds. then South 90 Degrees west by London Derry Bounds one mile and three quarters to a white oak. Standing in an angle of London Derry Line thence two hundred ninety-six Rods by London Derry Line to a stake Standing in S^d Line thence South 39 Deg^rs west Nine hundred and fifty two Rods to a Stake and Stones thence South 20 Degrees East one hundred and fifty two Rods to a pitch-pine Marked thence South 3 Deg^rs East Seven hundred and twenty Rods to a white oak in ye Province Line thence as ye Province Line Runs to ye Stak by ye Capt^s pond first mentioned. And by these presents are Declared and ordained to be a town Corporate and are hereby Erected and Incorporated into a body politick and a corporation to have Continuance forever by ye name of Salem with all ye powers and authoritys Priviledges Immunities and Infranchise to them ye S^d Inhabitants and their Successors for Ever allways Reserving to us our Heirs and sucsors all white pine trees growing and being or that Shall hereafter grow and be on ye S^d tract of Land fit for ye Use of our Royall Navy, Reserving also the power of Dividing ye S^d town to us our heirs and successors when it shall appear Nessasary and Convenient for ye Benefit of ye Inhabitants thereof. It is to be understood and it is accordingly hereby Declared that ye private property of ye Soile is in no manner of way to be Effected by this Charter and as ye several towns within our S^d Province of new hampshire are by ye Laws thereof Enabled and authorized to assemble and by ye Majority of votes to chuse all such officers as are mentioned in ye Sd Laws . We do by these presents Nominate and appoint Capt Richard Kelly to call ye first Meating of ye S^d Inhabitants to be held within thirty Days from ye Date hereof Giveing Legal notice of ye time place and Decine (design) of holding Such meating after which the annual meating in S^d town Shall be held for ye choice of town officers &c for Ever on ye last wednesday in March Annualy In Testimony whereof we have Caused ye seal of our Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness Benning Wentworth Esqr—our govinour and Comander-in-Chief of our S^d Province the Eleventh day of May in ye y^r of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and fifty and in ye twenty third y^r of our Reign By his Excellency's Command, Benning Wentworth with ye advice of Counsel. THEODORE ATKINSON Sec^re

"Entered and Recorded in ye Book of Charters this 11th d^y of May 1750

"P THEODORE ATKINSON Sec^re"

From this auspicious time the growth of the town advanced slowly. The wheels of government worked more evenly and effectually for the public good. The Captain Richard Kelly upon whom rested the honor of calling the first town-meeting of Salem was a leading and influential citizen, and one of the first to settle here. He was of good English stock, and his father and grandfather came from Newbury, Mass., and their ancestors from Newbury, Berkshire County, England, in 1635. His descendants are still with us, and among the most respected and influential of our citizens. Though the town was now in the enjoyment of its newly-acquired privileges and grew apace, yet the great portion of the lands were still unsettled and unbroken, and deep forests and wastes stretched out from the borders of the villages, infested with prowling and ravenous wild animals which were a constant menace and injury to domestic stock, and not unfrequently to the inhabitants. Wolves were numerous and audacious, and in 1751 the town "voted that any person belonging to the town of Salem who shall kill a wolf in said town shall have £10 old tenor, and for a young wolf £3 old tenor." Exciting and perilous adventures with these beasts are still recounted, though perhaps with some exaggeration as the stories gain age. It was unsafe for persons to roam about unarmed, especially at nightfall, and women and children required an escort in case of being out late. Coming back to other matters, we find that among them the town experienced its share of the general impoverishment and financial distress of the province and colonies. The depreciation of the currency embarrassed and confused the operation of law, the progress of industry, and the honest payment of the public and private debts. Appropriations, seemingly recklessly lavish, dwindled down to mere pittances, with a possibility of still more insignificance before they could be applied. So great was the evil that public as well as private liabilities were met and discharged by substituting the necessaries of life in lieu of money. It is recorded that the parish voted four hundred bushels of corn to Mr. Bayley as his salary for one year, but probably on remonstrances by the reverend creditor, the vote was reconsidered, and four hundred pounds voted instead. About this time the minister desired a cushion upon the hard oaken bench in his pulpit, but the request was denied by vote of the town. In 1762 Rev. Mr. Bayley received arrearages of his salary, the receipt for which, written by him, is preserved with the records, and is as follows:

"SALEM, March 31, 1762.

"Received of the town of Salem in the Province of New Hampshire the whole of my Sallery in cash and wood from the begining of the world to March 1, 1762. One Thousand Seven Hundred sixty and two. I say received in full by me ABNER BAYLEY.

In 1766 a bitter and hostile spirit pervaded the community, the occasion of it being the attitude and demeanor of a sect residing or recently come among them, known as "Anabaptists," who, by their arrogance and fanatical claims, with an open avowal of their exemption from the burdens of citizenship, while they yet enjoyed its privileges, despising the magistrates, claiming to be actuated and moved by divine impulse, incurred the hatred and abhorrence of the zealots of the established religion. Their teachers, Munger, Stubner, Storck, etc., taught that among Christians who had the precepts of the gospel to direct, and the spirit of God to guide them, the office of magistracy was not only unnecessary but an unlawful encroachment upon their spiritual liberty; that the distinctions occasioned by birth, rank, or wealth should be abolished, and that as neither the laws of nature nor the precepts of the New Testament had prohibited polygamy, they should use the same liberty

as the patriarchs did in this respect. This sect must not be confounded with the Baptists of the present day. The more fiery of their enemies demanded their ejectment from the place, or legal measures to bring them to terms, but gentler methods prevailed. The lasting honor of the town in refraining from open acts of persecution was assured through the counter-action of the more tolerant and liberal of the inhabitants, who, impressed with the importance of the subject and foreseeing the results of bigoted and harsh measures, drew up a formal dissent to the impending suit against them. The following is a copy:

"SALEM, March 26, 1766.

"We the subscribers enter this our Dissent against the town of Salem Entering into a lawsuit with those people that are proffessed Anabaptists, Because we think it not reasonable to engage in a case where the Law is so plain to the contrary: We enter this our Dissent against ye Proseedings as witness our hands: Steven Wheeler, Evan Jones, Richard Dow, Jr., Nathaniel Dow, Benjamin Wheeler, Benjamin Rawlings, Richard Dow, William Wheeler, Amos Dow, Benoni Rowell, Benjamin Wheeler, Jr., Nathaniel Woodman, Israel Young, John Allen, John Clement, Jonathan Corlis, Jr., Richard Cresey, Oliver Dow, Jonathan Corlis (3), Samuel Ordway, James Webster, Jeremiah Dow, Isaiah Rowell, Jr., Richard Kimball, John Johnson, Jonathan Wheeler, Jr., Moody Morss."

The reference in this document to "the Law, etc.," doubtless referred to a stipulation made years before on the subjection of New Hampshire that the religious views of persons settling within the province should be countenanced.

During the year 1766 wolves were again so troublesome that a reward of ten dollars was voted to any one in the town killing a wolf. The next matter momentous to the interests of the town, province, and the American colonies was the impending war of independence. Salem, in common with other towns, was aroused to the urgent needs of the struggle. Town-meetings were held, and the demands for men and means responded to with alacrity. The following are records of some of the events of the times:

"At the Desire of Some Inhabitants of this town, we have hereby Notified the Inhabitants of this town to meet at the Publick Meeting-House in Salem on tuesday the 25th day of April Instant at three of the Clock in the after noon in order to Raise a Propper Number of men for the Defence of the Cuntry, and allso to make some provision for their Pay if Called for.

"JOHN HALL,
"JOHN KELLY, *Selectmen.*

"Dated April ye 22: 1775."

"At a meeting of the Inhabitants of this town on the 25 day April 1775 then voted to Enlist 30 men for the Defence of the Cuntry if called for: voted six dollars per month for Each man when called for: voted the Select men be a Committee to Provide Provision for the Enlisted men when Called for."

Pursuant to a request from the chairman of the committee of the Province of New Hampshire, the selectmen of Salem "notified the freeholders and other Inhabitants of the town to meet at the public meeting-house on Monday, the 15th day of May Instant to choose a man to join the Congress at Exeter to consult the affairs of the Province," and at this meeting Caleb Duston was chosen.

"Province of New Hampshire, } To the Inhabitants and training Sol-
Rockingham ss. } diers Belonging to the town of Salem: Agreeably to a Petition to us Exhibited Desireing us to Notifie s^d^ town as afores^d^—These are to Notifie & Desire s^d^ Inhabitants & Soldiers to meet together at the Publick meeting house in Salem on tuesday the first day of August Next at four of the Clock in After noon then and there to act on the following Perticulars:—1^ly^ to Chuse a moderator: 2^ly^ to see if the town of Salem will Chuse a Committee to advise with the Committees of the Neighboring towns on Some Propper measuress for Settling Militia as also to Chuse officers there for if then thought Propper or to act on any measures then thought Proper by s^d^ Body Presant. Dated Salem July 27: 1775.

JOHN HALL } *Select men*
JOHN KELLY } *of Salem.*"

At this meeting Mr. Thomas Douglass was chosen moderator. A committee was chosen to advise with the neighboring towns on proper measures for "settling the militia." Cornet Jonathan Tenny was chosen first committeeman, then Robert Young and Thomas Roberson, all for the "South Company," and Mr. Timothy Duston, Amos Dow, and Philip Clement for the "North Company." They also voted to choose officers for both companies. For the North Company they chose Mr. John Allen, captain; Mr. Richard Dow, first lieutenant; Mr. Samuel Johnson, second lieutenant; and Daniel Gordon, ensign. For the South Company, Mr. Joshua Swan, captain; Mr. Thomas Roberson, first lieutenant; Mr. Abbott Pettingill, second lieutenant; and Oliver Kimball, ensign. "Robert Young, Jonathan Tenny, Thomas Douglass, and John Hall were chosen a committee for the alarm list of the South Company," and "Richard Dow, Benja Bixby, Henry Little, and William Hall for the North Company." The following are copies of orders, etc., by the "Committee of Safety of New Hampshire":

"State of New Hampshire } Exeter August 18th 1781.
In Committee of Safety }

(L.S.) "To the Sheriff of the County of Rockingham, his under Sheriff, or Deputy, or either of the Constables for the town of Salem in s^d^ state, Greeting. Whereas information has been given to this Committee that Robert Young of Salem in the County aforesaid, yeoman, has been guilty of sundry Practices inimical to the United States: Therefore you are hereby required in the name of the Government and People of said State forthwith to apprehend the body of the said Robert Young if he may be found in your Precinct and bring him as soon as may be before the Committee of Safety for this State, to be examined touching the matters alledged against him that he may be dealt with as to Justice shall appertain. Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant with your doings therein.

"M. WEARE, *Presidt.*

"Summon for evidence Moody Morse, Gentleman. William Duty, yeoman. Stephen Currier yeoman all of Salem. Thaddeus Butler of Pelham Physician. Evan Jones[1] of ——"

"State of New Hampshire } Exeter Oct^o^ 11th 1783.
In Committee of Safety } To Solomon Wheeler Deputy Sheriff

Whereas the Town of Salem did not make a Return of the men[2] who were mustered for said Town and that therefore an Extent was issued

[1] The Evan Jones used to own what is now Salem town-farm.

[2] Daniel Merrill and Henry Lancaster were the two men, a mistake having been made when the muster roll was made.

against them for their deficiency of men by the Treasurer but now have made it appear to this Committee they were mustered in season—you are therefore directed to return said Extent into the Treasurers office, said Town satisfying you for your trouble M. Weare President.

"SALEM April 13: 1781.

"We the subscribers whos Names are under written Do Acknowledge wee have Recv[d] of the Selectmen of Salem The Sum of Two Thousand Dollars and a Note for the Delivery of Sixteen Heffars (heifers) Each Which Sum We have Recv[d] as a Bounty from the Town of Salem for the performance of Three years Servc[e] to be done in the Continental Army for said Town.

	his	his
Capt. Th Young	Peter × Cross	John × Howard
Wm Duty	mark.	mark.
Evan Jones	Moses Heath	Daniel Woodbury."

In 1777 the town voted one hundred dollars to each man of the town of Salem "that shall Enlist in the Continental Army." There were mustered to join the Continental regiments for six months seven men from Salem. Here ends the meagre records of the Revolution in possession of the town. We reluctantly leave it thus. At the close of the Revolution Salem was one of the larger towns of the county, and had slowly and steadily gained in population despite the drain and untoward experiences of the war. The following gives the population of the town as returned in the census of 1786:

"State of New Hampshire

Rockingham. S.S. Agreeable to an order received from this Honorable House of Representatives for the purpose of taking the Number of Inhabitants, and we have Proceeded and find the White males to be five hundred thirty and one (531) White females five hundred fourty and four (544) = 1075. Male slaves 3, female slaves 4. = 7. Attest

"WM. THOM, "JAMES WEBSTER, "RICHARD KIMBALL } *Selectmen for Salem.*"

In the journal of proceedings of the convention of New Hampshire which adopted the Federal Constitution in 1788, Lieut. Thomas Dow, representative from Salem, voted no. In the convention of 1791, which met at Concord on the 17th of September to revise the Constitution of the State, Lieut. Thomas Dow represented Salem, and voted yes. The doings of the convention held in Concord in May, 1792, were submitted to the several towns of the State to vote on the subjects Aug. 27, 1792, and the vote of Salem was: yea, 9; nay, 1. From this time down to the war of the Rebellion the records are rather monotonous and show little else than commonplace civil affairs. What matters of general interest can be culled from the remainder will follow under their respective heads.

CHAPTER LXXI.

SALEM.—(*Continued.*)

Ecclesiastical History, Etc.

Congregational Church.—Frequent allusion has been made to this church in giving the history of the old North Parish, as it was intimately connected with the affairs of the parish for several years. Its organization bears the date of Jan. 16, 1740, and took place in the dwelling-house of Rev. Abner Bayley. (This old house has since been owned by the late Isaiah Kelly, and is now owned and occupied by Nathan R. Bodwell, who has recently put it in thorough repair.) The frame of the first house of worship of this church was raised in 1738 and roofed over and enclosed the following year, and was first used for public worship in 1740. Rev. Abner Bayley was its first pastor, who was ordained Jan. 30, 1740, and continued as such for more than half a century. He died March 10, 1798, aged eighty-two years. His labors with the church were eminently successful, and he lived and died beloved and revered by all. In 1796, Rev. John Smith was invited by vote of the town to settle here in the work of the ministry. His answer is given below:

"SALEM, November 26, 1796.

"To the church and Inhabitants of the Town of Salem—Haveing received an invitation by your committee to Settle with you in the Gospel ministry I have since made it a subject of serious and candid inquiry I hope I have consulted your best interest and the glory of God in forming my Judgment upon so important a subject—the unanimity of your choice I view as a weighty consideration in favor of my acceptance of your proposals for my temporal Support as I understand them I am willing to accept of, and viewing all circumstances as far as I am capable it appears to me that the call of Divine Providence concurs with the invitation of the church and Town—I do therefore in compliance with your request, freely consent to settle with you in the gospel ministry Trusting the Event with god who is able to overrule it for our mutual happiness and for his own glory—if it should be the will of the great Head of the church that the relation proposed Should take place between us may it be for the honour of His name, for the Spiritual Edification of our Souls—from the past testimonies of your candour towards me I have great reason to expect that you will still continue to exercise that candour, forgiveness and charity for which you will frequently find occasion and I earnestly request your constant petitions at the Throne of Divine grace that I may faithfully Discharge my duty as a minister of Christ that I may be furnished with every ministerial gift and qualification that god would bless his preached word and crown the ordinances of his gospel with success—That you may ever enjoy the smiles of our heavenly Father and be built up in holiness through faith in his Son Shall Ever be the prayer of your humble Servant

"JOHN SMITH.

"P.S. Your proposals as I understand them are as follows—'Three hundred dollars settlement voted by the town—three hundred dollars subscribed by private gentlemen—three hundred dollars Salary annually so long as I continue to preach in Salem common sickness excepted—and fifteen cords of wood annually Brought to my door from the Parsonage (lot) or elsewhere and the use of the parsonage in s[d] town while I continue in the ministry.'—These are the Proposals upon which I accept of your invitation

"JOHN SMITH."

Mr. Smith was ordained and settled Jan. 4, 1797. He was dismissed Nov. 20, 1816, and died at Bangor, Me., April 7, 1831. Rev. William Balch succeeded him, and was installed Dec. 1, 1819, and dismissed Aug. 6, 1835. He was followed by Rev. Jonas Fiske, who was ordained Sept. 9, 1840, and dismissed March 8, 1843. Rev. William Hayward was next employed for a time, closing his labors June 6, 1847. Rev. Daniel H. Babcock commenced preaching here Aug. 22, 1847, and continued till Sept. 15, 1849. Rev. John Lawrence began preaching here Nov. 1, 1849, and remained for a time. Rev. William Page preached his first sermon before the church Dec. 5, 1852, and was

installed pastor Dec. 1, 1853, but on account of failing health he was dismissed Nov. 30, 1858. Rev. John Lawrence was again called to minister to the church in May, 1859, and remained till May 11, 1862. Rev. Joseph Tarleton supplied the pulpit from May 8 to Dec. 7, 1862. Rev. George W. Rogers began to supply the pulpit Jan. 11, 1863, as acting pastor, remaining till the beginning of 1869. Rev. Matthew A. Gates commenced his labors as acting pastor December, 1869, and remained till the close of 1872. Rev. Samuel Bowker began his labors as acting pastor July 1, 1873, and closed Dec. 31, 1879. Rev. George A. Perkins began his labors here as acting pastor May 30, 1880, and still remains. Mr. Perkins was formerly a missionary at Constantinople.

The present house of worship was built in 1840, and the old "meeting-house," which had done good service for a century, reverted to the town and was altered, and has ever since been used as the town-house. It had previously (1833) been removed from its original site a few rods easterly, and placed upon the school-house common. There are a few reminiscences preserved of the ancient church. The principal door was towards the river, two other doors, one at each end, also affording passage to the interior. The dimensions of the building are thirty-eight by forty feet. Rough temporary seats of plank sufficed until individuals built pews for their families, gradually completing "ye body of ye house." The exterior was plain and simple, no steeple adorned it, the windows were small and placed high up from the floor, the largest and most ornate one being back of the pulpit. The pulpit was lofty, and in looking at the preacher it required a painful inclination of the head and neck if prolonged for some time. The pews were roomy and deep, and the seats in them all turned up against the back of the pew, while the congregation were standing in devout prayer. The instant the pastor uttered the "Amen,"—click, click, click, was heard all over the house as the seats fell down in place for the weary worshipers.

No provision was made for warming the meeting-house; men, women, and children went to church in severe winter weather enduring the cold. Stoves and furnaces were unknown, and fireplaces were impracticable for large buildings. It was not till 1824 that a stove was put into the church. The hallowed and old-time features of the house are gone, but its massive oaken timbers are still strong and firm, and in shape and form it preserves a semblance of its former self. The present church is pleasantly located in Salem village, on the main street. It has been remodeled and improved, the building raised, and good vestries added. The audience room will seat two hundred and sixty persons. Church membership, fifty-two; Sunday-school scholars, fifty; volumes in library, three hundred and eighty-one. Officers of church: Moses A. Kelly and William P. Brooks, deacons; Edson Emerson, clerk and treasurer.

Methodist Episcopal Churches.—From the best sources of information on record it appears that Rev. George Pickering, presiding elder on Boston District of the New England Conference, visited Salem in May, 1805, and preached in the house of Nathaniel Woodman. In the fall of the same year Rev. Daniel Webb assisted Mr. Pickering for several Sabbaths, and then Rev. Alfred Medcalf regularly supplied one-half of the time till the following Conference.

In 1806 Salem was united with "Salisbury Circuit," which reached from Salisbury, Mass., to Salem, and included the intermediate towns. From this time till 1831 Salem was embraced in a circuit, and regularly supplied with preachers, as follows:

1806, Alfred Medcalf; 1807, Joseph A. Merrill; 1808, Wm. Stevens, A. Medcalf, Thos. Asbury; 1809, Asa Kent, Edw. Hyde, David Wentworth; 1810, Asa Kent, Benj. Sabin, John Jewett; 1811, John Williams, Orlando Hinds; 1812, Benj. F. Larrabee, O. Hinds; 1813, Leonard Frost, J. W. Hardy; 1814, L. Frost, Aaron Lummis; 1815, Ebenezer Blake, E. Marble; 1816, Philip Munger, John Briggs; 1817, Philip Munger; 1818, Bartholomew Otheman; 1819, O. Hinds; 1820, O. Hinds, J. P. Harvey; 1821, J. P. Harvey, D. Culver; 1822, D. Dorchester, Jas. Templeton; 1823, J. Randall, A. Buck; 1824, O. Hinds, A. Buck; 1825, J. Allen; 1826, H. Foster, Sereno Fiske; 1827, Lewis Bates; 1828, Lewis and Lemuel Harlow; 1829, L. Bennett; 1830, L. Bennett.

In 1831 the church in Salem had grown so that it was made a separate station, and the following ministers were sent and labored here:

1831–32, Samuel Norris; 1833, A. Brigham; 1834–35, Warren Wilbur.

In the year 1836 the parent church divided, the offshoot locating itself at North Salem, while the old society removed from the old meeting-house on Bluff Street to Salem village. They had just erected a new meeting-house in the village. The building vacated had served them twenty-one years. It was a plain wooden house, thirty-six feet square, and covered with a "hip roof." It stood at the foot of "Zion's Hill," near the house of Orlando Woodbury. The interior was neatly but cheaply finished. The pulpit was high; and in place of pews plank seats with a straight back were used, the men sitting on one side of the house and the women on the other. It accommodated about two hundred and fifty persons comfortably, yet many more used to crowd in on Quarterly Conference days, when the concourse was always so great that none but women could be seated, and the men stood outside at doors and windows, eager to hear the word of life. People from Sandown, Hampstead, Plaistow, and other towns attended these meetings. The old house was sold in 1840 to Col. John R. Wheeler, and a portion of it now stands in Salem village as a dwelling-house.

Resuming the account of the original society we give a list of its pastors: 1836–37, Jacob Stevens;

1838, S. Cushing; 1839, O. G. Smith; 1840–41, Matthew Newhall; 1842–43, A. M. Osgood; 1844–45, J. L. Slason; 1846–47, A. C. Manson; 1848–49, C. C. Burr; 1850–51, William D. Cass; 1852, William Hewes; 1853–54, G. W. T. Rogers; 1855, Justin Spalding; 1856–57, J. L. Trefren; 1858–59, Elihu Scott; 1860, G. W. H. Clark; 1861, Lewis Howard; 1862, W. H. Jones; 1863–64, Irad Taggart; 1865–66, O. H. Call; 1867–69, Theodore L. Flood; 1870–71, David W. Downs; 1872, Abram R. Lunt; 1873–74, Henry Dorr; 1875–77, A. C. Coult; 1878, N. P. Philbrook; 1879–81, Eben C. Berry; 1882, W. C. Bartlett.

This society rebuilt and enlarged its church in 1872. Spacious vestries were added, a new tower and spire erected, the pews remodeled, and organ loft and choir improved. The organ is one of the largest pipe-organs in use in country churches, and is an instrument of great power and capacity. The church property with parsonage in good repair is valued at eight thousand dollars. The Sunday-school is in a flourishing condition and has one hundred and six scholars, and has four hundred and twenty-five volumes in the library. Church membership, eighty-one.

The officers of the church are as follows: Stewards, John C. Ewins, Nathan G. Abbott, Abraham H. Merrill, Charles O. Kelly, Frank T. Kelly, Charles W. Chase, George Wilson, Francis B. Kelly, Silas Carey, Joseph Webster; Trustees, John W. Wheeler, William B. Ayer, Nathan G. Abbott, Francis B. Kelly, William W. Smith, Charles O. Kelly, Charles H. Ayer, George C. Howard, M.D., Andrew Lewis; Sunday-school Superintendent, Charles H. Ayer.

The North Salem Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1836 in that village. It was repaired during the pastorate of Rev. J. B. Holman. Valuation, twenty-two hundred dollars; seating capacity, two hundred and fifty; number of Sunday-school scholars, thirty; volumes in library, two hundred and twenty; church membership, twenty-eight.

Following is a list of pastors: 1836, Warren Wilbur; 1837–38, R. H. Spalding; 1839–40, Samuel Prescott; 1841–42, Warren Wilbur; 1843, J. S. J. Gridley; 1844–45, C. B. M. Woodward; 1846–47, Benjamin D. Brewster; 1848, James Adams; 1849–50, R. Tilton; 1851–52, Benjamin R. Hoyt; 1853–54, —— Stewart; 1855–56, L. H. Gordon; 1857–59, Abraham Folsom; 1860, Samuel Beedle; 1861–62, William H. Thomas; 1863, J. W. Adams; 1864–65, J. B. Holman; 1866–68, Eleazer Smith; 1869–70, Joel A. Steele; 1871, A. Folsom; 1872–73, S. J. Robinson; 1874–75, William Stuart; 1876–77, George C. Powell; 1878, supplied; 1879, George H. Hastings; 1880–81, George W. Buzzell; 1882, supplied.

Pleasant Street Methodist Episcopal Church is situated in the thriving and beautiful village of Salem Depot. It is centrally located, and its congregations are full and the society prosperous. The church edifice was erected in 1861, at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. It has a fine parsonage, valued at two thousand dollars. The church will seat three hundred persons. Sunday-school scholars, one hundred and twenty-eight; volumes in library, four hundred; church membership, one hundred.

The following are the church officers: Stewards, Walter Woodbury, George W. Thom, Isaac Woodbury, W. W. Haseltine, George Woodbury, Charles Kimball, Isaac Thom, Frank Kimball; Trustees, George Woodbury, Charles Kimball, Rev. R. Dearborn, Eben B. Wells, Isaac Thom, Isaac Woodbury, George W. Thom, D. D. Fisk, Silas Hall.

Following is a list of the pastors: Luther T. Townsend, D.D., D. C. Babcock, John Currier, J. W. Guernsey, Nelson M. Bailey, Reuben Dearborn, J. H. Haynes, A. W. Bunker, C. M. Dinsmore, O. P. Wright.

First Baptist Church.—This church is at Salem Depot, situated east of the railroad, and is a neat and commodious structure, and was built in 1869, and remodeled in 1875 at a total cost of four thousand dollars, seating two hundred and fifty persons. Rev. P. Richardson, Rev. John McKinley, and Rev. Edward Mills served the interests of the society while it was a mission station of the First Baptist Church in Lawrence, Mass., from the year 1858 to 1865. Rev. C. H. Cole was recognized as pastor April 25, 1866, and served till July, 1867. Rev. E. A. Whittemore became pastor in May, 1873. He was succeeded by Rev. A. S. Stowell Aug. 1, 1875, who remained until the fall of 1880. The present pastor, Rev. M. N. Reed, began his labors with the church July 30, 1881. The Sunday-school has fifty scholars and two hundred and twenty volumes in its library; church membership, sixty-four. Officers of the church: Pastor, Rev. M. N. Reed; Deacons, T. C. Adams, A. E. Goodwin; Clerk, A. E. Goodwin; Treasurer, E. A. Goodwin.

In the year 1818, Moses Dow left by will for the support of Methodism in Salem the sum of two thousand dollars. On the division of the society, in 1836, the North Salem Society retained and made use of it, claiming that they were *the* Methodist Church as constituted at the time of the bequest. The society at Salem village, through Rev. J. L. Slason, preacher in charge, brought suit against the other society for an equal division of the money, after trying in vain to induce the agent of the fund to accede to this plan. It was tried at the Court of Common Pleas in February, 1847, and a verdict given for plaintiff. The defendant moved a new trial, also an arrest of judgment, and carried the case to the Superior Court, which affirmed the previous decision, and on May 31, 1848, appears the record of a receipt from Mr. Alexander Gordon, agent of the Dow fund, in favor of Ebenezer Saunders and others, trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church or Society in Salem, N. H., of the sum of nine hundred and fifteen dollars and ninety-four cents.

The great revival of 1820, under the labors of Rev.

O. Hinds, was a remarkable religious movement. Upwards of eighty conversions took place, chiefly of persons of mature years. The late John A. Wheeler, Esq., father of Hon. John W. Wheeler, was one of the first converts. Three young men, natives of the town, were awakened and converted within a short time of each other, and all three felt divinely called to enter the ministry, which they did in a short time. These are Abraham D. Merrill, Samuel Kelly, and Caleb Duston. The first was the son of Maj. Joshua Merrill, a respected and influential man, and for many years kept the old tavern at the junction of the Atkinson and Haverhill roads. He was born March 7, 1796. He was remarkable in his boyhood for his strength and muscular powers, and was capable of performing farm work, or engaging in the rough sports of the time, and successfully competing with full-grown men. At his thirteenth year few champions cared to wrestle with him, and he became the special pet of the arena in upholding the honor of the town against strangers, who often came to try conclusions at arms length. He was of a peaceful, diffident disposition, and shrank from public notice, but was generally coaxed to enter the lists by his admiring friends. He possessed a strong, rich voice, and was noted for his proficiency in vocal music, and taught it in Salem and adjoining towns when a young man. After entering the ministry, at twenty-six years of age, he went to Landaff Circuit with his friend and townsman, Rev. Samuel Kelly, in June, 1822. This circuit was mostly in Grafton County, and embraced fourteen towns, and was two hundred and fifty miles around it. It took thirty-one days to complete the circuit, and they preached every day and held class-meetings. The old "circuit riders" bore the privations of a scanty support and the toils of incessant labors with holy enthusiasm and success. A horse and saddle-bags, Bible and hymn-book were their outfit. They preached and sung and prayed, winning souls and building up new churches. In 1828, Mr. Merrill left the circuit, and was sent to Massachusetts, and his remaining years were spent there chiefly. He was stationed in Boston twice, Lowell three times, Cambridge twice, Lynn three times, Providence, R. I., Springfield twice, Chelsea, and other places. He was married in 1817 to Nancy Morrison, daughter of Robert Morrison, of Windham, N. H., by whom he had eight children,—six sons and two daughters. Five of the sons are still living, the author of this history being of the number. He died in Dorchester District, Boston, April 29, 1878, in the eighty-third year of his age, and fifty-sixth of his ministry.

Rev. Samuel Kelly is of the fifth generation from John Kelley, who came from Newbury, Berkshire, England, and settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635. His great-grandfather, Richard Kelly, settled in Salem. The subject of this sketch was the son of Richard Kelly. His mother, Sibbel (Fletcher) Kelly, was the daughter of Rev. Samuel Fletcher, a Baptist minister, settled in Salem. The homestead is on the Derry road, and is now occupied by Asa Kelly. He was born Feb. 1, 1802. His father died when he was thirteen years old, and he lived with his uncle and worked on the farm and carpentering. He was converted at the age of fourteen, but his enjoyment soon ceased, and at the great revival in 1820 he felt himself in need of a new consecration. After a great struggle he gave himself anew to God, and found peace and acceptance. He now thought to fit himself for his life-work in the ministry by a nine years' course of study,—two years at Atkinson Academy, four years at Dartmouth College, and three years at Andover Seminary. But the exigencies of Methodism required his immediate service, and he reluctantly abandoned the proposed studies and went to work. His first appointment was on Landaff Circuit, with A. D. Merrill, as we have previously noticed. Subsequently he preached in Vermont on large circuits (Sutton, Montpelier, and Lyndon), Sandwich, Gilmanton, Northfield, Newmarket, Concord, Nashua, Portsmouth, Bristol, N. H., Charleston, Newburyport, Waltham, Lynn, Boston, Quincy, Mass. He also served as chaplain in the State prison at Concord, N. H., two years, and at four sessions or years in the New Hampshire Legislature, and one year as chaplain in the Vermont militia, and eleven years as chaplain of the "National Soldier's Home," Quincy, Mass. He was married twice, first, to Mary A., youngest daughter of John Sherburne, of Concord, N. H., May 17, 1827. She died Nov. 29, 1828, leaving an infant daughter, now the wife of Andrew S. Smith, Esq., of Concord. His second marriage was with Emeline Robinson, daughter of Abednego Robinson, of Portsmouth. By this marriage they had seven children, all deceased except the youngest, Samuel R., who graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and is professor and teacher of elocution in the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston. Rev. Mr. Kelly is now residing at Quincy, Mass., and is a hale and vigorous octogenarian, having entered upon the eighty-first stage of his life. He labors as hard as ever, studying, preaching, pastoral work, etc. His name has been on the roll of the New England Conference for sixty years, and has done effective service for the cause of God and the church.

Rev. Caleb Duston was born in Salem, N. H., May 4, 1796. He was converted at the age of sixteen years, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. When twenty-one, dissatisfied with his Christian experience and life, he sought the Lord anew, and received a blessing with which came the spirit's call to the ministry. In 1822 he joined the New England Conference, and was twenty-five years an itinerant preacher, and fought in the years of "Methodism's age of chivalry," when every preacher was "a mounted knight armed with Paul's panoply and a commission from the great Captain, with the Word of God and Methodism's doctrines and songs." His appointments were

as follows: Bridgewater, Landaff, Canaan, and Lebanon. Norwich, Vt., Barnard, Vt., Oxford and Haverhill, Manchester, Henniker, Guilford, Vt., Wilmington, Vt., Milton, Seabrook, Kingston, Epping, Sandown, and Goffstown. He married, in 1817, Eliza (Kelly) Duston. Of his family we know but little. His son, Isaiah A. Duston, resides in Derry, and is deputy sheriff for Rockingham and Hillsborough Counties. In 1848 he located in Derry, N. H., and died suddenly, without warning, Feb. 9, 1873. His last testimony was satisfactory. In it he spoke of his Christian experience as a definite and gracious reality, and he doubtless answered his Master's call with joy.

Rev. John M. Merrill was the oldest son of Rev. A. D. Merrill, and was born in Salem, N. H., Nov. 2, 1819. He was fifteen years an effective minister of the New England Conference, and was stationed at Spencer, Winchendon, Weston, West Springfield, Newburyport, and other places. Failing health compelled a change, and he entered business life in the employment of the Downer Kerosene Oil Company, in Boston, and Corry, Pa., and was superintendent of the works at South Boston at the time of his decease. He married Mary Ann Bassett Partredge Hill, of Holliston, Mass., by whom he had nine children. He died in Boston, March 17, 1881, aged sixty-two years.

Schools.—The earliest school kept in town was in the winter of 1744–45, and lasted two months. The schools were kept very irregularly from this time till 1800, probably not more than every other winter at best. In 1800 the town set off nine districts, and it was not long before as many schools were opened, and continued regularly year by year ever since. The names of ninety-one masters and twenty-nine mistresses appear on the records. In 1826, Rev. William Balch was chosen superintendent of schools, it being the first instance in the town's history. The report of the superintendent of schools for last year furnishes the following: Districts, 10; scholars (winter terms), 170; average attendance, 159; value of schoolhouses, etc., $7000.

Organizations, Associations, etc. — Spicket Lodge, No. 85, A. F. and A. M., was chartered on the 10th of June, 1868, A. L. 5868, by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. It worked under a dispensation granted by Worthy Grand Master John R. Rowell, Jan. 7, 5868, empowering it to work under the above name. On the 3d of September the lodge was regularly consecrated by Deputy Grand Master Stanly, under direction of Most Worshipful Grand Master Alexander M. Winn. The original members and petitioners for the charter are George K. Whitney, Matthew H. Taylor, James Ayer, George C. Gordon, John H. Lancaster, Joseph Webster, John R. Wheeler, Theodore L. Flood, C. A. Bradley, George W. Lowell, B. R. Wheeler, George N. Austin, John S. Whittaker, Thomas Duston, John Halliwell, Lewis A. Hunt, L. W. Taylor, Giles Bennett, George H. Taylor, George Lightfoot, S. T. Newell, Eleazer Smith, A. S. Hill, C. C. Talbot, N. M. Bailey, James A. Troy, R. A. Tilton, John W. Wheeler, Richard Taylor, D. N. Russ, William H. Woodbury, Levi Cluff, John H. Havey, E. G. Duston, and George W. Rogers. Its organization under charter took place Nov. 26, 5868, with George K. Whitney, W. M., and James Ayer, Sec., and Rev. C. A. Bradley, Chaplain. Its present officers are Levi Cluff, W. M.; C. T. Maxwell, S. W.; William R. Wheeler, J. W.; L. W. Taylor, Treas.; James Ayer, Sec.; Henry Strong, S. D.; J. Q. Cluff, J. D.; George W. Palmer, S. S.; David Sloan, J. S; N. G. Abbott, Chaplain; B. R. Wheeler, Marshal; Joseph Webster, Pursuivant; R. A. Tilton, Chorister; John R. Wheeler, Tyler; James Ayer, Rep. to G. L. Past Masters to date of March 25, 1882: 1st, G. K. Whitney; 2d, J. A. Troy; 3d, George C. Gordon; 4th, D. N. Russ; 5th, George C. Howard; 6th, B. R. Wheeler; 7th, George C. Gordon. Membership to date, 67. The Masonic Association have built a fine hall for the use of the lodge, and also have beneath it a public hall and store which they rent.

Rockingham Commandery, No. 101, U. O. G. C., was instituted June 16, 1880, by J. H. Morgan, D. S. C., and George C. Howard as Noble Commander, and James Ayer, Noble Keeper of Records, were installed, together with a full list of officers. The order confers a sick and death benefit, the latter ranging from five hundred to ten thousand dollars; admits ladies to membership. No person is eligible but those of sound health, good moral character, temperate, and competent to earn a livelihood. Entrance fees, ten dollars. Dr. G. C. Howard, Medical Examiner. Its present officers are, R. Coburn, N. C.; Mrs. E. A. Kelly, V. N. C.; J. Ayer, W. P.; Mrs. S. A. Martin, N. K. of R.; G. C. Howard, F. K. of R.; J. A. Martin, Treas.; John F. Hall, W. H.; Mrs. L. A. Ayer, W. I. G.; Charles B. Smith, W. O. G.; Winfield S. Senter, P. N. C. Present membership, twenty, with applications pending.

The Provident Mutual Relief Association, Subassociation No. 44, numbers seventeen members, with several applications pending. It secures its members a benefit at death for the relief and assistance of loved ones left behind. Its charter is dated Dec. 6, 1879. Officers: James Ayer, Clerk; George C. Howard, M.D., Medical Examiner; C. I. Bowker, S. B. Goodrich, and B. R. Wheeler, Trustees.

Granite Colony, No. 11, United Order Pilgrim Fathers, was instituted March 6, 1880, and at its organization Rev. Alfred S. Stowell was installed Governor, and Charles B. Smith, Secretary. It met at Salem Depot, and is reported to be in a flourishing condition. Present membership, forty-nine. Its officers are M. P. Thompson, Governor; N. J. Webster, Lieutenant-Governor; C. B. Smith, Sec.; George P. Ramsdell, Coll.; W. W. Merrill, Treas.; R. H. McDonald, Chap.; William F. Rowell,

Sergeant-at-Arms; Hattie A. Hunt, Dep. Sergeant-at-Arms; Lydia A. Howe, S. of I. G.; J. A. Troy, S. of O. G.; Sidney P. Gage, ex-Governor.

Salem Temperance Reform Club was organized and established in 1875, and has continued to be a powerful factor in the work of temperance. It meets twice a month in the Methodist Vestry, Salem village. Present officers: C. L. Silver, President; G. Wilson, C. O. Kelly, and Mrs. C. H. Ayer, Vice-Presidents; Olive Carey, Secretary; and E. G. Sloan, Treasurer.

The industrial statistics of Salem are not as complete as the importance of this history demands, but we present them as well as possible.

The Methuen Company's Granite Quarries, formerly Gage's, are in the western part of the town, and are rented and worked by David S. Crockett. He employs at present fifteen ledge men and ten stone-cutters, and produces stone to the value of eight thousand dollars yearly. These quarries are by no means fully developed, the quantity of stone being well-nigh inexhaustible. The stone is of a light, bright, and clear color, and when hammered presents a brilliant and fine appearance. It works to a very fine edge without crumbling, which adapts it admirably for the finest carving or decorative work.

Mills and Lumber.—On Hitititty brook, near Bluff Street, is an old saw-mill, which has been in active use for many years, and a large amount of lumber sawn. It is now owned and operated by William G. Crowell, Esq., is supplied with good and improved machiney for the various branches of work carried on. Value of buildings, machinery, etc., five thousand dollars. Employs ten hands, and produces five hundred thousand feet of lumber annually, at an approximate value of six thousand dollars.

Hon. Matthew H. Taylor has a saw- and grist-mill on Spicket River, North Salem, and is doing a good business in the manufacture of lumber. He was formerly largely engaged in the production of woolen goods, and had a factory and many operatives employed. A disastrous fire consumed the mill, since which time the valuable mill privilege has remained unimproved, and the village has suffered from the consequent inaction.

Hon. John W. Wheeler has just completed a fine mill, located on the mill privilege first obtained and used by John Allen, nearly a century ago, midway between North Salem and the old village on Spicket River. He manufactures frocking and flannels. We could not get the statistics of his business, which is probably greater than that of any other firm in Salem.

Thomas Duston, Esq., has a woolen yarn mill on Spicket River, North Salem. He also makes gents' socks, gloves, and mittens a specialty. Value of buildings, machinery, etc., ten thousand dollars. Employés, twenty, and produces ten thousand pounds of yarn, five thousand dozens of gloves and mittens annually, at a value of twenty thousand dollars.

John F. Hall is a manufacturer of carriages, etc., at Salem village. He has a two-story and basement brick building, erected in 1877, well furnished with the requisite machinery, tools, etc., of his trade. Uses steam-power. He is also a dealer in agricultural implements.

The shoe business has been and still is to some extent carried on in Salem. Until his recent closure, W. H. H. Kelly had the largest manufactory in town, occupying Wheeler's brick building in the village, and employing about one hundred hands, using steam-power, and turning out a fine grade of work.

Thornton M. Russ has a shop at the "Centre," and employs seventeen hands, uses steam-power, and does a fair line of business. Oliver G. Woodbury's shoe-shop is on Bluff near his residence. It runs steadily, employs fifteen or twenty hands, and uses steam. There are one or two small shops running at the Depot villages.

The Evans Artificial Leather Company have their manufactory at Salem Depot, built in 1880. It stands just west of the tracks of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad. The four buildings are of brick, the main building being one hundred and twenty feet long, thirty feet wide, and three stories high, with an annex sixty feet long and thirty feet wide, of one story. The engine and boiler-house is fifty-five feet long and seventeen feet wide, and contains a fine engine of fifty-horse power, and two boilers. Between this and the main building, under the railway, is a large "boiler" for condensing waste steam. There is a fire-proof store-house located near the railroad tracks, and stables, coal-sheds, etc.

The grounds are tastefully laid out with lawns and macadamized paths and roadways. All goods are received and shipped to the cars by a private track connecting the works and railroad. A. C. Barstow is superintendent, employs twenty-five hands constantly. Capital, five hundred thousand dollars; produces six hundred thousand yards of artificial leather annually. Estimated market value, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Cost of buildings, machinery, etc., sixty thousand dollars. Uses four hundred tons of coal, and two thousand barrels of naphtha a year. Boston office, 92 Pearl Street; C. A. Evans, agent.

There are two grocery-stores at the "Centre" village, kept by N. G. Abbott and C. I. Bowker. The latter is postmaster, and the post-office is at his store in "Masonic Building." At Salem Depot are two stores, kept by J. C. Carey and W. A. Kimball. The post-office is at the railroad station; J. A. Troy, postmaster. North Salem has one store, kept by Levi W. Taylor. There are no public-houses in Salem, the hotels that formerly graced or disgraced the town having been closed for some two or three years. There are, however, two places open to transient guests, one at the "Centre" and the other at Salem Depot, kept by Francis B. Kelly and George Woodbury, respectively. They are private homes, but any who may chance to share of their hospitalities and comforts will enjoy

the quiet and peaceful content seldom experienced in taverns. It is perhaps needless to add that these households are highly respected, temperate, and Christian families.

Military Record, 1861–65.—List of names of soldiers credited to the town of Salem in the war of the Rebellion, 1861–65. The town records are very meagre and faulty and uncertain. This list has been made from the best obtainable sources, and as far as it goes may be relied on as correct. Owing to the great difficulty in getting particulars of enlistment, service, etc., it is deemed best to confine the list to the names simply.

John W. Austin.
William J. Bodwell.
Charles Bodwell.
Timothy Breen.
David Bartlett.
Benjamin W. Cluff.
George Clark.
Charles C. Foster.
Issachar O. Foster.
Hiram B. Foster.
Benjamin D. Foster.
James F. Fletcher.
Jacob B. Hall.
Joseph Hibbert.
Isaiah M. Kelly.
Moses D. Rowell.
Edmund G. Kimball.
Levi W. Simonds.
Benjamin Wheeler.
James T. Wallace.
Sylvester O. Woodbury.
George W. Taylor.
Charles H. Thompson.
Charles H. Kelly.
John H. George.
Jerome Kelly.
Michael Haley.
Ogilvia Connor.
Wm. H. F. Chase.
John B. Pattee.
George M. Whidden.
David Sloan.
George L. Kelly.
Edward B. Mosher.
Henry W. Woodbury.
Cyrus S. Dolloff.
Wm. G. Cole.
Charles W. Gould.
Ido K. Morrison.
Wm. E. Caren.
John C. McArthur.
John P. Bodwell.
George C. Gordon.
Oliver Lee.
C. M. Hanson.
S. B. Hazelton.
Simon C. Kelly.
Aaron Goodwin.
Charles Newell.
J. L. Prince.
John Robinson.
Wm. L. Stanton.
Charles A. Adams.
Barzilla Brown, navy.
A. J. Buckingham.
J. K. Sexton.
Daniel Wilson.
T. B. Middleton.
George Sumner.
Walter B. Kelly.
T. T. W. Clark.
Charles Lundberg.
S. A. Foster.
George L. Jennings.
George L. Hunt.
K. S. Perry.
John W. Adams.
Charles E. Bailey.
John H. Jennings.
Warren E. Kimball.
John Woodbury, 2d.
Melvin Lowell.
Frank W. Cluff.
Edwin H. Kelly.
James W. Smith.
Isaac N. Cluff.
James H. Foster.
Wm. F. Mansfield.
George H. Pattee.
Benjamin F. Hall (capt.).
Milton F. Austin.
Charles H. Hall.
Leverett C. Cluff.
Benja. R. Wheeler (lieut.).
Gilman E. Sleeper (lieut.-col.).
Jeremiah D. Drew (col.).
Orlow Austin.
Charles O. Kelly.
J. H. Langley, navy.
Charles T. Maxwell.
S. H. Wilson.
Calvin Cookson.
Edward M. Cooper.
James Donly.
Edward Drew.
Henry T. Marsh.
George Morton.
John Thomas.
John Williams.
L. J. Abbott.
John Brady.
Charles Butler.
A. M Canfield.
Thomas H. Holland.
John Jameson.
Antonio Leonardi.
John McFarland.
F. Roloff.
Charles H. Smith.
Benja. J. Springsteel.
James R. Goodwin.
Charles R. Manning.
A. G. Buckman.
George Howard.
J. Whayland.
Charles Shamboo.
Wm. Sherry.
Harry Kickins.
Wm. McCabe.
Thomas Brown.
Edward Delihanty.
George Watson.
J. Cummings.
Henry A. Chase.
Aaron Hamblett.
Charles Gardner.
Henry Farrell.
J. McDonald.
John Farry.
Alex. McDonald.
Charles Cooper.

Post Gilman E. Sleeper, No. 60, Grand Army Republic, was organized July 1, 1881. Its first Commander was Benjamin R. Wheeler. Its present officers are James A. Troy, P. C.; B. C. Chase, S. V. C.; David Sloan, J. V. C.; J. F. Chase, Adjt.; I. O. Foster, Qr.mr.; J. C. S. Twichell, O. D.; Charles C. Foster, O. G.; Wm. L. Bradford, S. M.

STATISTICS OF THE TOWN OF SALEM, 1881.

Acres of land	12,845
Horses, etc	329
Oxen	37
Cows	647
Sheep	74
Breeding hogs	25
Dogs	132
State, county, and town taxes	$9,343 86
Highway tax	$1500 00
Value stock in trade	$12,534.00
Money on hand at interest or on deposit	$17,740.00
Stock in banks, etc	$1,700.00
Total valuation	$578,658.00
Polls	483
Value mills, machinery, etc	$11,450.00
Neat stocks, besides those before noticed, animals	80
Value of town farm	$2,500.00
Value of town house	$1,00.00
Cows on town farm	9
Horses on town farm	1
Acres on town farm	100
Rate per cent. of tax on $1000	$16.10
Population of town	1900

The thanks of the author are due to those citizens of Salem who have rendered him assistance and timely aid in its compilation. Especially would he acknowledge the services of James Ryer, Esq., and William G. Crowell, Esq.

CHAPTER LXXII.

SALEM.—(*Continued.*)

CIVIL HISTORY.

As setting forth the degree of influence and prominence certain citizens of the township have reached, as well as estimating public worth, as usually expressed by the inhabitants of rural towns, there follows a complete record of the selectmen of Salem, year by year, from the earliest period to the present time, those from 1743 to 1749 being for the old district of Methuen:

1743.—Daniel Peaslee, Henry Sanders, Isaac Clough.
1744.—Nathaniel Dow, Daniel Cresy, Henry Sanders.
1745.—Henry Sanders, Nathaniel Dow, William Richardson.
1746.—Daniel Peaslee, Henry Sanders, William Richardson.
1747.—Henry Sanders, Nathaniel Dow, Richard Kimball.
1748.—Henry Sanders, John Ober, John Hall.
1749.—Daniel Peaslee, William Sanders, Peter Merrill.
1750.—Salem incorporated. Nathaniel Dow, Seth Pattee, John Ober, Jonathan Wheeler, Richard Dow.
1751.—Ebenezer Ayer, Benjamin Wheeler, Edward Clark.
1752.—Obadiah Eastman, Peter Merrill, Ebenezer Woodbury.

1753.—Daniel Peaslee, Timothy Johnson, Joseph Wright.
1754.—Joseph Wright, Edward Carleton, William Sanders.
1755.—Richard Dow, Peter Merrill, Benjamin Wheeler.
1756.—Peter Merrill, John Hall, Jr., Joseph Wright.
1757.—Obediah Eastman, Joseph Wright, Andrew Balch.
1758.—John Hall, Jr., Joseph Wright, Obediah Eastman.
1759.—Daniel Massey, Edward Clark, Nathaniel Woodman.
1760.—Daniel Massey, Daniel Peaslee, Edward Clark.
1761.—John Hall, Jr., Obediah Eastman, Thomas Douglass.
1762.—John Hall, Jr., Obediah Eastman, Richard Dow.
1763.—John Hall, Jr., Benjamin Wheeler, John Currier.
1764.—Simon Bradford, Timothy Bedel, Jonathan Wheeler, Jr.
1765.—Joseph Wright, Obediah Eastman, John Giles.
1766.—Joseph Wright, Obediah Eastman, John Giles.
1767.—John Hall, Moody Morse, Caleb Duston.
1768.—John Hall, Abraham Dow, John Kelly.
1769.—John Hall, Caleb Duston, John Kelly.
1770.—John Hall, John Kelly, Caleb Duston.
1771.—John Hall, John Kelly, Jeremiah Dow.
1772.—Zachariah Woodbury, Caleb Duston, Daniel Corliss.
1773.—Peter Merrill, Jonathan Tenny, Daniel Gordon.
1774.—Caleb Duston, Jesse Merrill, Jeremiah Dow.
1775.—John Hall, John Kelly, Caleb Duston.
1776.—William Hall, Amos Dow, Richard Messer.
1777.—William Hall, Amos Dow, Richard Messer.
1778.—Moody Morse, John Allen, Zachariah Woodbury.
1779.—Caleb Duston, Jeremiah Dow, Asa Dow.
1780.—Benjamin Bixby, William Thom, Abbot Pettingill.
1781.—Abbot Pettingill, William Thom, Thomas Runnels.
1782.—Abbot Pettingill, William Thom, Thomas Runnels.
1783.—Abbot Pettingill, William Thom, Thomas Runnels.
1784.—William Thom, Amos Dow, Benjamin Woodbury.
1785.—Jeremiah Dow, Benjamin Woodbury, Nathaniel Gorrill.
1786.—James Webster, William Thom, Richard Kimball.
1787.—William Thom, Henry Little, Richard Kimball.
1788.—Caleb Duston, James Webster, Elijah Hall.
1789.—William Thom, James Webster, Elijah Hall.
1790.—William Thom, James Webster, Elijah Hall.
1791.—William Thom, James Webster, Elijah Hall.
1792.—Jeremiah Dow, Richard Kimball, Samuel Webster.
1793.—James Webster, Oliver Kimball, Thomas Smith.
1794.—William Thom, Elijah Hall, Thomas Smith.
1795.—Jesse Webster, Elijah Hall, David Allen.
1796.—Jesse Webster, Nathaniel Belknap, Silas Betton.
1797.—James Webster, Silas Betton, Thomas Dow.
1798.—James Webster, Jesse Webster, Joseph Wardwell.
1799.—Jesse Webster, Thomas Dow, Elijah Hall.
1800.—Elijah Hall, Joshua Merrill, David Allen.
1801.—Nathaniel Gorrill, Joshua Merrill, David Allen.
1802.—Elijah Hall, Israel Woodbury, Silas Betton.
1803.—Silas Betton, Israel Woodbury, Hezekiah Jones.
1804.—Israel Woodbury, David Allen, William S. Kelly.
1805.—Joshua Merrill, Jesse Webster, John Clendenin.
1806.—Joshua Merrill, Israel Woodbury, John Clendenin.
1807.—Joshua Merrill, Israel Woodbury, John Clendenin.
1808.—Joshua Merrill, Edmund Brickett, Jedediah Carleton.
1809.—John Clendenin, Benjamin Gordon, Richard Pattee.
1810.—John Clendenin, Israel Woodbury, John Allen.
1811.—John Clendenin, Israel Woodbury, John Allen.
1812.—Joshua Merrill, Israel Woodbury, Jonathan Merrill.
1813.—Silas Betton, Joshua Merrill, Jonathan Merrill.
1814.—Israel Woodbury, Jonathan Merrill, Richard Pattee.
1815.—Joshua Merrill, Richard Pattee, John Allen.
1816.—Richard Pattee, John Allen, Pearson Titcomb.
1817.—John Woodbury, John Allen, David Duston.
1818.—John Woodbury (2), David Duston, John J. Clendenin.
1819.—John Clendenin, Francis Smith, Jonathan Kimball.
1820.—Joshua Merrill, John Woodbury (2), David Duston.
1821.—Joshua Merrill, John Woodbury (2), Silas Betton.
1822.—John Woodbury (2), John H. Clendenin, John Allen.
1823.—John H. Clendenin, John Allen, Joseph Kimball.
1824.—John Allen, John Woodbury (2), Pearson Titcomb.
1825.—Thornton Betton, John Clendenin, John C. Ewins.
1826.—Thornton Betton, John Clendenin, John C. Ewins.
1827.—Thornton Betton, John C. Ewins, John Clendenin.
1828.—Joshua Merrill, John Merrill, Thornton Betton.
1829.—John Clendenin, John Merrill, David Messer.
1830.—David Messer, John H. Clendenin, Joseph Taylor.
1831.—Asa Woodbury, Caleb Prince, Asa Gage.
1832.—Caleb Prince, John Kelly, Nathan Currier.
1833.—Aquila Dow, John H. Thompson, Joseph Thom.
1834.—John H. Thompson, John F. Tenny (but two this year).
1835.—John H. Thompson, John F. Tenny, Richard Woodbury.
1836.—David Messer, John Kelly, John H. Clendenin.
1837.—Richard Woodbury, Joseph Taylor, Abner Gage.
1838.—John Kelly, Thomas Webster, Beniah B. Gordon.
1839.—John Kelley, Thomas Webster, Nathaniel Woodbury.
1840.—John F. Tenny, Nathaniel Woodbury, Thomas Duston.
1841.—John F. Tenny, John Emerson, Nathaniel Woodbury.
1842.—John Emerson, John Kelly, Moores Bailey.
1843.—David Messer, Moores Bailey, Obadiah Duston.
1844.—Moores Bailey, John F. Tenny, Obadiah Duston.
1845.—David Messer, Obadiah Duston, John Emerson.
1846.—Moores Bailey, John A. Messer, John Marston.
1847.—Moores Bailey, John A. Messer, Richard Woodbury.
1848.—John H. Dunlap, David Messer, Obadiah Duston.
1849.—Moores Bailey, Charles Day, Enoch Taylor.
1850.—Moores Bailey, Enoch Taylor, Charles Day.
1851.—John R. Wheeler, Aaron G. Wilson, Samuel Kelly.
1852.—David Messer, Israel Woodbury, Jr., Obadiah Duston.
1853.—Israel Woodbury, Jr., Levi Emery, Jr., David D. Bailey.
1854.—John R. Wheeler, John Taylor, Jr., Isaac Woodbury.
1855.—Isaac Woodbury, Amos Dow, Willard G. Smith.
1856.—Isaac Woodybur, Joseph Webster, Charles Austin.
1857.—Joseph Webster, Charles Austin, William G. Crowell.
1858.—William G. Crowell, James Taylor, Josiah Cluff.
1859.—Charles Kimball, Albertus Coburn, George W. Merrill.
1860.—George W. Merrill, James Taylor, Edward Griffin.
1861.—George W. Merrill, James Taylor, Edward Griffin.
1862.—William G. Crowell, George N. Austin, John Clark.
1863.—Charles Austin, John W. Wheeler, John Clark.
1864.—William G. Crowell, John W. Wheeler, Daniel N. Russ.
1865.—George N. Austin, Matthew H. Taylor, George C. Gordon.
1866.—Matthew H. Taylor, George C. Gordon, Joel C. Carey.
1867.—George C. Gordon, Levi Cluff, Joel C. Carey.
1868.—George C. Gordon, Levi Cluff, Silas Hall.
1869.—Levi Cluff, Silas Hall, William B. Kimball.
1870.—George N. Austin, William B. Kimball, Gilman D. Kelly.
1871.—George N. Austin, William B. Kimball, Gilman D. Kelly.
1872.—Richard Taylor, William B. Bartlett, William G. Crowell.
1873.—George H. Taylor, Levi W. Taylor, Levi Cluff.
1874.—Daniel Merrill, Rawson Coburn, Charles Kimball.
1875.—Levi Cluff, William B. Kimball, Willard W. Merrill.
1876.—William B. Kimball, Willard W. Merrill, Charles I. Bowker.
1877.—Willard W. Merrill, Charles T. Maxwell, Nathaniel H. Paul.
1878.—Matthew H. Taylor, Charles T. Maxwell, Gilman D. Kelly.
1879.—Matthew H. Taylor, Charles T. Maxwell, Gilman D. Kelly.
1880.—Charles T. Maxwell, Joel C. Carey, Richard Taylor.
1881.—Joseph Webster, Joel C. Carey, William R. Wheeler.
1882.—Joseph Webster, William R. Wheeler, Eben B. Wells.

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES OF SALEM IN GENERAL COURT OR LEGISLATURE.[1]

1744. Daniel Peaslee.
John Ober.
1745. Henry Sanders.
1746. John Ober.
1747. Daniel Peaslee.
Ebenezer Ayer.
1748. Ebenezer Ayer.
John Ober.
1749. Daniel Peaslee.
1750. John Ober.
1752. Henry Sanders.
1758. William Richardson.
1762. Joseph Wright.
1765. Joseph Wright.
1768. Joseph Wright.
1771. Joseph Wright.
1774. Joseph Wright.
1775. Jacob Butler, Jr.
1776. Caleb Duston.
1777. Jonathan Wheeler.
1778. Jeremiah Dow.
1779–81. Timothy Ladd.
1782. Caleb Duston.
1783–84. John Allen.
1785. Caleb Duston.
1787–88–89–92. Thomas Dow.
1793. James Webster.
1794–96. Joseph Wardwell.
1797–99. Silas Betton.
1800. Thomas Dow.
1801–4. Jesse Webster.
1805–9. David Allen.
1810–11. Silas Betton.
1812–15. John Clendenin.
1816. Joshua Merrill.
1817–19. Israel Woodbury.
1820–27. John Clendenin.
1828–30. Thornton Betton.

[1] Where any year is omitted no representative was chosen.

1831. Christopher Morrison.
1833–35. John Woodbury.
1836–37. John F. Tenny.
1838–39. David Messer.
1840–41. John H. Thompson.
1842. John F. Tenny.
1844–45. Nathaniel Woodbury.
1846. Daniel Messer.
1847. John Woodbury.
1849–50. Richard Woodbury.
1852. Moores Bailey.
1853–1854. Enoch Taylor.
1855–56. John R. Wheeler.
1858. Edward S. Woodbury.
1859. John F. Tenny.
John H. Lancaster.
1860. Joseph Webster.
William G. Crowell.
1861. Joseph Webster.
William G. Crowell.
1862. Henry S. Beckford.
Lowell Reed.
1863. Henry S. Beckford.
Lowell Reed.
1864. Charles Austin.
Isaac Woodbury.
1865. Charles Austin.
Isaac Woodbury.
1866. Edward S. Woodbury.
1866. George N. Austin.
1867. Matthew H. Taylor.
George N. Austin.
1868. John W. Wheeler.
Matthew H. Taylor.
1869. John W. Wheeler.
Joel C. Carey.
1870. Levi Cluff.
Joel C. Carey.
1871. Levi Cluff.
Silas Hall.
1872. Silas Hall.
Benjamin R. Wheeler.
1873. Richard Taylor.
Benjamin R. Wheeler.
1874. Stephen Bailey.
Levi W. Taylor.
1875. Richard Taylor.
John W. Wheeler.
1376. George C. Gordon.
John W. Wheeler.
1877. William B. Kimball.
George C. Gordon.
1878. William B. Kimball.
Willard W. Merrill.
1879. Matthew H. Taylor.
1880. (Biennial session of Legislature.)
1881–82. Gilman D. Kelly.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. W. WHEELER.

J. W. Wheeler is the son of John A. Wheeler and May Stevens, his wife, who was a daughter of Rev. William Stevens, a Methodist minister of Massachusetts. He is the fourth in line from Jonathan Wheeler, of whom little is known. Richard was the second, and John A. the third, who was married April 22, 1822. Two children were born, both of whom are now living, Abraham M., who is a Methodist minister, living in Vermont, and the subject of this sketch, who was born in the town of Salem, N. H., Aug. 19, 1826. He was educated at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, at Tilton, N. H. He left school at the age of twenty-one, and assisted in the management of his father's farm, which was one of the largest in that part of the State. Two years after leaving school, when in his twenty-third year, he was united in marriage to Phœbe, daughter of Richard Dow, of Windham, N. H., a descendant of one of the earliest families who inhabited New England.

They were married Dec. 27, 1849. There were born to them three children, two of whom are living. Minnie A., their first child, was born Oct. 16, 1852, and died July 1, 1863; William R. was born Jan. 20, 1854; Ethel May was born Dec. 3, 1871.

Mr. Wheeler continued in the management of his father's farm until he was thirty-three years old, when he entered into copartnership with James W. Bailey in the purchase of the woolen-factory that occupied the site of the extensive buildings now owned by himself. At the end of the first year Mr. Wheeler sold his interest to Charles Austin. After a lapse of two years he again bought the concern with George Austin. In 1864 he purchased Mr. Austin's interest, and has since carried on the business alone. In 1879 the factory was burned to the ground. The fire broke out in the daytime, and the building and contents were consumed.

With characteristic energy Mr. Wheeler set about the erection of a new mill, which was completed in a short time. The structure is of brick, located on a never-failing water-power, and contains the latest improved machinery. The goods manufactured are frockings and flannels. In 1861 he was elected selectman, which position he occupied for two years. He was then elected representative, in which capacity he served four years. He was then elected senator, serving two years. In 1881 he was elected a member of the Governor's Council, which position he now fills. Mr. Wheeler never sought political preferment, his attention being devoted to his extensive business. But "his qualifications and peculiar fitness to fill positions of public trust," to quote the language of another, are such as to attract the attention of the public, whose confidence he retains to the fullest extent.

In private life, Mr. Wheeler is especially characterized by modest and unassuming manners, strong social feeling, and warm friendship for a large circle of admiring friends. In public life he is ever the courteous gentleman to all, and a faithful and devoted servant to public interests.

OBADIAH DUSTON

is a direct descendant of the Dustons, who figured so conspicuously in the early history of Haverhill, Mass. He is the fourth in line of descent from Thomas Duston, who was the husband of Hannah Duston, to whose memory a life-size statue holding a tomahawk in its right hand in an attitude of defense is standing in the park in Haverhill. (See history of Haverhill.)

Thomas Duston, the founder of the New Hampshire branch of the family, purchased a tract of three hundred acres of land in North Salem, N. H., on which he settled his three sons,—Thomas, Obadiah, and Caleb. David, the son of Obadiah, and father of the subject of this sketch, married his cousin, Abiah Duston, and to them seven children were born, as follows: Ruth, Abial, Thomas, David, Obadiah, Mary, and Ebenezer.

Obadiah is the sole survivor of this large family. He was born Dec. 5, 1806. He lived at home until he was twenty-five years old, assisting his father on the farm. He attended the academy at Atkinson, where he was a schoolmate of Rev. Jesse Page and Dr. Coggswell, both of whom are now living. Mr. Duston was married in 1831 to Anne Whittaker, of Haverhill, Mass. The result of this union was six

J. H. Wheeler

Obediah Duston

children,—Hannah, Ruth, Harriet, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Lorin. But three are now living, as follows: Hannah, who married John Hallowell, of California, no issue; Harriett, who married John N. Hunt, of Bradford, Mass., to whom four children were born; Thomas married Augusta Griffin, of Hampstead, N. H., they have no children living. Mr. Duston's first business venture was keeping the town poor, teaching school in the mean time. He then took up the farm on which he now resides, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, which he followed a number of years. He held the office of selectman of the town five years, and has been justice of the peace forty years, which position he still occupies. In 1825 he was promoted to be captain of artillery in the militia from sergeant, being then but nineteen years old. He possesses in a remarkable degree the traits of his hardy ancestors, is now in the seventy-sixth year of his age, enjoys vigorous health, and possesses a perfectly sound set of teeth. He was never addicted to the use of tobacco in any form, and always devoted his energies to the prosecution of his business, the result of which is a competency to lean upon in his declining years. His only son, Thomas, is engaged in the manufacture of knit goods, the factory being located on the home farm.

Mr. Duston's first wife died Feb. 10, 1870. For his second wife he married Fidelia Cook, widow of Edward Cook; she died Aug. 24, 1876. The picture from which the accompanying portrait was made was taken about fourteen years ago. Time has dealt gently with him, and he bids fair to be left in possession of his remarkable vigor for a number of years. Politically he is a member of the Democratic party, and is an earnest exponent of its principles. Though not a member of any church or denomination, he has been liberal in his patronage, always assisting when needed in the building of church edifices in his town.

LUTHER EMERSON, M.D.

Prominent among the citizens in the earlier history and growth of Salem, N. H., as a town after its separation from the North Parish of Methuen, Mass., was Dr. Luther Emerson, who lived and practiced during his whole professional life of more than thirty-five years in this place.

Born in Chelmsford, Mass., April 18, 1785, the son of Deacon Owen Emerson, a farmer and mechanic of that place. Inheriting from childhood a slender constitution and subject to the asthma, which unfitted him for the toils of the farm, he inclined to school and study, and after trying in vain to learn the

cabinet-maker's trade, while endeavoring in his leisure hours to improve his mind by books, till at last, under the direction of Dr. Wiman, he began the study of medicine. After attending the full course of lectures at Dartmouth, N. H., and receiving his medical diploma, he began the practice of his profession in Salem, N. H., in the fall of 1807, and boarded at Mrs. N. Bodwell's, in what is now the old village near the common, making his first visit in the place on what was then called "*The Cold Friday*," to the house of Mr. B. Kimball.

For the first twelve years, in which he served as dentist in part, he rode horseback, feeling too poor to purchase a carriage, while the horse caused him to run in debt seventy-five dollars. Increasing practice and the strictest economy enabled him soon to secure a little home, on the site of which now stands the residence of Mrs. William Kelley. He married, in 1811, Patience Wood, of Dracut, Mass., who bore him thirteen children, nine of whom were living at his death.

He was the first physician that lived and practiced in the place, and his lifelong work there gives proof of his continued success. His reputation and success had occasioned him to be known in an extended circle of practice, which embraced in part the towns of Windham, Pelham, Derry, Hudson, Atkinson, and Methuen, in Massachusetts. He served for many years as agent for the insane asylum at Somerville, Mass., in receiving patients for the same. He took a deep interest in the common-school education of his own children and in the school welfare of the town, and served seventeen successive years on its board of school committee.

"He was marked, says one of the oldest and reliable citizens of the village, for his skill and success as a doctor, for his originality of mind, uprightness of character and dealing, strength of will, and independence of thought and expression."

Failing health, after a long professional life, inclined him to give his practice into the hands of younger men, though much to the regret of many older families who had known no other physician.

A few weeks before his death he stated that he should live just one year from the death of his wife, which, he said, would be the 26th of July, 1844, and on that very day he died, in the sixtieth year of his age.

Six children now survive him,—Luther, the oldest, who has been a teacher for many years, now resides in Haverhill, Mass.; Julia A., the wife of O. T. Emerson, Esq., of Haverhill, Mass.; Joseph W., who has always lived on the old homestead; Rufus, a graduate of Amherst and Andover, is a Congregational minister; John, a carpenter and house-builder in Boston; and Charles B., a druggist for many years in Haverhill, Mass.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

SANDOWN.

Geographical—Topographical—Early Settlements—Petition for Town Privileges—Incorporation of Town—Names of Early Settlers—First Ministers—Churches—Railroad

THIS town lies southwest of the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Chester and Fremont, on the east by Danville, on the south by Hampstead, and on the west by Derry and Chester.

The surface of the town is uneven but generally fertile.

There are several ponds in the town, the largest of which is Philips, lying in the southern part. It is about 340 rods long and 200 wide. Angle Pond in the southeast part, lying partly in the town and partly in Hampstead, is about 200 rods in length and 100 in width. The principal stream is Squamscot River.

Sandown was settled in about the year 1736, and among the pioneers were Moses Tucker, Israel and James Huse, James Graves, Thomas Wells. (See list below).

Sandown was originally a part of Kingston, and was incorporated April 6, 1756. The first vote of the town of Kingston on this subject of which we have any record is under date of Sept. 24, 1764, as follows:

Province of New Hampshire | At a Legall meeting of the Inhabitants & free holders of Kingstown held the Twenty-fourth of September 1746, firstly Leiut John Sweat was Chosen Moderator for that meeting

2dly Voted that we do hereby as far as in us lyeth set off

Moses Tucker	Israel Huse
John Straw	James Huse
Jonathan Colbee	James Graves
Daniel Hibard	John Bond
Daniel Kid	Jacob Wells
Jacob Gurdey	Meshech Gurdey
David Straw	John Straw Jr
Reuben Clough	William Straw
Israel Huse Jr	Phillips Wells
John Pressey	Jacob Tucker
Benjamin Tucker	Joseph Dow
John Hogg &	Orlando Colby

Of Kingstown abovesaid with a Certain Tract of Land in said Town for a distinct Parish or precinct, bounded as followeth Viz^{t} Beginning at the Beech Tree which is the Dividing boundary between Londonderry & Chester said Tree standing on the West Line of said Kingston and running Southerly on said Kingston said line as heretofore settled between said Londonderry & said Kingston to the Island Pond (so called) Then running Easterly South Three miles then Northerly till a North & by West Course will Strike said Kingston Line (where it crosses the mill brook so called) as heretofore setled between s^{d} Kingston & said Chester and from thence Viz. where said line crosses s^{d} mill brook to run Southerly on said line to the Beech tree first mentioned.

This is a true Copy taken out of Kingston Book of records
Attest Jed^{h} Philbrick, town Clerk.

Among the first settlers were

Moses Tucker	John Hoog
James Huse	John Bond
Israel Huse	Joseph Dow
James Graves	Philip Wells
Thomas Wells	Daniel Hebberd
Israel Huse, Jr	Jonathan Colby

William Straw	Rolen Clough
Daniell Kid	John Straw
Orlando Colby	Jacob Wells
Paul Chase	Jacob Gordy
Benjamin Tucker	Mesheck Gordy
Jacob Tucker	Daved Straw
John Pressey	John Straw Jr.

The first minister (Congregational) was Rev. Joseph Cotton, who was ordained in 1759, and died in 1780. Rev. Samuel Collins settled in 1781, and left in 1788. Rev. John Webber settled in 1795, and removed in 1800.

The Worcester and Nashua Railroad passes through the town.

The Congregational Society was organized in 1759, and the meeting-house was built by the town in 1774. The edifice is forty-four by fifty feet. The inside has a quaint appearance, with its tall pulpit, the top of which is eleven feet above the floor, and above which is the sounding-board seven and one-half feet square, and nineteen feet above the floor. Directly in front of the pulpit were the deacons' seats, made of two-inch plank, where the good fathers sat and shouted their fervent "amens." There are sixteen pews in the centre of the house, and twenty-one wall pews, the former being six and one-half feet square, and the latter half a foot shorter. The sunlight comes through seven-by-nine glass, twenty-eight lights to each window. There are three ten-paneled double doors, and wrought-iron hand-made nails were used in building the structure, both outside and inside. Six marble columns support the gallery, in which are twenty pews, six feet square, and in front of which are four seats made of three-inch plank. The panels in front of the gallery are twenty inches wide by four feet long. The frame is all of white-oak; the braces in the frame are three by ten inches; the beams are ten by twelve inches; the rafters are eight by ten inches, doubled, one foot apart, with a post between, and the corner posts are twenty-eight feet high and twelve inches square.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

SEABROOK.

Geographical—Topographical—First Settlements—Indian Depredations—Prominent Citizens—Dearborn Academy—Churches—Civil History—Incorporation—Financial Condition of Town—Military Record.

THE town of Seabrook lies in the southeastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Hampton Falls, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Salisbury, Mass., and on the west by South Hampton and Kensington. The early history of this town will be found principally in the history of Hampton, of which Seabrook originally formed a part. The early record history, Revolutionary, names of early settlers, etc., are incorporated in the history of the mother-town. Seabrook is an ocean town, and has extensive plains of salt marsh. The soil is light and very productive. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and the manufacture of shoes. The latter industry is extensively carried on.

The first settlement of the town dates back to 1638, and among the pioneers were Christopher Hussey, Joseph Dow, and Thomas Philbrick. The early settlers of this town suffered greatly from the depredations of the Indians. For a long period the people were in a constant state of alarm, and many of the prominent citizens were inhumanly massacred. Among those killed were Thomas Lancaster, Jonathan Green, Nicholas Bond, a child named Brown, and the Widow Mussey. The latter was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and distinguished as a public speaker. The Indians finally disappeared from their ocean hunting-grounds, and peace settled over the struggling pioneers.

Among the prominent men who have resided within this town Meshech Weare stands pre-eminent. He was the first chief magistrate of New Hampshire. His grandfather, Nathaniel Weare, was an agent to prosecute the complaints against the Royal Governor, Edward Cranfield, and spent some time in England. His son Nathaniel, father of Meshech, was also a prominent citizen. Both resided within the limits of the present town of Seabrook. Edward Gove, a resident of the town, was a member of the Assembly which Cranfield dissolved. He distinguished himself by opposition to the Cranfield government, and was arrested and convicted of high treason, sent to England, and imprisoned in the Tower of London. At the expiration of three years he was pardoned and returned to Seabrook.

Dearborn Academy was founded in 1854, by Edward Dearborn, an eminent physician and distinguished citizen of Seabrook. He endowed it with fifteen thousand dollars. It is located in the pleasant village of Seabrook, and commands a delightful view of the ocean and the surrounding country.

There are three churches in this town, besides one (Congregational) on the line, viz.: Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist. The first minister of the town was Rev. Samuel Parley, ordained in 1765, and removed in 1775. Rev. Elias Hull settled in 1779, and died in 1822.

Civil History.—Seabrook was granted to Jonathan Weare and others in 1768.

Baptist Church.[1]—The house of worship now occupied by the Baptist Church in Seabrook was erected in 1763, at which date the Baptist Church in Newton was the only one of that order in the State of New Hampshire. It is recorded that its timbers came from

[1] By George D. Dodge.

six different towns, probably being contributed by persons residing in those different places. This house was erected by the Presbyterians, and occupied by them until about the close of the last century. Rev. Mr. Perley was pastor from 1765 to 1775, at an annual "salary of fifty pounds sterling, besides house, garden, and keeping for horse and cow." The old parsonage is still standing, and now occupied as the dwelling of Mr. David Boyd.

Rev. Elias Hull, a Congregationalist, was installed as pastor in 1799, and continued in that relation until 1817. Seabrook was then a part of Hampton Falls, and prominent among those in attendance at this meeting were Dudley Dodge and Betsey Fifield, his wife. Mrs. Dodge at least was converted under Mr. Hull's preaching, and both united with his church, July 18, 1800. First, Mrs. Dodge became a Baptist, and then her husband was baptized in 1816. Their change of views was followed by a change in the order of the church, for we find that Elder Hull preached his farewell sermon on April 6, 1817, and Elder True, a Baptist, preached in the same place on the 27th of that month. And from this time on the Baptists appeared to have held this ground, with occasional preaching by Elders True, Howe, Rand, Chesswell, Fernald, Adams, and Grant, the latter of whom in 1821 divided his labors for one year between Seabrook and East Salisbury. It is recorded that about this time Messrs. Danforth, Prescott, and Towle repeatedly occupied the pulpit as preachers. And prominent among those active in securing and entertaining preachers were Miss Nancy Brown, Mrs. E. Green, and Mrs. Hannah Dow, the latter of whom is well remembered by the writer as afterward a constant attendant on religious services at Hampton Falls, walking two miles when well advanced in years.

Oct. 28, 1828, "The Baptist Church in Seabrook and Hampton Falls" was constituted with a membership of fourteen, of whom Hannah Dow, Ruth Brown, Lydia Brown, and Anna Knowles resided in Seabrook. This infant church immediately invited as their pastor Rev. T. P. Ropes, one of their constituent members, and on the 2d of December the church was publicly recognized by a council called for the purpose, "and preparations made for the installation of Mr. Ropes in the old meeting-house at Seabrook."

In 1832 we find the second pastor of the church, Rev. Oliver Barron, preaching part of the time in the old school-house at Hampton Falls. But the old meeting-house appears to have been the headquarters of the church until the completion of the academy building at Hampton Falls, in September, 1834. For the history of the Baptist interest in Seabrook from this date until June, 1859, the reader is referred to the historical sketch of the Baptist Church in Hampton Falls. The year 1859 was an eventful one for the Baptist interests in both these places, for in Hampton Falls the Baptist meeting-house was repaired and improved at an expense of $2000, and at Seabrook the old meeting-house was put in order at an expense of $3562, $950 of which was paid by the town towards fitting the first story for use as a town-house. The old house when new is described as "rough and uncouth, with unplaned seats." "These were the pews of sheep-pen form, enough to break people's backs, and the seats raised during prayer time to fall with an ominous clatter at its close, with the broad galleries running around three sides of the house. Then the eyry-like pulpit, with its flight of stairs on one side only, and its high sounding-board suspended above, with the deacons' seat literally under the droppings of the sanctuary, it being a square pew under the pulpit, the front of which projected over it, . . . it having become deserted even as a place for the children to play in before it was repaired." Concerning the repairs we again quote from the published discourse of Rev. Mr. Beaman: "The old pulpit and pews vanished to give place to the modern ones. On the outside it was clap-boarded, shingled, and the doors and windows put in good condition; also the end of the house was now turned towards the road instead of the side as previously, and twelve feet were added to the front end, while the whole was surmounted by the present spire." The printed discourse from which we have quoted contains a likeness of the old meeting-house, designed by Miss Augusta Perkins, a granddaughter of the devoted and faithful Mrs. Dow.[1]

The idea of repairing the old meeting-house originated with Miss Mary True, a granddaughter of Elder True. Newell Brown is mentioned as being active in the work. A bell was given by Mr. Charles Sanborn, the bell fixtures by William and James Sanborn, a clock by Mrs. Hooker, of Boston, a pulpit Bible by Mr. C. F. Chase, and a communion service by friends in Portland. "Substantial aid has also been rendered by Newell Locke, Joseph H. Weare, and others too numerous to mention, but whose services are none the less appreciated."

The renovated house was dedicated March 17, 1859, with a discourse by Rev. William Lamson. Text, "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." June 28, 1859, twenty-three members were dismissed from the Seabrook and Hampton Falls Church to form the Seabrook Baptist Church, and in the following September the church was publicly recognized by a council of pastors and delegates from neighboring churches. Rev. C. H. Pearson, one of the twenty-five constituent members (supplied as pastor the pulpit), from July, 1859, to March, 1860. Rev. Mr. Abbott (supplied as pastor the pulpit) from March to August, 1860. Rev. Charles H. Corey, the second pastor, came in August, 1861; was ordained September 17th, and

[1] The most interesting feature of this picture of the ancient structure is the square bell-tower standing at one end of the house, with its spire surmounted by the figure of a rooster.

resigned Dec. 1, 1863, on account of ill health." Rev. Mr. Corey's "untiring devotion to the cause will ever be held in grateful remembrance. He is now the esteemed principal of Richmond Institute, Va." Rav. Mr. Richardson, supplied from April to August, 1864. Rev. Mr. Lyford, the third pastor, served from August, 1865, to December, 1867. "His eye was single to his work and he sowed good seed." Mr. N. Colby, now pastor in Manchester, N. H., supplied most acceptably from March, 1868, to September, 1869. From this date until February, 1871, preaching was supplied by students from Newton Theological Institution. Among the number was Mr. T. T. Burhoe, now settled as a pastor in Chicago. He came as a supply to Hampton Falls February 5th, and to Seabrook on the following Sabbath, and wakening a special interest in both places urged the two churches to unite in support of the same pastor. Declining a call himself, the two churches were supplied on alternate Sabbaths from February, 1871, to August, 1872, by Mr. Burhoe and H. H. Beaman, assisted by other students. We quote from Mr. Beaman's published discourse: "This pastor will always remember his first experience here, March 10, 1872, when he rode from C. F. Chase's to Seabrook, with the rain pouring in torrents and the streets turned into rivers of water, and preached from Eph. vi. 13, to six persons."

Mr. Beaman accepted a call to the joint pastorate of the two churches in June, 1872, preached his introductory sermon August 25th, and was ordained October 2d. The ordination services were held in the church at Hampton Falls. Every church in the Association was represented by delegates. Professor Lincoln, of Newton, preached the sermon. All the services were ably conducted, the occasion one of more than ordinary interest, and the candidate proved worthy of the occasion, as shown by his earnest, faithful, and successful labors as joint pastor for the period of three years and a half. Mr. Beaman's engagement with the Seabrook Church ceased in March, 1876, and the two churches failing to unite on the same pastor, the Seabrook Church was supplied from different sources until the engagement of Mr. George Ober. He is now pastor at Brentwood, N. H. Since the close of his labors this church has been supplied a part of the time from different sources. Starting with a membership of twenty-five in 1859, eight were added in 1860 (most of them from the Hampton Falls Church), six in 1861, the same number in 1862, five in 1863, six in 1865, two in 1866, four in 1867, five in 1869, one in 1873, and three in 1874, since which time the record is not at hand. During the pastorate of Mr. Ober, the church building was painted outside and renovated within. The following persons have been chosen as deacons of this church: Micajah Green, Joseph H. Weare, Stephen Clough, Jabez True (all dead), C. F. Chase, and R. L. Gove. As early as 1832 a Sabbath-school was formed here in connection with the church, by Rev. Mr. Barron, besides another one at Hampton Falls. From 1859 to 1876 the following persons have been chosen superintendents of the Sunday-school: George A. Weare, Edwin Eaton, Charles F. Chase, and John Weare. The membership has ranged from sixty-nine at the start to one hundred and eighty in 1865. "The next year, 1866, witnessed a decline of one hundred, and since then it has held its own."

CHAPTER LXXV.

SEABROOK.—(*Continued.*)

History of Congregationalism in Hampton Falls and Seabrook, 1711 to 1882.[1]—Seabrook was for fifty-seven years a part of Hampton Falls, and the leading members of the Seabrook and Hampton Falls Church have always been residents of Hampton Falls.

The history of Congregationalism in Hampton Falls and Seabrook is a deeply interesting one, connected as it is with the birth and infancy of the towns themselves. As a church parish the territory of these two towns was first set off from Hampton, the ancient mother of towns. And under the name and authority of "the new parish in Hampton," "the church-meeting in the Hampton Falls parish," and other similar designations, all town business was transacted for many years. Hampton Falls had no other act of incorporation besides a permission from the General Court in 1718, "to call a public parish meeting annually to choose selectmen and such other officers as may be convenient to manage their parish affairs, etc. And the charter of Seabrook, in 1768, was entitled "An Act for erecting and incorporating a new Parish in the Southerly part of Hampton Falls." This was a practical union of church and State. But useful as this union may have been at that time it appears to have been a peaceful one, only when ability and piety united to fill the pastoral office. Such a happy combination of qualities appears in the case of several of the early pastors of Hampton Falls. No place was ever more highly favored in this respect, and to the commanding influence of these good and able men this place is largely indebted for its present high intellectual and moral conditions.

On the 9th of December, 1711, several members of the Congregational Church in Hampton were dismissed for the purpose of being organized into a new church in the south part of the town, now Hampton Falls. Some pioneer work had already been done in that section.

While the early town or parish records of Hampton Falls afford but scanty materials for a church history, and the records have been destroyed by fire, there

[1] By George D. Dodge.

has fortunately been preserved a small volume of church records kept by Messrs. Colton and Whipple, the first two pastors of the church. This volume is about four inches by six in size, strongly bound in calf and boards, and composed of about two hundred pages of coarse, unruled paper. It seems to contain most of the church records during these two pastorates, embracing a period of about forty-five years. Seaborn (born at sea) Colton and John Colton, pastors at Hampton, were son and grandson of Rev. John Colton, in compliment to whom the town of Boston was named, Boston, in England, being his birthplace. Theophilus Colton, the first pastor of Hampton Falls, has been considered by some as the son of Seaborn, but he was probably a cousin, being descended from another branch of the ministerial Colton family which settled in Plymouth, Mass. Mr. Colton wrote a legible, heavy, ornamental hand, while that of Mr. Whipple was fine and cramped. Both had a habit of crowding their records off the bottom of the page. This valuable little volume has title pages at both ends, with records by Mr. Colton running inwards from both ends. Title page number one is inscribed:

——Theophilus Colton's——
Jan : 1712
The Chh Records off Hampton falls
Begin^{g} January 2^{d} 1712
By Theophilus Colton
Pastor of that chh.

On the second page of the fly-leaf are these two records:

"25 : OCTOBE : 1724:

"upon A Sacram Day Immediately before the Communion Ebenezer Sleeper was Before the chh. Admonished & Reproved for the breach off the 7th commandm^{t} upon which made his Acknowledgm^{t} off y^{t} his sin & fall In writing & Craving forgiveness off God & man was Restored to ther Charitable communion agn & unto all the Priveledges off Gods housse

——for himself & Children——

12 : SEPT 1725:

"Application being made by James Prescott sen^{r} & Jonathan Sanburn, jun^{r} & Eben: Sleeper, Deborah Clifford Mehitable Sanburn & Margaret Sanburn, now *Sleeper* for a Dismission from this chh. In order to be Incorporated Into a chh. Estate att Kingstown Accordingly were Dismissed by our chh. & *James Prescut*, having discoursed wth myself & 2 of the brethren of ye chh ab^{t} the forging of a writing formerly Lay^{d} to his charge In part, as having some hand in itt, or being privy to itt, gave such satisfaction ab^{t} that matter that he was Readily Dismist also as well as the other 5 for the ends and Reasons above Specifyed.——"

On the next page, numbered 3, the first entry proper occurs, as follows:

"The Inhabitants of hampton falls having given me a Call to Settle Amongst y^{m} In the work of The Ministry Did Thereupon Call in Some of the Neighboring Ministers to keep a day of fasting and prayer wth y^{m} To Seek The blessing of heaven upon them As also to Gather them Into a chh. Estate that They might be capacitated to proceed

——In That Affair——

The fast was on the 13th Dec. 1711 The Ministers that Carryed on the work of That day were the Rev. Mr. Odlin who began with prayer, The Rev^{d} Mr. Cushing, who preacht & Gathered the chh. and the Rev^{d} Mr. Gorkin who ended wth Prayer Att wch Solemnity The following Cov^{t} was read & Acknowledged by the persons under Written."

On the next page, "4," occurs this entry under date of 10th of May, 1726, three months before Mr. Colton's death:

"I Then took col. weare along with me to the house off John Cass & before him and the mother off John casses wife, Dealt with her for with Drawing from our communion, and for embracing the principles off the Quaquers who proving obstinate I did thereupon as Pastor of y^{t} chh. In the name of X^{t} (Christ) Reject her, and Renounce her as one belonging to our communion and the good Lord have mercy on her And all hers Amen."

There is some reason to believe that this John Cass resided in the ancient house now occupied by Mr. David Boyd, in Seabrook.

On page 5 is recorded the Covenant before mentioned:

"The Covenant off The Chh. off Hampton falls. We whose Names are hereunto Subscribed Apprehending ourselves called of God to join Together in Chh. Communion *In Humble* dependance on free grace for Assistance and Acceptance *We do this day* In the presence of God his Angels & This Assembly Avouch the Lord to be our god and the God of our children wch we give unto him Accounting it a signal favor y^{t} he will Accept of us and Then to be his people) *Promising* y^{t} by the help of his Spirit & grace to cleave unto God (whose name alone is Jehovah) As our chiefest good. And to ye Lord Jesus X^{t} (Christ) as our Prophet Priest King, by faith and Gospel obedence; as becometh his Cov^{t} People for Ever *Making att* all times The holy word of God the Rule of our faith And Practice *We do also give* ourselves one unto Another in the Lord Covenanting to walk Together as a chh. of X^{t} In all the ways of his worship According to ye holy Rules of his word; *promising* In Brother of love faithfully to watch over one Anothers souls *And to submit* ourselves unto The Discipline of X^{t} in ye chh. And Duly To Attend The Seals & censures or whatever ordinances X^{t} has commanded To be followed by his people so far as the Lord has, or shall by his word and Spirit Reveal unto us to be our Duty. Beseaching the Lord for to own us for his people. And to Delight to Dwell in the Midst of us humbly craving help att his hands for the performance of our engagements & covenant obligations.

"Theophilus Colton	John Cram
Nathl Weare Esqr.	Benjamin Batchelor
Samuel Shaw	Joseph Tilton
Isaac Green	James Prescut jun^{r}
Jacob Green	John Morgan
Peter Weare	Nathl Sanburn
Nathl Weare jun^{r}.	William Brown
John Clifford	Jacob Basford
Isreal Clifford	Philemon Blake
Timothy Blake	Thomas Cram
Moses Blake.	Number of men 21."

"This cov^{t} was on ye fast day; Acknowledged By all whose Names are Annexed y^{r} to. And also Assented to by the women y^{n} present wch had ther dismission also from the Respective churches to wch yy [they] belonged And some others y^{t} have for many years ptook with ye chh att Hampton yy Assenting To This Cov^{t} also are lookt upon as Members of this chh. Tho throw their Neglect yy have not their dismission from those churches into wch yy were admitted wch are thes 4:

"Mrs. Greenleafe, New chh.
"Mrs. Heath, Her chh.
"Mrs. Sanborn, ye wife of Jno., New chh.
"Mrs. French, Boston Schh.
"The other women are thes following

Mary Colton	Mary Cram
Hannah Gove	Mary Cram jun^{r}
Sarah Gove	Elizabeth Cram
Mary Green	Sarah Cram
Sarah Green	Sarah Swett
Elizabeth Shaw	Mary Philbrook
Esther Sharo	Mary Weare
Elsiabeth Shaw junr, alias Tilton	Susanna Batchelour
	Mariah Prescut
Deborah Shaw	Elizabeth Prescut
Mehiteble Tilton	Abigail Prescut.
Meribah Tilton	Elizabeth Clifford
Margaret Tilton	Deborah Clifford
Naomi Blake jun^{r}	Deborah Morgan
Sarah Blake	Ruth Brown
Abigail Blake	Number of women 35
Mary Fifield	The whole 56

since which dismisst from ye chh of X^t Att Hampton Town (who was not dismissed w^n the Rest were

"And from other churches

"Hannah Poltle, dism. Hampton Town

"Hannah Swet ye wife of J. S. jun^r dism. York

"Mehitable Steward, ye wife of C. S. Dism. Portsmouth.

"Mehitable Hilliard, ye wife of I. H. Dism. H Town

"Mary Green, the wife of Jacob G., Junr., Recom. Salisbury.

"Sarah Clifford, the wife of Sam^ll R. H.

"Hannah Garland, the wife of Jacob, Junr, R. H. T.

"Mary Hall, the wife of James Hall, Recom. Salisbury.

"Jane Moulton, the wife of Abraham, Rec. H. T.

"Charles Tredwell, Recom^d from Wells chh.

"Lydia Sterzen, the wife off Jacob, Rec. Exeter.

"Bethiah Palmer, wife off Edw. come from Greenland.

"May Derbon, wife of Ew. came from Greenland.

"Both Desiring to ptake here and to be lookt upon as Members of this chh. hast gon ther agn.

"Elizabeth Sylly, wife off John Sylly exitr chh.

—— —— (illegible) here and so under our care.

"May Salle, Single woman Newbury old chh. constant Dweller here & so und^r our care while she is here.

"Icabod Robys wife, A member of the chh. of x^t being a constant ptaker here is lookt upon as one under our care while here & Deacon Sanburns wife of the same chh. And Nathan Clough of old Salisbury.

(The last two or three names are at the extreme bottom of the 9th page & almost illegible.)

(10th page) "20th Feb. 1724."

"Att a chh. meeting att Hampton falls thes following votes were then past—viz.:

"1: vote ‖ that Benjamin Sanburn and

"2: vote ‖ Nathaniel Batchelor are chosen Deacons In Lieu off Deacon Shaw decesd to be Assistants to Deacon weare in that office.

"3: vote ‖ That the Respective sum off 18d be p^d to the Deacon that Looks after the Elements the beg. off the year viz: In March by every communicant for the defraying of the charge of Sacramt for that year.

"4: vote ‖ That the Deacons themselves Get in the Respective sums & that the former vote ab^t Assistants be Repealed & Phil. Blake dism. from that business.

"5: ‖ Capt. Jacob G.(——) thought worthy of suspension for Not doing his duty to his offend: Bros: for irregular walk & doing & contempt off chh. & so was (run off the bottom of page).

(Page 11). "Theophilus Colton was ordained Pastor of the chh. of Hampton falls. The 2d Jan: 1712: The Rev^d. Mr. Rogers of Portsmouth giving him the charge And the Rev^d. Mr. Cushing of Salisbury giving him THE RIGHT HAND of fellowship.

"Att a chh. Meting att Hampton falls Jan: 18: 1712: Nathaniel Weare, Junr. (father of Gov. Mesheck) was chosen Deacon to be Assistant to Sam^ll. Shaw In That office. . . . Voted, That the sacrament of the Lord's supper should be Administered twice a Qu: off A year omitting the winter Quarter. . . . Voted, To have a contribution. . . . Att sacrament for this Insuing year beg: 1st Sabbath In March 1713: (Page 12.) Deacon Shaw & Deacon Weare were chosen Messengers from This chh. tog^r. chh. of Greenland As witnesses to the Rev^d. Mr. William Allgus ordination.

"21: Dec: 1712: Deacon Shaw & Joseph Tilton were chosen Messengers from This chh. to the chh. of New Castle as witnesses to the Rev^d. Mr. William Shirtlifs ordination.

"23: Nov: 1718: Benjamin Sanburne and Joseph Tilton were chosen Messengers from this chh: To the 2d chh: off Salisbury. As witnesses to the Rev^d. Mr. Joseph Parsons ordination or inauguration.

(Page 13.) "17 February: 1715: Att a chh. Meting Att the Meting house [1]Charles Steward was Publickly Admonished An Reproved for the Breach of the 8th Commandm^t who Readily Confest that he had sinned and Thereupon forgiven and Accepted into Favour. Att the same Time the following votes were past.

"1. Voted that every Communicant shall give ye Advanncing year for the Maintainance off the Lord's Supper 1^s. 6^d.

"2. Voted, That every communicant shall pay In the one half of s^d sum or more To the Deacon the first Day off March or before, and the other half att or before the first 7^br.

"3. Voted, That In the end of the year The chh Be called togather (Iff need be) to call those to An Acct. who have Been Defective In paying ther Respective sums. And Iff Itt falls short threw poverty off any—to have a contribution for to make Itt up.

"4. Voted That the Deacon shall pay himself for what Is yet Due to him viz: 5 — 4^s = 7^d with the first money that Is p^d Into him by the communicants (page 14).

"5. Voted, That Deacon Shaw shall have for his Trouble In providing the elements & Looking after the utensils this Advancing year 2^shg 6^d a day, wch vote never was complyed wth by y^e Deacon Shaw."

That is, the good deacon refused to accept of any compensation for his services.

"18: octo^br 1717. Att a chh. Meting Att the house off Deacon Shaw Thes following votes were past:

"1. That the communicants should Continue the giving 1^s 6^d apiece per annum this Advancing year for the Maintaining of the ordinance of ye Lords supper.

"2. That Benjamin Sanburne and Benjamin Batchelour should be Assistants to Deacon Shaw In stirring up psons to bring in ther Respective sums to the Deacon for his Defraying the charge off ye sacramts.

"3. That the Rev^d Mr. Colton then Pastor Administer the seal off Baptism to Adult persons & to ther children; they owning the Cor^t Iff they dare not as yet proseed to ye other seal off the cor^t Provided he is clear In ye matter and any offer themselves there for who In the Judgmt off charity are suitable Subjects for that ordenance.

"28: April: 1721. Att a chh. Meting att my house The chh. concluded that Eighteen pence p annum for each communicant wuld but be sufficient to mayntayn the ordinance off the Lords supper among us annually and ther being considerable behind for the 6 years past they chose Philemon Blake In leiu off Benjamin Batchelor Decess^d to Be Assistant to Deacon Weare and Benjamin Sanburne. In stirring up the communicants To bring in ye Respective sums to Deacon Shaw for his defraying the charge of that holy ordinance."

"Records for this year 1712: Beg: 2 Jan. off Persons Admitted to full Communion."

Some of these foregoing records of Mr. Colton are almost illegible, in consequence of being crowded together in a fine hand. But the record of persons admitted to full communion during his ministry of nearly fifteen years is in a large plain hand covering eight pages and including ninety-eight names, of whom forty-nine were admitted the first four years. During the fifth and twelfth years only one name is recorded for each year, and nine in the thirteenth year, among whom was "Mr. Leo. Colton, schoolmaster of ye parish & Hannah his wife." This record of persons admitted by Mr. Colton closes June 5, 1726: "Record of Marriages consummated 1712: before me T: Colton."

While some of the pages of this little volume are almost as hidden as Greek, these records of marriages of Mr. Colton are as legible as print after the lapse of one hundred and seventy years since he united his first couple, in the persons of Nathaniel Healy and Hannah Tilton, Dec. 13, 1712. This date was just a year after the day of fast, when Mr. Colton assisted in organizing the church, and about three weeks before his ordination. Nathaniel Healey, a member of his church and a prominent citizen, was twice married by Mr. Colton, the second time in 1722, to Susanna Weare. The number of marriages consummated by Mr. Colton (ninety-nine) was almost exactly the same as the number of persons admitted to full communion with the church during his ministry. It might be said of these also that they were admitted to full communion with each other through the divinely-sanctioned rite of marriage. Among the marriages by Mr. Colton was that of Jonathan Fifield to Hannah Wate, on the 15th of January, 1723. Mr.

[1] None of that name about here now.

Fifield was one of the early deacons of this church, prominent in town affairs, and for many years parish clerk. He resided on the farm now owned by Mr. John Thayer Batchelder, and the rock is now pointed out whereon one of his ancestors was killed by the Indians and another at the same time taken captive.[1] Deacon Fifield was the grandfather of Betsey Fifield Dodge, the mother of the Baptist Church in Hampton Falls. After the list of marriages by Mr. Colton, we come by a natural sequence to the record of infants and children sprinkled or baptized by him. We find this on the third page, beginning from the back side upside down of the book. This unique little book is a literary curiosity in several respects, among which is the arrangement of its contents with two little pages and several reversed compartments between.

"Records for This year 1712 off pssons Baptised. Beg: 2d January." In 1712 the number was twenty-four. The next year forty-two, among whom was "Sippai, my own Indian servant, w^{m} we engaged to bring up In the fear of God. The next entry is "Meshack, son to Deacon Weare." The infant Meshack became a mighty man of valor, and left an ever-enduring record, while to this little stray book "Sippai" is indebted for rescue from oblivion. Perhaps Sippai also acted well *his* humbler part. In 1714 twenty were baptized, and twenty-two in the next year.

In 1716, Mr. Colton baptized eighteen, one of whom was

"Mary, daughter of Andrew Mace, of the Ile Sholes. Baptized at the Sholes."

In 1817 the number was twenty-nine, and the next year thirty-one, among whom was

"Elizabeth, daughter of William Sanburne. Just after his awful death."

Also twelve at the "Ile Shoals" in the month of July.

In 1719 the number of baptisms was twenty-six, including "Sarah and Mary, children of my kinsman William Norton," whom Mr. Colton had married to "Eliz^{bth} Colton," June 6, 1717. She was probably a sister of his. Thirty-five were baptized in 1720, one of whom was "Stephen, son of Doct^{r} Marches."

In 1721 the number was thirty-six, and thirty-eight the next year.

On the 20th of January, 1723, the rite was administered to two pairs of twins, "Richard and Anne, twin children of Jacob Stangan," a family name now unknown in this vicinity, and "Nathaniel and Elizabeth, twin children of Nathaniel Healey." The descendants of this last family are among the most respectable and prosperous of the present residents of Hampton Falls.

It is a little remarkable that the two sexes were represented in both of these cases. Eighteen other children were baptized the same year. At the close of each year the number of baptisms was summed up and stated by Mr. Colton, and his gratification at the large number of sixty-eight in 1724 is indicated by an unusual size of dividing pen-marks at the close. Among the number this year were "Hannah and Esther, children of Benjamin Gree (possibly Green), a Quaq^{r}." Also in the month of August quite a number at the Shoals, six of them being children of one Joseph Dammerille. In 1725 he recorded the names of twenty-two, with always the date and parentage in each case. In 1726, the last year of Mr. Colton's pastorate and about three weeks before his death, which occurred August 16th, he again visited the Shoals, perhaps for his health partly, and baptized seventeen children, about half of the whole number (thirty-five) for that year. Thus closes this good man's record of his labors, including four pages entitled

"Records off Those That own the Cov^{t}. either for Baptism for themselves or Children or Both & C. 10 : Nov : 1717."

Judging from the style of his chirography or penmanship, we should say that Mr. Colton was a cultivated, genial man; and this view is corroborated by the fact of his being called upon to baptize so many children beyond the limits of his own parish, and that of the ninety-nine marriages performed by him in forty-one cases the parties resided elsewhere, some of them being from Boston. That Mr. Colton did not enjoy firm health is indicated by his death at the early age of forty-four years, and by the following from the parish records under date of 22d December, 1719:

"Deacon Weare, Deacon Shaw Lft. Hilliard Chosen a Committee to discours Mr Colten Consarning the Carrieng on the worke of the ministrey the winter ensuing which they Accordingly did and the answer that Mr Colten gave the Commite was that he was in hops that he should be able to Carrey on the worke of the ministrey himself either in his owne house or in the meeting house this winter."

Concerning his unselfish regard for the welfare of the people of his charge, we find that he settled with them for the small salary of sixty pounds, besides the parsonage, to which was added twenty pounds "as a free gift," at the second parish-meeting after its incorporation, held Dec. 8, 1718. And that he left them a legacy of some considerable amount, as indicated by the following record:

Mch. 28, 1728. "Voted that whereas theare are sundry of the Inhabitants Living neare the metting house are willing to build a school hous sume wheare neare the metting house provided they may have the benefit of the money Mr Colten wiled as a gift on that account voated that if these be a number that will appear to build s^{d} house without any further Charg to the parish and that the Inhabitants have occasion to make use of s^{d} house it shall be free for them without any further demand that then the gift that Mr Colten gave shall be delivered to those men towards the defraying the Charg of building of s^{d} house."

Further than this record we only know that a school-house was at some time built on the common near the meeting-house, and afterwards moved, by vote of the town, to near the location of the present

[1] This happened on a Sabbath morn, when they went to catch their horse to attend church.

one. On the second page of the back fly-leaf of the little volume we find this record, apparently in the hand of his successor, Mr. Whipple:

"Hampton, August 16, 1726. Died the Rev^{d} Mr Theophilus Colton, Pastor of the Second church of Hampton after a faithful Discharge of that office for nigh 15 years & was Decently Buried the 18th following att the charge of the Parish."

This act indicates the love and respect of his parish, and not the necessity of his own case. The remains of this faithful minister of the gospel lie in the old parish burying lot, a part of the lower parsonage lot, nearly in front of the entrance, under a stone slab supported by brick-work. The following is the inscription cut in a slate tablet imbedded in the slab, which is of coarse freestone. The tablet has been badly cracked by the formation of ice beneath it:

"HERE LYES Y^{e} BODY OF Y^{e} REV^{d}. M^{r}. THEOPHILUS COLTON, Y^{e} FIRST MINIS^{r} OF Y^{e} CHURCH AT HAMPTON FALLS, WHO, AFTER HE HAD SERVED GOD FAITHFULLY IN HIS GENERATION, DECEASED AUGUST YE 16th 1726 IN Y^{e} 45th YEAR OF HIS AGE.

"'Blessed are the dead that dye in the Lord.'"

Our Mr. Colton's branch of the family settled in Plymouth, Mass., where he was born in 1682, graduating from Harvard in 1701, at the age of twenty-one years, and was not ordained until eleven years afterwards. The name is an uncommon one at the present time. Thirty-five years ago a very reliable young man bearing the name of Simon Colton and belonging in Hampton was in the employ of the writer's father, and a merchant of Portsmouth, Mr. William Colton, honors the name and has one male child.

The records of Hampton Falls as a separate parish cover only the last half of Mr. Colton's settlement, and so smoothly did the religious affairs of the parish move under his management that only a few references to them occur during this period. And one of the highest tributes to his worth is found in the promptness and unity with which they proceeded to plan for the further maintenance of the gospel ministry among them. And at a parish-meeting held six days after his death the selectmen were directed to settle with Mrs. Colton; she was voted the free use of the parsonage during the summer; the selectmen were instructed to negotiate with her for the entertainment of supplies for the pulpit; and they were to "asses Every men of Estate in ye parish Excepting Quakers in order to pay the Charges of our Reverend Mr Colton's funeral." And at a meeting held on the 13th of September it was "voated that wee will voat for the Calling of a minister by proxes." "Voated that m^{r}. merch shall be the minister first sought too in order to preech to us." Negotiations with Mr. Merch[1] apparently failing, at a meeting held October 4th "ye three Deacons" were appointed a committee "to treet with m^{r} Whippel and if he may be agreed with to Carrey on the work of the ministrey amongst us for a munth or two or three," etc. And at a meeting November 1st it was voted to call Mr. Whipple at a salary of "one hundred and forty pounds money Annualy," he finding himself in firewood and everything else. Deacons Nathaniel Weare, grandfather of Meshack, Benjamin Sanburn, and Nathaniel Bachilder were named as the committee to treat with him.

Under date of November 30th, it was voted to give Mr. Whipple "one hundred and twenty pounds in money and ye use of our parsonag." And at the same time it was "votted that we will take up with maddum Colton's offer and will give her for her buildings & Land & all things thereon excepting her movebles three hundred and fifty pounds in money or Lawful bills of Creidet." Our interpretation of this last vote is that up to this time the parish had owned only land and no buildings, and that it was now proposed to purchase the buildings which Mr. Colton had erected, "to be for the use of the parish forever." As the parish records do not again allude to Mr. Whipple until a vote of 20 pounds additional salary in 1732, we will consult his own records in the little volume left by Mr. Colton. And first we learn from another source that Revd Joseph Whipple, second pastor of the Hampton Falls Church, was born in Ipswich, Mass., in 1701, the same year in which Mr. Colton graduated, and that he graduated from Harvard in 1720. The following record appears to be in his handwriting:

"Hampton Falls, January the 4, 1726–7, Joseph Whipple was ordained Pastor of that church. The Rev^{d} Mr. Sookin made the first prayer, The Rev^{d} Mr. Wigglesworth Preached from 2 *Cor.* 5: 11. The Rev^{d} Mr. Cughing give the charge. The Rev^{d} Mr. Odlin the Right hand and the Rev^{d} Mr. Parsons the Last prayer."

The above entry appears on the last of twenty-eight pages of baptisms, running from 1727 to 1750, and these pages are sandwiched between two chapters of records of Mr. Colton, and a record of about thirty-five baptisms are crowded on each page, making nearly or quite one thousand for the twenty-three years. They are headed "Children Baptised by me 1727. Joseph Whipple at Hampton Falls." We will note some of the most interesting of them:

1729. 11 May. "Elizabeth Varril; my wife and I engaged for her." 1733, 20 May. "Fortunatus, my negro boy." "1734 Ja: 27. Jupiter M^{r} fifield's negro man; J—— Mr. J. Brown's negro man." "1735 Nov. 9. The wife and six children of Jonathan Prescott, Junr. 1739 Aug. 5. "James coll. weares (Col. Peter) negro man." 1741 May 24. "Rachel Daughter to Jupiter D (Dea.) Fifield negro." Sept. 27. "Samuel weare son of meshech." 1742 Jan. 10. "Jack negro Servant to Capt J. Tilton." Feb. 14. "ceaser negro servant to J. Bachelor." Nov. 21. "Zilpah Daugh. to Deacon fifields negro woman." 1743 Oct. 16. "Mary weare Daugh of mesheck." "1747 N. 1 Nathan weare son of Mesheck." "15th Mary williams wid: N: 71." "1749 Ju: 11. Elisabeth weare Daug. of Mesheck." "1718 Dinah Snelling Servt to Jonath Tilton." "Judah Snelling ser: to Jon. Tilton." "1750 Apr. 29 Judith —— to Jon^{h} Tilto Inndian woman." "Turn to another place 44 leaves forward" is the direction at the foot of the last page.

On page 40 we find "an account of Persons dismissed from this chh. to other chhs &c oct 4, 1737 dismissed to ——— att Kensington," then follows a list of twenty-two male and thirty-five female members.

[1] Mr. Merch afterwards settled in Amesbury, and was dismissed in 1743.

Mr. Colton was a splendid penman, and his marriages are recorded in a style worthy of the happy events, while those of Mr. Whipple are crowded together in a nervous style most unceremoniously. But he united a good many, ranging in position from "Andrew & Dinah Mr Worths negroes" to the immortal Mesheck Weare, whom he had the honor of marrying twice, the first time July 20, 1738, to Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, and the second time, Dec. 11, 1746, to Mrs. Mehitabel Wainwright. Had the Governor lived at a later day he might have heard and perhaps heeded the advice of Sam Weller, "beware of vidders."

From his first marriage, Jan. 26, 1727, to Sept. 12, 1751, are recorded the names of three hundred and forty-nine couples united by him, three in one day, many of them belonging in other places.

We come now to seventeen pages of records of church actions. Under date of June 5, 1730, the church voted "that if any had children under seven calendar months, they should be called to an account before the church." This was the most frequent cause of church discipline, the usual course being to suspend the offenders "for breach of the 7th commandment," until after some months they made public acknowledgment and were restored to the privileges of the church.

April 16, 1732, Jacob Gorland was suspended from the Lord's table for the sin of drunkenness. July 16th, he made a public confession, and was restored to his former privileges.

Oct. 28, 1739, it was voted to send delegates to the ordination of Mr. Peter Coffin at Kingstown. At the same date it was voted to send Deacons Fifield and Bachelor and Mr. Mesheck Weare as delegates to the ordination of Mr. Nathaniel Gookin, "at north hill, in Hampton," now North Hampton.

February, 1742, it was voted to send delegates to assist in gathering a church and ordaining Mr. William Parsons at South Hampton.

August, 1741, it was voted to send the pastor and delegates to attend the ordination of "Mr webster." The place we presume was Hampton, and the "Mr webster" the relative of Daniel, who was settled there.

July 22, 1743, Voted to send delegates to assist in the ordination of Mr. Elisha Odlin at "almesbury." In our early recollections this used to be the pronunciation of Amesbury by the old people.

1746, February 1st, Voted to send Deacons Fifield, Bachelor, and Mr. Mesheck Weare as delegates to attend the ordination of Mr. Langdon at Portsmouth.

1747, May 10th, "Voted that Jos. Bachelder, Saml. Shaw & Caleb Sanborn be assistants in reading & sitting (tuning) the Psalm."

1747, October 18th, "Mary ——— made a second acknowledgment of her violation of the 7th commandment & the sabbath following had her base born child baptized."

1744, November 18th, and at other times reference is made to the cases of Job Haskell, Jeremiah Preston, John Philbrick, Abigail Prescutt, Mary Preston, Phœbe Cass, Martha Cass, Abigail Cass, and Mary Blake, who proved incorrigible to all attempts to admonish them. They seem to have been Quakers.

With regret we now lay aside this little volume, from which we have quoted so freely, and which sheds so much light on the early ministry of Hampton Falls. Communion with its pages has inspired love for the genial Mr. Colton and respect for the faithful Mr. Whipple. Turning to the parish records, we find in 1733 six men chosen "to take care of the youth on the Lord's day," and such officers, called tithing-men, continued to be chosen for more than an hundred years. The last of whom we have any recollection was Daniel Perreau, at the Baptist Church about 1845, called by the boys "tidy man;" and we are sorry to record that the conduct of some at the present day, destitute alike of reverence and good manners, seems sometimes to call for the presence of such an official at church services.

In October, 1734, it was

"Voted that if the people on the west part of this parish—now Kensington—hire a minister for four months this winter Ensuing the charg thereof Shall be adid into our Reverend mr Whippel Rate in order to be paid by the whole parish."

And at the next annual March meeting the selectmen were authorized and instructed to raise money to pay Mr. Gilman for this service. The depreciation of the currency was the chief disturbing cause during the ministry of Mr. Whipple, the subject appearing at most every annual meeting, commencing with 1732, when twenty pounds additional was voted to him for the ensuing year.

"And whereas the vallue of Provision is gratly Risin & the wood on the Parsonag is allmost gon,"

it was voted at the annual meeting in 1738 to give him thirty pounds, on condition of his signing a receipt in full. Said receipt appears on record Feb. 29, 1739.

In 1740 the term "badness of our money" is used, and in 1743 the annual allowance was increased to forty pounds, and this was continued until 1747, when provision was made for the annual appointment of a committee to adjust the salary under oath, making it equal to what it was at the time of his settlement, Dec. 24, 1756. The selectmen called a meeting as follows:

"Whereas it has Pleased God in his Providence to visit our Revd Pastor Mr Joseph whipple with sickness so as he has been for some time past taken off from his Publick Labours In the ministry among us and there doeth not yet appear any prospect that he will be able for some time to Preach among us— Therefore to se if the Parish will agree to hire some suitable person for to Preach among us till such a time as Mr Whipple, shall be able to Preach again," &c.

Mr. Whipple's death occurred Feb. 17, 1757, at the age of fifty-seven, just after entering on the thirty-first year of his pastorate, and at that date a meeting was called for the next day, when a committee consisting of Deacon Jona Fifield, Capt. Richard Nason, and Col. Mesheck Weare, were chosen to take charge

of his burial at an expense not exceeding four hundred pounds. At a meeting, March 15th, Col. Weare and two others were chosen a committee to secure preaching for two or three Sabbaths. And it was voted that Mrs. Whipple should have the use of one-half of the parsonage-house for one year, also half of the garden, the fruit of thirty apple-trees, the use of half the barn, the pasturing of a cow at the upper parsonage, the improvement of the whole lower parsonage for pasturing a horse and cutting hay for a horse and cow, and also the full produce of an acre of rye sowed at the upper parsonage. At a meeting, May 3d, a committee was chosen to present to Mr. Josiah Bailey a unanimous call to settle with them as the successor of Mr. Whipple. And at a meeting, May 23d, he was offered a salary of fifty pounds sterling and a part of the parsonage lands. Declining to accept this offer, on the 23d of June the other lands were included, with the provision that he should keep in repair at his own expense the buildings and fences. This offer he accepted in the following form:

"To the Inhabitants of the Parish in Hampton falls, Gentlemen—I have calmly weighed & deliberated upon the last vote you passed for my encouragement to settle in the work of the Gospel ministry over you in this place. And under a solemn sense of the great importance of this work and with humble dependence upon the Grace & good Providence of God, I hereby declare my acceptance of your invitation and offer to settle in the work of the Gospel ministry, not doubting your readiness not only cheerfully and faithfully to make good your purposes for my outward comfort but upon every occasion to testify the same good will for me as unforeseen Providence may give occasion and above all a constant remembrance of me at the throne of grace that I may be faithful and successful in my office among you who am Your affectionate friend and humble servant for Christ's sake.

"Josiah Bayley.

"Hampton Falls June 30th 1757."

The above is the first instance in the records where Falls is written with a capital F. And Levi Lane, a man of excellent ability and education, continued until 1861 to write it with a small f in the records of one of the religious societies. It was a case of frequent occurrence in the early records of the parish that one or more individuals recorded their objection to a certain measure, as follows: "A. B. dissents against ye last vote." The call to Mr. Bayley was unanimous, and no objection to the terms offered him is recorded; but on the 29th of July more than thirty of the inhabitants petitioned the selectmen to call a meeting to reconsider the vote as to the terms offered, and their petition being unheeded, a meeting was called of Justices Samuel Gilman and Theodore Smith, of Exeter. This meeting was held October 5th, when the offer of fifty pounds was reconsidered, and at the same date Mr. Bayley's acceptance of forty-two pounds is recorded. Nothing further concerning Mr. Bayley occurs until the following, under date of Feb. 17, 1762:

"Whereas it has pleased God in his Providence to visit our Pastor, Mr Josiah Bayley, with sickness so as he has Been for some time Past taken off his Publick Labour in the ministry among us and thier Doth Not yet appear any Prospect that he will be able for sum time to Do the Labour of the ministry among us Therefore to see if the Parish will agree to hire &c."

Under date of February 19th the desire is expressed to secure the services of Mr. Solomon Page. At a meeting, March 9th, the committee are instructed to hire a preacher for three months, and the sum of one hundred pounds is voted to Mr. Bayley as a free gift, and on the 7th of April a communication was read from him desiring the parish to take charge of the parsonage farm for his benefit, except the house-lot. And then and there the use of it for the ensuing season was sold at auction to the highest bidder. Under date of June 28th, Mr. Bayley's illness is again alluded to, and a committee chosen to secure preaching for two months, and September 7th it was voted to hire preaching for three months. Mr. Bayley died on the 12th of September, after an illness of more than seven months. He was born in Newbury, Mass., in 1734, graduated at Harvard 1752, was ordained Oct. 19, 1757, and died at the early age of twenty-eight, having been settled less than five years. His work was cut short, and his excellent letter of acceptance is about the only means of judging the character of the man. On the day of his decease, a meeting of the parish or town was legally called for the next day, to make arrangements for his burial at the expense of the parish, and at that meeting the selectmen were instructed to proceed in the matter at an expense not exceeding three hundred and fifty pounds old tenor. Side by side in the old parish burying-ground lie the remains of the three first pastors of Hampton Falls.

All natives of the same State, two of them from adjoining towns, all graduates of Harvard, laboring in the same field, they together rest in the company of many whose spiritual welfare they sought by precept and example. A dark slate head-stone marks the resting-place of Mr. Whipple, inscribed as follows:

"Here lies the Body of the Rev^d^
M^r^. JOSEPH WHIPPLE,
Who having wisely and faithfully
Discharged the Pastoral office,
In the second Church in Hampton,
Deceased Feby. 17th, 1757,
In the 56th Year of his age,
And 32^d^ of his Ministry, highly
Esteemed and beloved in Life,
And in Death much Lamented."

The lettering remains clear-cut but overgrown with moss, while that on the soft, light-colored head-stone of Mr. Bayley has begun to be obliterated. The latter is inscribed as follows:

"Here are Interred the Remains of the
REV^d^. M^r^. JOSIAH BAYLEY,
Third Pastor of the Church
In Hampton Falls,
Who after He had
Wisely and Faithfully
Discharged the Duties of his office for the Space
Of 5 Years Was Received
Into the Joy Of his LORD,
SEPT^r^. 12, 1782. *Ætats* 28."

Both head-stones are ornamented (?) with the figure of a cherub, according to the fashion of that period.

We now come to the record of efforts made to secure a successor to Mr. Bayley in the pastoral office. At a parish-meeting on the 2d of November a committee of five, Deacon Jonathan Fifield, chairman, were instructed in behalf of the parish to extend a call to Mr. Paine Wingate, who had been preaching to them as a supply. And at the next meeting, Dec. 28th, Mr. Wingate was offered "the use, income, and improvement of the parsonage house, barn, and other buildings and of the parsonage lands and flats," he making all repairs; also the annual sum of fifty pounds sterling or its equivalent in currency. And Deacons Fifield, Worth, and Sanborn were instructed to acquaint Mr. Wingate with these proposals. At an adjourned meeting Deacons Fifield, Sanborn, and Capt. Nason were chosen a committee to wait on Mr. Wingate with some additional inducements, while the meeting awaited a reply, which came in the form of a request that the meeting be adjourned to allow him time for further consideration. Then follows a record of Mr. Wingate's letter of acceptance. However it may have been written, it is copied, lengthy as it is, in one unbroken sentence, without stops, breaks, or capitals. This acceptance fills two large pages of the records, and we have reconsidered our intention of copying it in full. First, a long and rambling introduction closing with an acceptance; then objection to the provision that he should keep the buildings in repair, and on this point he makes a good argument; then he suggests a more definite wording of the kind of money which he is to receive, and closes as follows: "These alterations I do but very reasonably propose and by agreeing thereto in peace and love I shall be ready to serve you in the Lord as he shall give me strength and opportunity, who am gentlemen your sincere friend and servant.

"PAINE WINGATE, JR.

"Hampton Falls, Jan. 18, 1763.

"To the moderator, to be communicated."

At the adjourned meeting January 31st:

"to receive Mr. Wingate's answer to the terms proposed for his settlement in the work of the ministry, and Mr. Wingate's further answer was Brot to the meeting, and being read . . . it was put to vote to see if the parish would make any further proposals for Mr. Wingate's support, and it was voted in the negative."

The last third of the "further answer" referred to is as follows: "Instead of peace and love there now threatens discord and disaffection, and instead of Divine Providence smiling on the affairs and encouraging me to proceed there appears many discouragements. Wherefore as the face of things appears I can't at present entertain any further thoughts of continuing with you, and would now most heartily commend you to God and to the word of His grace, sincerely wishing you peace and prosperity, who am gentlemen your friend and humble servant. Almsbury, Jan. 29th, 1763. Paine Wingate, Jnr."

Parish matters did not seem to run smooth about this time, for at the time of the same meeting Deacon Edmund Bayley, the father of the deceased minister, was in the place making a demand for the rent of the parsonage and a balance of salary. A committee was sent out to treat with him, and offer him three hundred pounds old tenor in settlement, which he declined. No further reference to the matter appears, but more than one hundred pages back is recorded a receipt from Mr. Bayley for three hundred and sixty-four pounds old tenor in full, dated June 8, 1763. Under date of March 14th it was voted to hire "Mr. Gills Merrill" for four Sabbaths he had already preached, and to pay him for six Sabbaths.

After all their differences with Mr. Paine Wingate, it was voted, April 11th, to hire him to preach the four Sabbaths ensuing. May 9th it was voted to hire "Mr. Tellis Merrill" for six Sabbaths. On the 20th of June it was voted to have preaching for six Sabbaths, and the committee were instructed to secure for this service "Mr. Laranie of Hawk," now Danville, and failing in that to engage "Mr. Walker of Penny Cook," now Concord, though from 1733 until two years later than this received, its incorporated name was Rumford. This "Mr. Walker" is presumed to have been the Rev. Timothy Walker, settled in Concord from 1730 to 1782, and father of Hon. Timothy Walker, a member of the first Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire. Under date of September 12th a call was extended to "Mr. Michai Laranie" to settle on the terms first offered Mr. Wingate. "Voted, that if Mr. Laranie comes to preach for two ensuing Sabbaths he shall be paid as usual." The name of this minister which the parish clerk makes Michai Laranie, all but the dotting of the last *i*, becomes in the call for the next meeting, probably written by Mesheck Weare, then chairman of the selectmen, Micah Lawrence. The study of Greek is a desirable preparation for deciphering some of these old records. On the 5th of October Mr. Lawrence declined the call of the parish, although they further offered to keep the buildings and fences of the parsonage in repair.

"Voted, to apply to Mr. Pain Wingett for to preach with us four Sabbaths." "Capt. Jonathan Swett, Mr. Ebenezer Knowlton, and Job Hoskel desents against the Votes of this and the Last Meeting Relative to the settling Mr. Lawrence."

The following record is given in full, as one of the best worded in the volume before us:

"At a Leagul meeting of the Free holders of Hampton falls parish held the thirty-first day of october 1763, 1ly, Voted that Col. Mesheck weare be moderator for said meeting. 2dly, Voted to renew the call to mr Pain Wingate to settle in the work of the ministry in this parish. 3dly Voted that for an allowance to mr Pain Wingate for his salary and support During his Continuance in the work of the ministry in this Parish in case he shall settle in that work here. Then be paid him the sum of sixty-five pounds sterling money of great Britton or Equivelent thereto in the Currancy of this Province yearly and Each year During his Continuance in said work, also that he have the use and Improve-

ment of the parsonage House Barn orchard and gardens and about five acres of Land near mescheck weares House commonly called the Lower parsonage the Buildings and fences to be kept in Repair by the Parish or if it will be more agreeable to mester Wingate to have the Improvement of the whole personage lands and buildings Belonging to this Parish the fences and Buildings to be kept in Repair by the Parish as aforesaid then he to have for his salary in money only the sum of fifty-five pounds sterling or Equivelent thereto in the Currancy of this province to be paid him yearly and he to determine at his first settlement which he will take that the parish may be at a certainty.

"4thly, Voted that deacon Jonathan Fifield deacon Joseph Worth and deacon abner Sanborn Capt Jonathan Tilton and Richard Nason Esqr be a committee to wait on mr Wingate and aquaint him with the Votes of the Parish for his settlement and support.

"5thly, Voted that this meeting be adjourned to next Monday at Two of the clock in the afternoon to Receive mr wingate's answer.

"CALEB SANBORN Parish Clerk.

"Capt Jonathan Swett Lt Richard Smith mr Henery Robis and Ebenezer Knowlton Desents against the second Vote Relative to mr winget's Call." At the adjunct meeting "Mr wingate's answer being Brot. and read, ahd he Excepted of the Call given him by this parish to him to settle in the work of the ministry and the support voted for him—atested per

"CALEB SANBORN Parish Clerk."

Mr Wingate's answer: "To the Church and Congregation at Hampton falls—Hond and Beloved Inasmuch as thro the permission of divine Providence your attempts to resettle in order of the gospel have once and again been disappointed and your disposition towards my settling with you seems at present so far as I can learn in general not to be alienated or divided by our former parting and the Trials you have since made but rather increased contrary to my expectations. I may I think look upon your Renewed Call as a Call of divine providence notwithstanding the uneasiness of some whose dissatisfaction I cannot account a sufficient discouragement to my settling with you but hope thro' the interposition of divine goodness will soon be removed—I therefore now accept of your invitation and purpose by the will of God to devote myself to his service in the work of the ministry among you and being sensible of my own Imperfections and humbly depending on the help and grace of God I ask your prayers continually for me and wishing grace mercy and peace may be multiplied unto you I Remain ready to serve you in the gospel of our common lord.

"PAIN WINGATE JUNR.

"Hampton falls Nov. 7th 1763."

Under date of December 14th Mr. Wingate chose to take the whole parsonage with a cash salary of fifty-five pounds sterling.

From another source it is learned that in 1763 a Presbyterian meeting-house was built in the south part of the town, now Seabrook. No allusion to the matter appears on the parish records until 1765.

"Province of } these are to Notify the freeholders and Inhabitants of
New hampse } the Parish of Hampton falls in said province who are by law qualified for to vote to meet at this meeting-house on Monday, the Second day of Septr next, at one of the Clock in the afternoon for the following purpose, viz.: Whereas a Number of persons in said parish have Lately professed themselves of the Presbyterian perswasion, and have applied to some ministers at Londonderry, whome they Call the Boston Presbytrey, desiering to be under their care, Representing that they apprehend themselves able and are freely willing to maintain a minister of the orthodox faith, and that is united with said ministers in the Presbyterian government, and have made some objections to paying towards the support of the settled minister in said parish, and altho' there is no just reason that the above-mentioned persons shuld in any Respect be Excused except that it may Probably be most for the peace of said parish that the above-mentioned persons and their Estates should be set off to act in all Respects as a Distinct Society or parish by themselves Except paying there proportion of the provence tax untill a new proportion thereof. Therefore to see if the parish will vote to set off the above-mentioned persons and there estates to be Incorporated if they think proper to apply for it to act in all respects by themselves as a Distinct society or parish Except paying there proportion of the Provence tax untill a New proportion thereof, and to pay all other charges as usual untill they shall be set off as above mentioned, the line of said New Parish to be fixed by a comtte of the general Court with Liberty for such of the above-mentioned persons as shall not fall within said New Parish to fall off with there Estates and Belong there to and for any who shall fall within said New Parish who are not of the Presbyterian Perswasion to fall off with there Estates, and belong to the old Parish, and for any who are of the Presbyterian perswasion who have or shall have Lands within said New Parish to poll off said Lands to belong to the parish of Hampton Falls.

"Hampton Falls, } Meshack Weare, Richard Nason, Nathan Tilton, Samuel Collins. } Selectmen of Hampton Falls.

"August 22, 1765.

"At a Leagul meeting of the freeholders and Inhabitants of the parish of Hampton falls held the Second day of Septr 1765 Coll Meshack Weare chosen moderator for said meeting

"Voted that the people Called presbyterians in this parish be sett off as a Destinct Parish by themselves according to the foregoing Notification for the aforesaid meeting."—(Not signed.)

The following notification bears the same date as the other:

Province of } Pursuant to a Request to the selectmen in hampton falls
New hampse } by thirty Inhabitants there in Desiring them to Call a parish meeting—1st to see if the Parish will Exempt the Presbyterian Society in Hampton falls from all Charges that may hereafter arise by the support of the Congregation minister or ministers in Hampton falls. 2ly to see if the parish will sett off to the presbyterian society a proportionable of the parsonage and priviledges which belong to the Inhabitants of Hampton falls."

Then follows the legal notification of a meeting for August 22d, signed by the same selectmen. The following is the record of the second meeting, held the same day:

"At a Leagel meeting, etc., Col. Meshack Weare chosen moderator for said meeting. The first article in the notification was put to vote, and it was voted in the negative; and also the second article in the notification, and that was voted in the negative."

Signed by the parish clerk.

They next appeal to the General Assembly,—

"representing themselves aggrieved at the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Pain Wingate as a minister in said Hampton Falls, that the religious sentiments and doctrines preached by the said Mr. Wingate are different from theirs and disagreeable to them."

Therefore they pray to be set off as a separate parish and exempted from taxation for ministerial support in the other parish. As the immediate result of this action a parish-meeting was held the 30th of December, at which Col. Meshack Weare, then—and most always at this period—moderator, was chosen chairman of a committee of six to appear at the General Court in behalf of the parish—

"to make a True Representation of the proceedings of the parish and to endeavor that the Petition may be Dismissed or that the petitioners may be set off in all Respects to act as a Distinct Parish by themselves."

In this last clause is found the first intimation of the town or parish of Seabrook. As to the result of the first petition of the Presbyterians the records are silent; but it appears that in the final disposition of the matter the petitioners got more than they wished, while in the division of territory which followed Hampton Falls obtained the lion's share, in the opinion of some of the present residents of Seabrook.

In 1767 they again petitioned the General Assembly "to be set off as a Distinct parish for ministerial affairs only;" and on the 23d of November, Col.

Weare was again chosen chairman of a committee to appear and answer the petition, and "Represent the Inconveniences that would attend the prayer thereof being granted." At the same date Col. Weare was chosen chairman of a committee to defend the parish against a suit commenced by Edmund Bayley, administrator of the estate of his son.

At a meeting held the 25th of April, 1768, it was voted that the selectmen "be a com. to wait on the com. appointed by the General Court to Divide the parish of Hampton falls to inform said com. . . . and to represent to said com. what may appear necessary," etc.

These records are copied from the first volume of the records of Hampton Falls, but the charter of the new South Parish does not appear on record until eleven years later. It may be found on the one hundred and twenty-third page of the second volume, inscribed in beautiful penmanship. The following is the heading:

Seabrook Charter
Anno Regni Regis Georgii tertii mgnæ
Brittaniæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ
octavo

"An Act for erecting and incorporating a new Parish in the Southerly part of Hampton falls in this Province." "Whereas a considerable number of the Inhabitants of the Southerly and Westerly part of Hampton falls have petitioned the General Assembly to be set off from the old and erected into a new Parish, which has not been opposed; &c."

This act of incorporation was signed by I. Wentworth, June 3, 1768.

The ministry of Mr. Wingate, so peculiar in its inception, was fraught with changes in parish affairs. The dissatisfaction of some at the time of his settlement appears to have led to the final division of the parish. And the setting off of the new parish disturbed the equilibrium of the balance, and led to other important changes. On the 27th of July a committee, of which Col. Mesheck Weare was chairman, were chosen—

"to confer with a com. chosen by the Presbyterian Society so called in Seabrook, in order for a Settlement Respecting Sundry arrerages of Rates due from many of Said Society to this parish and concerning an action now in the Law between the Selectmen of this parish and Mr. Jacob Smith."

Under the changed situation of the parish the meeting-house was at one end, and the majority of the parishioners towards the other end of the parish. And the result was that at a meeting called for the purpose October 20th it was voted that *a new meeting-house* be built near the centre of the inhabitants of the parish. And the selectmen and two others, most of whom resided in the upper part, were chosen a committee to fix the location. To this action dissent was then and there made for three reasons: first, it ought not to be removed during Mr. Wingate's ministry; second, on account of the expense of land and new buildings, while by the terms of the deed the old ones could not be put to other use; third, because such hasty action

"has the most direct tendency to make confusion and lead into such difficulties as will probably ruin the parish."

This dissent, only the substance of which is here given, was signed by Mesheck Weare, Caleb Sanborn, Abner Sanborn, Jonathan Fifield, Jr., Abner Sanborn, Jr., Jonathan Fifield, Richard Nason, Joseph Worth, and Dr. Joshua Chase.

This meeting was adjourned to the 27th, and then dissolved without further action. At a meeting on the 19th of December, it was voted that a new meeting-house, forty by fifty-five feet in dimensions, be built on the vacant lot near Jeremiah Lane's; that John Tilton, Abner Sanburn, and William Prescutt, selectmen, with Elisha Prescutt, Samuel Prescutt, and Jonathan Cram, be the building committee, and that this committee sell the pews to the highest bidder, and make a report at an adjourned meeting the first Tuesday in February. Immediately after is recorded a dissent, concluding as follows:

"3ly that the whole proceedings evidently tend to bring the parish into confusion, as is evident from the Notification itself, which says that there are disputes about the place where the meeting-house shall be set so as to accommodate the Inhabitants and yet would force a vote without trying any proper measures of accommodation. Wherefore we protest against all the proceedings as Illegal and against paying any part of any cost or charge which may arise in consequence of said votes."

This dissent is signed by Mesheck Weare and twenty-two others.

At an adjourned meeting Feb. 7, 1769,—

"A motion was made by Col. Weare & a great number of other persons present . . . to reconsider the votes passed at the last meeting. In order to gree upon some method that the parish in general might unite in Respecting a meeting-house, and the moderator was Repeatedly desired to put the same to vote, which he finally refused to do. The Report of Com. for Selling the Pews Being Read the moderator was Requested to put to vote whether the Report should be accepted wh. he also Refused to Do and Dissolved the meeting." At a meeting Oct. 16, 1769, it was "voted to abate all those persons' Rates that belong to Seabrook that are in arrearages in the minister's Rates." This is the first reference to the new parish as "Seabrook."

The following document seems to be worth copying in full, and will explain itself:

"Province of New hampse. } To the Constable or Constables of the parish of Hampton falls, in said province of Newhampshire, greeting: Whereas upon the Complaint of more than Thirty of the Inhabitants and Freeholders of the said parish of Hampton falls, it hath been made to appear that the selectmen of said parish have and still do unreasonably deny to Call a meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of said Parish agreeable to a petition to them made by fifty of the said Inhabitants and freeholders, Dated the third day of Jan'y, 1770, . . . this is therefore in his majerty's Name to order and Require him to Notyfy and warn the Inhabitants of the said parish of Hampton falls to assemble themselves and meet together at the New meeting-house in said Hampton falls, near Jeremiah Lane's house on Tuesday the thirtyeth day of January Curt at one of the Clock in the afternoon, then and there to act and vote on the following Particulars, vizt. first to choose a moderator for said meeting. . . . secondly to pass a vote for the Revd. Mr. Pain Wingat the present minister and pastor of said parish to go to The said New meeting-house as soon as Conveniently may be and Dedicate the said house to the Publick worship and service of god, and there perform the Duties of his sacred Function for the Future, and to pass any other vote or votes Relating thereto that the said Freeholders and Inhabitants when assembled shall think fit. given under our hands and seals at Exeter in said province the seventeenth day of Jan'y in the tenth year of his majesty's Reign, A. Domini, 1770.

(signed) Walter Bryent, Noah Emery, } Justices of the peace, *unus provum quorum.*

The record of that meeting is brief,—

"1ly. Voted that the Revd mr. Pain Wingate Shall go to the New meeting House and preach and Dedicate the said house to the Publick Worship of god as soon as Conveniently may be.

"2ly & 3dly. Elyshia prescut, mr Nathan Tilton and Capt Jonathan Tilton—the moderator of the last three meetings—were chosen a committee to present the above vote to Mr. Wingate"

It seems by the record that in consequence of the refusal of Mr. Wingate to dedicate the new meeting-house or preach therein—

"there has been & still are great contentions and Divisions in said parish and a great Number of the Inhabitants have by writing from under their hands Cautioned the Selectmen from assessing their pols and Estates in any Tax for the salary or support of the Revd mr Wingate;" therefore the selectmen called a meeting of the parish for 17th of December ensuing for instructions. "Voted that it is the minds of this meeting that there be no Rate Tax nor assessment made nor Raised on the Pols nor Estates in this parish for the salary or support of the Revd mr. Pain Wingate for the current year.

"Signed by
"Jonathan Tilton,
"*Moderator.*"

And at a meeting March 4, 1771, the above vote was "ratified and confirmed," and it was—

"Voted that this parish do hereby heartily Join with that part of the Church in said parish who are aggrieved and Disaffected at the Late and present conduct of the Revd mr Wingate and such of the said church and parish as Join with him Respecting the Late and present Differences & Disputes Between the said parties in Calling a Council of Elders and Churches," etc.

This is the first allusion in the records to the church as distinct from the parish, and also the first mention of a council. A committee was chosen to make all necessary arrangements for the said council. At an adjourned meeting the first Tuesday in April it was voted to convene the council on the 23d inst. No further reference to this council appears, and it is another peculiarity of these old records that documents are often recorded in the spirit of the adage, "Better late than never."

Thus the next record is that of the sale of the pews by the building committee made previous to the erection of the new house:

"It Being Requested by Seavurel Pearsons that this Report of the Committee Should be Recor'd." Dated Feb. 7, 1769.

Hampton Falls is here written with a large F for the first time in these records.

The following is the last half of a request addressed to Mr. Wingate, signed by sixty-one legal voters, and dated Dec. 4, 1769:

"And we, the subscribers, . . . your Parishioners being Desirous that the said meeting-house may be Solemnly Dedicated to the Public worship of God, and that the Duties of your Sacred Function may be by you performed there Do hereby signify to you our hearty Desire and Sincere Request that you will Come to the said house and Perform the Same. In doing which we Trust and hope you will Honour God, acquit yourself Worthily, in your Sacred Office, and Do Great good to your Parishioners."

To which Mr. Wingate replies, December 28th, taking the ground that he had no power to change the place of worship; that the petitions of others could not convey to him that power; and that even the "vote of the parish to build a new meeting-house Dos not appear sufficient of itself to Justify me in Removing the Stated worship from the usual place."

This he states as the opinion of disinterested persons with whom he had consulted. And in closing,

"I would recommend . . . to every member of this Society that in addition to your humble, fervent prayer to God you fail not to be useing your best endeavors to Bring to a speedy issue the present unhappy controversy which subsists, and that Love and harmony may again reign among us."

The whole reply is quite lengthy. Next, under date of May 10, 1771, is recorded the delivery of the new house to the parish by the building committee. The next document which contributes to the history of these events is dated Aug. 30, 1770, signed by Nathaniel Healey and fifty-seven others, and states that whereas Mr. Wingate refuses "to Perform the Duties of his ministerial Function at Said new meeting-house," "agreeable to the Vote of Said Parish and the advice of Neigboring ministers," and they are obliged to hire preaching in the new house at their own expense, they "Do hereby Protest against all and Every Tax & assessment for the salary or support of the said Mr. Wingate." Next on record is the petition to Justices Bryant and Emery, whose order has has already been given in full. It is signed by Nathaniel Healey and fifty others.

It may be of interest to some to learn the names of those who were legal voters in Hampton Falls in 1770, and to note the form of names which have since increased, diminished, or become extinct.

"A list of the Polls who Polled for and against Capt. Jonathan Tilton as Moderator of A meeting of the Inhabitants in Hampton Falls in Pursuance of a Warrant Signed by Walter Bryant and Noah Emery, Esqrs. Two of his Majesties Justices of the Peace for the Province of New-hampshire, holden at the New meeting-house in Said Hampton Falls, near Jeremiah Lanes house on Tuesday, the 30th day of January, A.D. 1770."

These fifty-four names are arranged in three columns, each one being numbered:

"Capt Nathaniel Healey	Joseph Sanborn
Joshua Blake	Elisha Prescutt
Jacob Green	Benja Sanborn
Samuel Prescutt	Samuel Melcher*
Thomas Sillea*	John Clifford*
Stephen Healey	Richard Moulton
Nathan Tilton	Benja Moulton
John Flood*	John Bachelder
Caleb Swain*	Jedidiah Sleeper*
Nathan Brown	Nehemiah Cram
Nathan Tilton Jur	Stephen Swain
Abraham Brown	Samuel Tilton
Daniel Brown	Saml. Melcher Jur
Redman Moulton	Samuel James*
David Tilton	John Brown
Nathl Tilton	Benja Tilton
Jonathan Tilton Jur	Jeremiah Lane
James Prescutt Jur	John Swain
William Page	William Swain
Melcher Ward*	James Sanborn
Jacob Green Jur	Isaac Green
Josiah Moulton	Caleb Tilton
Henry Blake	Jonathan Burnham*
Jeremiah Blake	Francis Burnham
Eaton Green	Jonathan Cram
William Prescutt	Joel Cram
Jona. Perkins	Henry Sanborn.

"The three Last were objected to by Coll. Weare & others as not being Voters and they were accordingly set aside Joel Cram being under age Jonathan Perkins not being Rated in the Parish and Henry Sanborn Living in that End of his Father's house which Stands in Kensington. attest Noah Emery Just Peace. The List of Polls against Capt. Jonathan Tilton on the other side

"Honbl Mesheck Weare Esqr	Enoch Sanborn
Jonathan Fifield*	Joseph Worth
Ralph Butler	Jonathan Fifield Jur
Richard Nason	Abner Sanborn
Caleb Sanborn	David Norton*
Nathan Cram	Jona Steward*
Stephen Cram	Pain Roove*
William Lang*	William Blasdell*
Saml Prescutt	Abner Sanborn Jur
David Bachelder	Joshua Chase
Isiah Lane	Nathan Green
Jonathan Nason	Jedediah Stanyan*
Obediah Worth*	Gamaliel Knowles*
Ebenezer Meloon*	Dudley Sanborn
Nathan Weare	Josiah White*
Francis Marshall	Philip Burns*
Samuel Weare	Zebulon Hilgard
David Perkins	Stephen Lang
Simeon Hilgard*	John Kenny
Christr Blake	Elijah Green (objected to)
Moses Swett*	Malachi Shaw*
Samuel Robie	Nathan Cram
Stephen Lang	

"Richard Mace* (48) was objected to by the opposite party as not being a proper voter, being supported by the Parish, and was accordingly set aside; also Nathan Cram, Elijah Green, & Christopher Blake were objected to as being too young for Voters, but were allowed."

"attest Noah Emery Just. Peace."

This poll shows fifty-one of the new house party to forty-seven of the old house, Mesheck Weare heading the minority. A * marks those family names that have become extinct in this town. At a meeting held the 30th of September, 1771, First, Capt. Jona. Tilton was chosen moderator.

"2ly. Voted to Dismiss the Rev. Mr. Pain Wingate," etc.

"3ly. Voted To Chuse a Com . . to Treat and agree with Mr. Wingate with Respect to what Compensation shall be allowed and paid by said Parish for the Secular Inconvenience wh. the Dissolution of his said relation exposes him."

The fourth vote provided for arbitration. By the fifth a committee were to request him to ask for a dismission. After three adjournments this meeting was dissolved November 13th, and among the curiosities of these records is a call in the next page for a meeting to be held on the 4th of the previous March. The call is recorded seventeen pages after the record of the meeting. The following document closes the controversy between Mr. Wingate and the party of the new meeting-house. It appears that the new meeting-house party outvoted the old, but were outgeneraled by Mr. Wingate.

Mr. Wingate's Resignation. A Legal Document.

"Hampton falls Dec 4th 1771.

"To the Parish of Hampton falls. Genl and attested copy of the votes passed at your Parish meeting on the Twenty-fifth of November last has been laid before me & I have observed in them the steps taken by you in order for my Dismission from the ministry in this place and a final settlement Between us—and since from your proceedings I find no encouragement to expect peace and Quietness with you in the ministry and hoping that thro' the overruling providence of God it may be most for the interests of Religion in your unhappy circumstances & for my own Comfort and usefulness I Do now agreeable to the decrees of the late Council ask a Dismission from my ministry among you to take place at the time & after the manner specified as follows (viz) That I shall receive Fifty pounds Lawfull money of the Parish to be immediately paid or sufficiently secured to me with interest until paid and shall still continue a settled minister of this Parish by virtue of the agreement made at my Settlement in this Place and shall Enjoy all ministerial Rights and privileges as heretofore except those I shall Resign by a mutual agreement Between me & the Parish—that I shall be exempt from all taxes in the Parish & shall Retain the free quiet & faith possession Enjoyment & improvement of all the parsonages Buildings & Lands now in my possession the Repairs to be kept good by the Parish, all the aforesaid right Priveledges & Enjoyments as a Settled minister of the Parish to Continue secure to me for the space of four years from next March & no Longer: that I shall be wholly released from performing any ministerial Service in or for the Parish except what I shall voluntarily consent to after the usual term of the present year & shall have Liberty to resign my ministerial Relation whenever I shall see fit short of the four years and Remove out of the Parish and in that case the Parish warranting to make Good the improvement of the Parsonages Buildings and Lands as above During the aforesaid term of four years the above sum of money to be paid & all the aforesaid priviledges and improvements to be continued to me as an equitable & humble compensation for the secular inconvenience of my Removal and I Do not only ask a Dismission to take place at the time & after the manner specifyed But I Do hereby Give to the Parish a full acquitance from that part of their contract which is to pay to me fifty-five pounds sterling annually as a salary and I Do hereby Likewise promise & hold myself oblidged in the sum of two hundred pounds Lawfull money to be well & truly paid to the Parish in case of forfeiture that I will not improve my ministerial Right and Priveledges by continuing a Settled minister of the Parish any way to involve them in the Least Charge as their Settled minister except in the Respects above mentioned or for the hindrance of a quiet & peaceable Settlement of another minister speedily—and that I will quit my ministerial Relation & Resign all the Parsonages & other privelidges as a Settled minister of this Parish at the time & after the manner specified above all which is upon condition & firm Dependence that the vote above Receited shall be truly & fully complyed with on the part of the Parish—given under my hand and seal this fourth Day of December in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and Seventy-one & in the twelfth year of the reign of king George the third of Great Britton &c

"Signed Sealed & Delivered

"in Presence of us Paine Wingate

"Stephen Chase

"Joshua Chase

"attested pr Benjamin Tilton Parish Clerk"

On the next page are copies of three receipts given by Mr. Wingate for notes received of the selectmen. It is with a sense of relief that we come to the close of this controversy, which has been so fully narrated for the special benefit of those people in Hampton Falls who expatiate on the good old times when there was but one church in the place, and the Congregational lion, the Unitarian lamb, the Presbyterian ox, and the Baptist walrus lay down lovingly together in Monument Square. Distance ever lends enchantment to our views. Rev. Paine Wingate, fourth pastor of the Hampton Falls parish church, was born in Amesbury, Mass., in 1739; graduated at Harvard in 1759; was ordained Dec. 14, 1763, and "resigned March 18, 1776." "After his dismission he turned his attention to civil affairs, was honored with office, and was for many years one of the judges of N. H. Died in Stratham, N. H., March 7, 1838, aged ninety-nine years."

Mr. Wingate lived with his one wife more than seventy years, and the births of two children are recorded. When after his dismission he was a candidate for the State Senate and for Congress, he received a full vote in Hampton Falls. On the 22d of June, 1772, six months after the arrangement with Mr. Wingate,

it was voted to raise twenty pounds lawful money for the support of preaching that year, to be expended by the selectmen. In 1773, June 15th, a call for a meeting was issued by John Phillips, of Exeter,

"Pursuant to an act or law of said province passed in the present year of his Majesty's Reign Entitled an act for dissolving the annual meeting of the Inhabitants of the parish of Hampton Falls, and authorizing the holding a new meeting."

It remains for future investigation to determine the object and bearing of this act. This meeting was held June 28th, and "The Honabel Con[l] John Phillips, Esq[r], Being appointed Moderator to Govrin Said meeting," the usual parish officers were chosen and the usual business transacted without any reference to ministerial affairs. At a meeting July 13th, it was voted to pay the expense of petitioning the General Assembly for the aforesaid act. It was also voted to raise forty pounds lawful money to be expended by the selectmen in hiring "some proper Gospel preacher in this place this year," and "to have preaching in the Congregational order." It is presumed that "this place" meant the new meeting-house, where the legal meetings of the parish had been held since its erection. At a meeting, June 27, 1774, called for the purpose of seeing if something could be done toward settling a minister, it was merely voted to raise money for six Sabbath-days' preaching, and a committee chosen to supply preaching "for fore Sabbaths to come." And at another meeting on the 14th of November, held for the purpose of making arrangements for further preaching, Capt. Tilton, the moderator; Mr. Jeremiah Lane, grandfather of Levi Lane; and Mr. David Bachelder, grandfather of Deacon Emery Bachelder, were chosen a committee—

"'to Go and treat with the Lower Eand of the parish consarning the Dificultys that Subsists in the parish,' and upon the second adjournment of this meeting it was voted to raise 15 pounds for preaching, and a Com was chosen 'to apply to the association for advice and for to apply to some sutable candidate or candidates to suply the Parish with preaching.' Jan. 9, 1775, 'Mr. Paine Wingate' was chosen one of five Deputies 'to join with Deputies from other Towns and Parishes in the choice of Delegates for the Congress proposed to be held at Philadelphia the 10th day of May next.'"

On the 3d of May, 1775,

"Voted that Col. Mesheck Weare and Rev[d] Mr. Paine Wingate be the Delegates To Set in Congress at Exeter, the 17th of May Instant."

About this time several of the legal meetings of the parish were held in the old meeting-house, and in the warrant for one to be held June 7, 1775, was an article "To see if the Parish will agree to hire some Sutable Person . . . to preach alternately One half of the time at the New meeting house," etc. But no reference to this article appears in the record. The chief subjects of interest at that time were the choice of delegates to Congresses and the providing of soldiers' arms, ammunition, and provisions. A warrant dated Nov. 27, 1775, concludes with this:

"N. B. the Congress for this Colony have Resolved that no Person be allowed a Seat in Congress who shall by Himself or any Person for him before said Choice treat with Liquor &c any Electors with an apparent view of Gaining their votes or afterwards on that account."

At the annual parish-meeting March 12, 1776, it was

"voted the Parsonage House and Parsonage Lands be appropriated and used for the benefit of Schooling and for the Support of the Poor the ensuing year."

And on the next page, same date, is recorded an agreement by Mr. Wingate to

"Quit my Ministerial Relation and Resign all the Personages and Other Privileges as a Settled Minister of the Parish,"

allowing a few days for the removal of his effects.[1] At a meeting the 6th of May, 1776, it was voted to hire preaching for two months, the services to alternate between the old and new meeting-houses; and before that time had expired it was voted to provide for six Sabbaths' preaching in the new house and for four Sabbaths in the old. Here was an evident purpose to gradually wean the people about the old house from their place of worship, and this purpose developed itself at the next meeting, October 21st, when it was voted to have three Sabbaths' preaching and a thanksgiving sermon, all at the new house. And incidentally it is stated that they had been supplied with preaching by a Mr. Thurston.

At the annual meeting, March, 1777, it was voted that the income of the parsonage property for the ensuing year be equally divided between the two ends of the parish. In the warrant for a meeting, March 31st, was an article in reference to hiring preaching, but no recorded action was taken on it. On the 21st of July it was

"Voted to hire Some Sutable Person or Persons to Preach in this Parish upon Probation in Order for a settlement Amongst us."

It was voted to invite the neighboring ministers to preach among them, and to ask their advice in the matter. It was also voted to hire preaching for four months in the new meeting-house, and that the rent of the parsonage property should be laid out for preaching.

"And all Those that Incline to Lay out their Money for Preaching at the old Meeting House Signify it to the Select Men Seasonably."
"Malachi Shaw Dissents against the above Votes."

By a warrant dated Sept. 1, 1777, it appears that the selectmen had received from Hon. Jonathan Moulton, Esq., an offer of a tract of new land lying in Moultonboro' Gore, or addition, to be used in support of the gospel in the parish forever. On the 16th of September, Benjamin Sanborn, Jeremiah Lane, and Nehemiah Cram were chosen a committee to go and inspect said land. They reported at an adjourned meeting, November 4th, that it "appeared to them to be good and valuable land." A committee was chosen to thank Col. Moulton and seek some statement of his terms for "Bringing to and carrying on the proposed form." This meeting was adjourned to November 18th, for the evident purpose of hearing a report of the last committee, but the following is the

[1] The stipulated four years of occupation being expired.

sole record of that meeting: "The Moderator says this Meeting is Dissolved." At a meeting held December 29th following, for the purpose of making some arrangement about preaching, it was voted to exempt from ministerial tax that year those persons who had supported preaching at the old meeting-house and constantly attended upon the same. And it was also voted to extend a call to Mr. Ebenezer Dutch, on the same terms on which Mr. Wingate settled, viz.: the use of the parsonage property and fifty-five pounds lawful money . . . "Good Indian Corn at four shillings per Bushel, and Other things equal thereto." The next record concerning preaching is under date of April 27, 1778, when

"It was voted that the Lower Part of the Parish have what is commonly called the Lower Parsonage's Buildings and flats (salt marsh) And the upper part of the Parish to have what is called the Upper Parsonage for the present year.

In the warrant for a meeting October 19th allusion is made to a plan for uniting with the parish in Seabrook to hire preaching between them. The Seabrook parish was at that time destitute of a settled pastor, Rev. Elias Hull, the second pastor, not being installed until Feb. 6, 1799. At the said meeting it was voted to hire preaching for two months in the new meeting-house. Then follow four adjournments of the same meeting without any recorded action, and with one of Samuel Weare's flourishes of the pen closes the first volume of the Hampton Falls records, numbering five hundred and fifty-four pages.

The first entry in the second volume of the parish records is the warrant for the annual meeting of 1799. Samuel Weare, son of Mesheck, parish clerk for three years previous, continued to act in that capacity until 1788, twelve years in all. In 1787 he was one of the selectmen, his associates being (first) Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge and (third) Peter Tilton, and was afterwards a representative to the General Court. At this annual meeting it was voted to appropriate the income of the parsonage property for the support of the gospel in the parish, and all those who were dissatisfied with this arrangement could have their proportion by calling for it. May 18th, it was "Voted to hire Mr. Colby to preach at the New meeting House two months, Including the two Sabbaths that are already past." And at a meeting held for the purpose June 14th it was voted to invite Mr. Zacheus Colby to settle at a salary of sixty pounds, besides the parsonage, and that he should preach at Seabrook such a part of the time as they should pay for. No further reference is made to him. At the annual meeting in 1780 the same disposition of the parsonage property was made as in the year previous, and at a meeting May 22d the committee were instructed to agree with Mr. Thurston to preach two Sabbaths. At a meeting December 11th it was voted not to hire any one to preach on probation, but it was voted to extend a call to Rev. Dr. Samuel Langdon to settle at a salary of fifty pounds lawful money annually, or forty-two pounds and eight cords of good merchantable firewood.

"Three and sixpence of said money to be as good as one Bushel of Indian Corn; four Pence Equal to One Pound of Pork; Two Pence half Penny Equal to One Pound of Good Beef."

And the buildings and outside fences of the parsonage were to be kept in repair, "as has been usual in times past," the lands to be free of taxes. The following is Mr. Langdon's letter of acceptance:

"Whereas the Inhabitance of the Parish of Hampton Falls att a Legal Meeting held the Eleventh Day of December, 1780, by their vote at said Meeting gave me a call to be their Minister; and by a subsequent vote made provision (here he proceeds to carefully state the terms) all which votes have been communicated to me by their Committe: There seriously attended to the foregoing Call to devote my Labours in the ministry of the Gospel to the Service of this Parish, and Notwithstanding some Discouragements which have appeared in my way, and the Earnest Applications which have been made to me by some other Parishes when there was a prospect of a Peaceable and Comfortable Settlement, I cannot but apprehend it to be my Duty to Comply with the Call of this Parish Considering the unhappy divided state they have been in for so many years past, and hoping I am not mistaken in Judging it to be a call from God, by the Intimations of his providence I do hereby Declare my acceptance of their Call, together with the provision made for that part of my support which is granted by the parish, the Deficiency of which is to be made up by the Brethren of the Church and Congregation only reserving to myself the Liberty of choice as to the alternative mentioned in the fifth vote. And relying on the gracious assistance of our Lord Jesus Christ I shall make it my constant Care, and Labour to fullfil the Duties of the Gospel Ministry in this place to the utmost of my abilities, so Long as God shall continue me among this people.

"Samuel Langdon, D.D.

"Hampton Falls, January 7th, 1781.

"For the parish clerk, in Hampton Falls, to be Recorded in the Parish Book."

It seems by a subsequent allusion of the records that Dr. Langdon chose the eight cords of wood in the place of the additional eight pounds lawful money. Good merchantable wood seems to have meant hard wood. It may be of interest to state that Rev. Paine Wingate was a candidate for State senator in 1786–87, and in 1788 a candidate "for Representative for the Federal government," which probably meant a member of the national House of Representatives, of which he was a member at some time. In all these cases he received a full vote in Hampton Falls, but in the latter case there was no choice, and at the election that followed his name does not appear as a candidate. Among the few allusions during Mr. Langdon's peaceful settlement, the following occurs in connection with the annual meeting, March, 1787:

"The Article Relative to making an addition to Doctr Langdon's Salary was taken under consideration, and no vote was passed upon it."

The following record occurs in January, 1788:

"The Revd Doctor Samuel Langdon, D.D., was Chosen and Appointed for a Delegate for the Convention to be held at Exeter on the Second Wednesday of February next, for the purpose of adopting a Constitution for the United States."

The following clause from the warrant for the choice of Presidential electors in 1788 is worthy of being inserted here, however irrelevant it may seem to the subject in hand:

"And, as it is a matter perhaps of the greatest moment and Consequence to us and future posterity, it is to be hoped that a general attend-

ance will be given, and that Each one will Endeavor to gain Such Information as shall Enable him to act with wisdom, prudence, and Discernment."

Evidently the present system of political bosses and machines did not then prevail in political affairs. The following vote was passed at the annual meeting in 1789:

"That the addition to Dr. Langdons Salary for the future Shall be ten pounds, at two Shillings for Days work, or if any Choose to pay money they may have liberty to pay."

It was previously voted that the addition should be in labor. Page 155 is filled with a record of marriages by Dr. Langdon, covering a period of three and a half years from March 18, 1786, to Sept. 21, 1789, and the number, fifteen, is small compared with the records of the earlier pastors in this line. In 1792 six marriages by Dr. Langdon are recorded, eight of the twelve persons being non-residents. Dec. 14, 1791, Mr. John Goddard and "Mr" Mary Langdon were united by the doctor. Perhaps Mary was a daughter of the doctor, and her marriage the result of an acquaintance formed while he was settled at Portsmouth, where Mr. Goddard resided. About this time "Falls" came to be written with a large F, and the term "parish" omitted.

In February, 1793, it was

"Voted to Sel the Parsonage Land Near Esqr weares, & 3dly, voted to Sel Come of the Comman on the South side of the old meeting house hil as much as Josiah Perveare took in to the Scool house fraim."

And the committee chosen for that purpose were instructed to invest the proceeds in marsh land or upland, to be added to the parsonage.

For the year 1793 Dr. Langdon returned but four marriages, and five of the parties were non-residents.

In 1794, Paine Wingate was again a candidate for Congress.

From March, 1794, to March, 1795, Mr. Langdon returned eleven marriages, and twelve of the persons were non-residents. The next year he returned ten, of whom thirteen were non-residents. And in 1797 he returned only six, of whom just half were residents, among them Dudley Dodge and Betsey Fifield, married June 30, 1796. In 1796, Paine Wingate was again a candidate for senator, and also the year following. "Page 244, year 1797," contains the following records:

October 30th it was voted to hire some suitable person to preach four Sabbaths, and at an adjourned meeting, December 25th, it was voted to hire eight Sabbaths' preaching. And at another adjournment to Feb. 19, 1798, arrangements were made for two more Sabbaths, and "it was Put to vote and Desired by the Metting that the Select Men Put up a Notification to see if the Town will hire Mr. abbott upon Probation."

And at the same time a committee was appointed to confer with Lieut. Fifield and others, and invite them to join in public worship. Perhaps a similar measure might be beneficial at the present time, in view of the many who do not join in public worship. The above records are the only intimation that Dr. Langdon had been ill, had died, and been buried. From other sources it is learned that he was born in Boston, Mass., in 1723; graduated at Harvard in 1740; opened a school in Portsmouth soon after; was settled as pastor at Portsmouth from 1746 to 1774, after acting as associate pastor for one or two years; president of Harvard from 1774 to 1780; installed pastor at Hampton Falls Jan. 18, 1781, and died Nov. 29, 1797, aged seventy-five, having been settled sixteen years. Tradition says that as president of Harvard he failed in discipline, and that as a preacher he was quite lengthy, the sun being well down in winter when the afternoon service closed, and no fire in the meeting-house either. In delivering his discourse he used a magnifying glass, occasionally examining his manuscript with its aid, and then folding it up, proceeded from memory. While settled here Mr. Langdon had the misfortune to break a leg, obliging him to preach standing in the broad aisle for several Sabbaths before he was able to assume his usual place in the lofty pulpit. It is learned from tradition that growing feeble from advanced age, he recommended Mr. Abbott as his successor.

March 12, 1798, it was voted to hire Mr. Abbott five Sabbaths on probation, and at the expiration of that time a call was extended to him to settle as pastor. The terms offered him were the parsonage, as usual, ten cords of pine and hemlock wood delivered at his door, two hundred dollars, and his choice between six cords of good merchantable hard wood and twenty-five dollars. May 7th, a month later, this offer was increased to "300 silver dollars," and his lengthy letter of acceptance, on record, is dated June 2, 1798. From the parish records it is learned that Rev. Jacob Abbott and Mrs. Catharine Thayer were joined in marriage Feb. 11, 1802, and that their first daughter was born exactly nine months afterwards, November 11th. There are also recorded the births of two sons and six daughters, making nine children in all. These births were all at regular intervals of two years, with the exception of the last, when the time was eleven months. Mr. Abbott may be considered as the last of the parish pastors, and the only one of the six[1] who had any children while here, so far as the records show. The second volume of the parish or town records ends with the beginning of 1814, and the only further reference to Mr. Abbott in this volume is as chairman of the school committee in 1801 and 1807. The only other instance of a committee "to inspect the schools" was in 1794, when Rev. Dr. Langdon was chairman. In all these cases Nath. Hubbard Dodge was a member of that committee.

We have already seen how soon after the settlement of Mr. Wingate, in 1763, the secession of the Presbyterians finally led to the incorporation of the parish and town of Seabrook; and, by the way, an effort was made in 1782 to form a town comprising

[1] Except Mr. Wingate, who had two daughters.

Seabrook and a part of Hampton Falls, to be called New Hampton Falls. At the dedication of the new town hall of Hampton Falls, Oct. 30, 1877, in the course of an historical address, the orthodox speaker said, "About this time the Baptists gave the authorities much trouble." And it is true that in 1808 they did object to being taxed for the support of another minister besides their own, and found it necessary, in order to obtain a hearing, to appeal to Thomas Leavitt, a justice of Hampton Falls, to call a meeting—

"to see if said meeting will agree to discharge the Congregational tax standing against the Baptist Society in said Hampton falls," "to see if the meeting will agree that the Inhabitants each of them have liberty to attend any Society they like best and pay their minister tax where they attend only."

And in the light of to-day their request does not seem very unreasonable, though from the remark of the speaker a contrary impression might have been received. The following are the names of the persons who signed the petition for the above-named meeting: William Brown, Billy Dodge, Jacob Green, John Pike, Toppan Chase, James Green, Nathan Robie, Dudley Dodge, John Brown, Josiah Pike, Isaac Brown, Thomas Moulton, John H. Dodge, Isaac Dodge, Zephaniah Brown, Caleb Pike, Jeremiah Gove, Nathan Brown, Jacob Brown, Jeremiah Gove, Jr., Jonathan Fifield. These people were at that time Christian Baptists, though some of them afterwards became regular Baptists, called by some Calvin Baptists. William Brown was a lay preacher, united with the regular Baptists in 1835, was chosen a deacon, and died in 1856. Jacob and Zephaniah survived him, and remained connected with the Christian Baptists until the last. At the meeting held "at the Congregational meeting-house" these people received a prompt and decided "no" to their requests. But agitation of the truth is never in vain, and "truth, though crushed to earth, will rise again." At the next term of court they entered an action against the selectmen to recover the tax assessed against them in 1806. And at the annual meeting of 1809 it was voted:

"In Respect to the Baptists that the Selectmen shall not tax those that Present Certifycates to them at or before the assessments are made"

for the minister tax. And Nathaniel H. Dodge, Jeremiah Blake, and Theo. F. Sanborn were chosen a committee to settle the legal actions commenced.

In 1810 they were denied their request for a share of the parsonage property, but this point also they finally gained. Rev. Jacob Abbott was the only one of the six parish pastors born in New Hampshire, the rest all being natives of Massachusetts. All were graduates of Harvard, for that was then the only college in the country. Mr. Abbott was born at Wilton, N. H., in 1768, graduated in 1792, was ordained Aug. 15, 1798, and resigned April 1, 1826, after a settlement of twenty-eight years. While settled here Mr. Abbott used to have in his family young men fitting for Harvard, or those who had been conditioned or suspended, and among the number was one afterwards known as Prof. Webster, who was hanged for the murder of Mr. Parkman. Tradition says he had the reputation of being a hard boy while residing in this place. Mr. Abbott was drowned on Sabbath day, Nov. 2, 1834, at Windham, N. H., aged fifty-six. He preached on the day of his death, and was returning from meeting in a boat across a pond in company with two of his own sons, a neighbor, and his son. Two of the young men escaped by swimming, Ebenezer Abbott clung to the boat and was saved, while the two elder men were drowned. One of Mr. Abbott's daughters became the wife of N. Porter Cram, of Hampton Falls, and is still living with a daughter at Winchester, Mass. In 1826, after Mr. Abbott was dismissed, Mr. Moses Dow preached about three years as a stated supply. The following is taken from the records of the Hampton Falls and Seabrook Evangelical Congregational Church:

"The Revd. Henry C. Jewett was engaged to preach during the summer of 1834. He came in June & remained three or four months. He preached a part of the time in the Hampton Falls meeting house & the remainder in the Exeter Road school-house; the Unitarians having possession of the meeting-house. After he left those who preferred evangelical preaching went to the Congregational meeting house in Seabrook, where the Revd Jonathan Ward, was then preaching.

"Mr. Abbott, was a Unitarian during the last of his ministry. During his ministry many of the people united with the Baptists or became Unitarian. A part of the chh. however continued steadfast in the faith once delivered to the saints, adhering to and maintaining those doctrines which are generally received by what are called the 'Orthodox Churches of New England' & which are termed the Calvinistic Doctrines. But in consequence of the division of sentiment on the subject of religion among the people generally & in compliance with the advice of neighboring ministers who had been consulted on the subject, those who had remained firm in the faith concluded to unite with the people of Seabrook—Seabrook for the purpose of maintaining public religious worship & the ordinances of the gospel. This union after much consultation, delay & discouragement was ultimately effected.

"1764 About the 1st of Nov. 1764 a church was organized in the south part of the town of Hampton Falls, formerly a part of Hampton & now Seabrook. This church was of the Presbyterian order & was connected with the Boston Presbytery. The first Presbyterian chh. of Newbury Port was represented at the organization by John Moulton & Amos Coffins. The chh. was made principally of disaffected members of the Hampton Falls church. They gave as a reason for withdrawing that they were dissatisfied with Mr. Wingate & that they preferred the Presbyterian form of chh. government. Uniting with a few others from other towns they constituted a separate chh. The records of this chh., if any were kept, have been lost. But there are still in existence copies of 'A Sermon Preached January 31, 1765 at the Ordination of the Revd Samuel Perley, to the Pastoral care of the Presbyterian chh. & congregation at Hampton Falls By George Leslie A.M. Pastor of a chh. at Linebrook.' It seems that their were many obstacles to the organization of a chh. after this form & to the establishing the gospel in this order. One of the objections probably was a remonstrance from the Congregational chh. in Hampton Falls; & it is conceived that some would be opposed to the Presbyterian form of chh government About 15 years after this those who formerly belonged to the Hampton Falls chh., or a part of them, returned and were readmitted. Mr. Perley, was born at Ipswich Mass 1742; graduated at Harvard 1763; ordained Jany 31 1765, & dismissed May 22d 1775, died in Maine Nov. 28, 1831, at the advanced age of 89.

"1775. After Mr. Perleys dismission there was no settled minister in Seabrook for many years. Public worship was continued, but the chh. was much scattered.

"1799, Feby 6, Revd Elias Hall was settled as pastor over the chh. of Christ in Seabrook. Mr. Hall was born in Tolland Conn, 1778, settled Feby 6, 1799 & died Feby 28, 1822, 23 years from time of his settlement.

During the latter part of his life he preached only occasionally. He had become unsteady and finally died an inebriate, when he was first settled he was an acceptable preacher & had a full house. He was not a graduate of any college, preached without notes and was a very fluent speaker. He once favored Methodist views but was settled as a Congregationalist. The Presbyterian form of the chh. was lost & the Congregational took its place. But the records, if any were kept are not now to be found. Dea. Weare, Dea. Tucker (of Salisbury) Dea. Morrill Thomas True, John Eaton, Benjamin Eaton, Thomas Cilly, & Joseph Felch are reported to have been among the members of the old Presbyterian church. Dea. Tucker and Thomas True, were members of the old Congregational Church. There were probably others, but these are all the names of males that can now be collected. The Congregational church contained but few male members.

"1822 After the death of Mr. Hall, there was not settled minister in Seabrook for several years. Part of the time they had preachers of different denominations, at others by the Missionary Society, & a part of the time they were entirely destitute."

The first meeting-house in Hampton Falls stood on the common not far from the present site of the Weare monument. It was erected about 1711, repaired in 1737 by putting on a new roof, etc., used for worship and the frequent business meetings of the parish or town until 1768 or later, and sold at auction Jan. 13, 1780, and the proceeds appropriated for the support of the poor. The second meeting-house in Hampton Falls was located near where the dwelling-house of Wells W. Healey now stands. The committee to locate it in the centre of the population were Elisha Prescut, William Prescut, Jonathan Cram, and John Tilton. They reported Oct. 26, 1768, that it be "Set on the hill upon the recent piece of Land where the School-house formerly stood, near Le^{t}. Joseph Sanborn's." The building committee reported Feb. 7, 1769, the sale of twenty-six pews on the floor and one in the gallery for three hundred and fifty-one pounds and two shillings proclamation money, to be paid in materials, and estimated that the sale of the other pews would furnish all the means needed for its erection.

May 10, 1771, is recorded the delivery of the now meeting-house by the building committee, composed of Elisha Prescutt, Samuel Prescut, William Prescut, and Jonathan Cram. No estimate of cost is given. Its size was sixty-five feet by forty, with pitch roof; it stood facing the sea, with entrances on the front and west ends, having horse-blocks in front of these entrances. The singing gallery was on the front, facing the pulpit, with the women's gallery on the east end and the men's on the west. On the first floor seats were arranged around the walls, with the high square pews in the body of the house. These pews were about five feet square.[1] So far as can be learned the bell on Rockingham Academy was the only one ever hung in Hampton Falls. March 30, 1739, a meeting was called for the express purpose "to se if the People belonging to this meeting Raise money to by a bell for the youse of said Parish," but in the record of the meeting no allusion whatever is made to the subject. The first parsonage-house stood where the dwelling of Mr. Joseph T. Sanborn now stands, and it seems by the following records that this house and outbuildings were erected or purchased by Mr. Colton during his ministry:

"30th day of November 1826, Voated that we will take up with Maddum Coltons offer and will her for her buildings & Land and all things thereon exepting her monebels three hundred and fifty pounds in money or Lawfull bils of Creidét."

Of this amount one hundred pounds was to be paid in six months, with interest on the balance until paid. The following record, like a good many of its companions, is puzzling at first sight, but the interpretation seems to be that in the mean time "Maddum Colton" had become "Maddum Newmarch:"

"27th of March, 1729, Voated that the Selectmen have power to Raise ye whole Sixtey pounds in money this present yeare which is due from this parish to maddum newmarch for the purching her buildings and orcherd and Land."

In February, 1749, during the ministry of Mr. Whipple, the parsonage-house was burned and the minister and his family found friendly shelter in the Sweet tavern-house. The large elm-tree on the premises of Mr. John H. Gove, known to the boys of forty years ago as "the big elum," stood in the front yard of this tavern. It was set out by one of Mr. Sweet's daughters, and in 1762 was about the size of a gallon bottle. Struck by lightning some years since, its former glory has departed. This temporary residence of Mr. Whipple is described as "the house of Benjamin Sweet, Inholder, where Mr. Morton lately lived," and the rent of the "house, cow-yard and well" was thirty pounds old tenor per year. February 19th, probably the day after the fire, a meeting was called for the 26th, when it was voted to build a new house on the same spot, two stories in height, forty feet by thirty-one feet, with one stack of chimneys. And under date of March 12, 1750, the building committee, Jonathan Fifield, Samuel Walton, Josiah Bachelder, and Jona Sweet, reported the cost of the new house as eighteen hundred and seven pounds sixteen shillings and two pence old tenor. In October, 1837, Deacon Emery Batchelder assisted in taking down this house, and he says it was then a good house, painted inside and out, and that the "stack of chimneys consisted of three flues, the inside dimensions being sufficient for a bedroom." After the building of the new meeting-house these premises were not conveniently situated for the use of the minister, and permission was obtained from the Legislature to dispose of them. The site of the last parsonage-house was where the dwelling of Mr. Lewis T. Sanborn now stands. This house, then occupied by Rev. A. M. Bridge, the last settled Unitarian minister, was destroyed by fire in 185–, and in this fire perished the early records of the parish church, except the little volume from which so many extracts have been given. After Mr. Bridge's death, it was given by Mrs. Bridge to Mr. George Osgood, of Ken-

[1] When the roof was last shingled the old shingles had been on for sixty years.

sington, and no one in Hampton Falls knew of its existence until a few months since.

In regard to the meeting-house erected by the Presbyterians in 1763, the statement that its timbers came from six different towns is not improbable, for the parish of Hampton originally included more towns than that, and it was the custom at that time to contribute materials instead of money; and during its history of one hundred and nineteen years it has been occupied by almost as many religious organizations,— first, by the Presbyterians in 1764; second, by the Congregationalists in 1799; third, by the Baptists in 1828; fourth, by the Congregationalists in 1835; and finally by the Baptists again in 1859. What other house of worship in the land can exceed this record? During Mr. Perley's pastorate, from 1765 to 1775, he owned, or at least occupied, the house recently clapboarded and painted and long occupied by Mr. David Boyd. The timbers of this house are almost entirely of hard wood, but the few pine ones are fully as sound. The date "1705," marked under the roof boards with lime, is supposed to indicate its age. The "chimney stack" is composed of five different flues. One side in the attic has been plastered, evidently at a later date, and in this is marked the date "1756." One brick was inscribed "D. W." before being burned, and the house is said to have been erected on a part of the original Weare homestead by Deacon Nathaniel Weare for the occupation of his son Daniel, a brother of Mesheck. A son-in-law of Rev. Mr. Hall is now residing in Hampton Falls. As a comment on the drinking customs of those times, it is stated by the highest authority that Mr. Hall actually died from delirium tremens. Having accumulated some property, was induced by his brothers in business in Boston to indorse for them, and, losing all his property in this way, became discouraged and drank more excessively than he otherwise might have done. It is said that Rev. Timothy P. Ropes, first pastor of the Baptist Church, in 1828, was the first minister in this vicinity to stand up against the habit of ministerial drinking. Among those present at the State Temperance Convention at Nashua in June, 1882, was Rev. Sumner Lincoln, glorious name, now past eighty years old, who was settled in Hampton Falls in 1843 as pastor of the Unitarian Church. In private conversation he stated that in his early ministry he had attended funerals where a man walked by the side of the bearers with a bottle, and that a halt was made and the casket, borne on their shoulders, set down, that they might drink on the way to the cemetery. Standing up manfully against this custom, he publicly announced that he would attend no more funerals where liquor was used, and though remonstrated with by leading men, his decided action put an end to the custom in that place.

Starting in 1711 and following the course of "the new parrish att Hampton," or "ye new Parrish of Hampton," the terms used in the first record made, we find under date of 1737 a list of twenty-two males and thirty-five females peaceably dismissed to form a church at Kensington of the same order. In 1764 the Presbyterians go out under protest and cause a division of the township; and before this, in 1744, several had become "Quaqrs" and left. In 1808 the Baptists leave and set up for themselves; and about 1835 occurred the most vital division of all. A radical orthodox might say it was a division of soul and body, and that while the numerically stronger part retained the body,—the meeting-house,—the other part possessed the soul of vital doctrines. But previous to this time, April 30, 1827, twenty-nine persons had legally organized themselves under the name of the "First Congregational Society in Hampton falls," which title is retained to-day by the organization known only to those outside as the Unitarian Church or Society. Of the twenty-nine constituent members of this society only two survive, Robert S. and True M. Prescott. The final division was evidently the result of the "half-way covenant," for preaching against which Jonathan Edwards, of immortal fame as a theologian, was driven from his life settlement at Northampton, Mass., and reduced to poverty by the sacrifice of his real estate in that place. A similar experience has been the lot of every earnest radical reformer since the world began.

On the 30th day of March, 1832, the selectmen sold the parsonage, land, buildings, and wood, and on the 8th of October the assessors of the Congregational Society receipted for $1154.91, that being the proportion due said society. And at the annual meeting of this society April 4, 1836,—

"It was put to vote to see if the Society would give those persons who contemplated forming themselves into a new Society to be called the Hampton falls and Seabrook Congregational Society their proportion of the fund. Passed in the negative, six voting in favor, eight against."

But on second sober thought this decision was reversed, and at the next annual meeting, in 1837, it was

"Voted that the funds of the first Congregational society in Hampton falls be divided into two parts according to polls and retable estate of the year A.D. 1836 provided the disaffected part of said society, with such other members of said society as may join with them, shall form a separate society, and withabove form this society, producing a certificate from the Clerk of their society that they are actual members thereof."

The common fund at this time amounted to $1500, of which the new society received $450. May 13, 1837, the following names are recorded as having withdrawn: Thayer S. Sanborn, Reuben Bachelder, Emery Bachelder, Moses Bachelder, Samuel Bachelder, Jonathan Cram, Jr., Luke Averill, Joshua Pike, Jonathan Cram, Stephen Green, Robert S. Prescott, Josiah Bachelder, Sherburn W. Rand, Caleb Tilton, Rebecca F. Cram, and Polly Dow, of whom Deacons Emery Bachelder and Robert S. Prescott are the only survivors. Leaving to another the task of sketching the further history of those who remained, the writer will follow those who went out. 1834. While the Rev. Mr. Jerrett

was preaching in Hampton Falls a meeting was held Sept. 18, 1834, for the purpose of "taking into consideration the expediency of uniting the towns of Hampton Falls, Seabrook, and Kensington into one Evangelical Congregational Society." This meeting was adjourned from time to time, and as a final result of the deliberations had at these meetings "the Evangelical Congregational Society of Seabrook and Hampton Falls" was formed and a meeting-house erected. This stands near the line which separates the two towns. 1835. The people of Hampton Falls united with the people of Seabrook to support the gospel. They attended meeting together at the old meeting-house in Seabrook. The Rev. Jonathan Ward preached for them during the summer. The Rev. David Sunderland was employed during the next season. He preached part of the time in the old meeting-house and part of the time in the new house. 1836. The Rev. D. Sunderland was preaching in the place when the new house was dedicated. He preached in it for several months. During the remainder of the year and a part of the next the desk was supplied by occasional preachers, principally from the theological institution at Andover. 1837, February. On the first Sabbath in February, 1837, Deacon Timothy Abbott, a native of Andover, Mass., preached for the first time in the place. He graduated at Amherst College in 1833, completed his theological studies at Andover, September, 1836, and was licensed by the Andover Association. After preaching a few months he received the following communication:

"Rev. S. T. Abbott:

"Sir,—I am requested to inform you that the Seabrook and Hampton Falls Evangelical Congregational Society, at a meeting on the 24th of June inst., voted that the sum of five hundred dollars for one year be given you as a salary, and request you to settle as pastor of said society. They also request you to return an answer in writing as soon as the 1st day of July next, at which time this meeting stands adjourned.

"Jacob Noyes, *Clerk of said Society.*

"Seabrook, June 27, 1837."

Mr. Abbott accepted July 1st and was ordained on the 12th, at which time twenty-two persons dismissed from the Hampton Falls Church, together with Widow Mehitable Eaton, formerly of the old church in Seabrook, were organized into a church styled "The First Evangelical Congregational Church of Seabrook and Hampton Falls." Rev. Jonathan French, father-in-law of Mr. Abbott, and settled at Northampton for fifty years, was moderator of the council, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Samuel M. Worcester, of Salem.

August 4th, Stephen Green was chosen deacon, and the pastor was authorized to procure a book and keep the records. Mr. Abbott was a man of historical tastes, and these records are a model, not only portraying the history of the church minutely, but recording the history of each individual member in their church relations. August 6th, Mrs. A. Smith and Mrs. S. Felch, members of the old Seabrook Church, were admitted. Mrs. Smith was brought into the meeting-house in her chair, being eighty-five years old and very infirm. "December 7th, Thanksgiving. Pleasant. One hundred and more present." December 31st, Mrs. Clarissa Fifield was baptized by immersion. March 19, 1838, Mrs. Nancy Brown, of Kensington, being dangerously ill, was baptized and received into the church and received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

March 28th, a protracted meeting commenced, and Miss Nancy Brown died.

March 31st, meetings concluded. Meetings full, some conversions. The Baptist and Methodist people met with them.

April 5th, twenty-two inquirers present, sixteen of whom are hoping.

May 6th, Jefferson Janin and others were admitted. "During the last week an organ was placed in the meeting-house. It was built by Mr. Morse, of Newburyport. Cost about $700. Was purchased by Doct. Edward Dearborn and Miss Mary Knight, and by them presented to the society."

June 17th, thirteen were propounded for admission.

July 1st, "In less than a year 41 have been added to the chh., more than double the original number."

September 2d, Hannah, wife of John Porter, and daughter of Mesheck Weare, Thayer S. Sanborn and wife, and five others were received. "Mrs. Porter is 84 years old."

These records are made without formality, and somewhat in the style of a diary. Only the most interesting items are here presented.

1839, April 1st, died Widow Abigail Smith, in her eighty-seventh year; was a member of the old Seabrook Church, under Mr. Hull.

May 5th, Walter Williams, of Hampton Falls, and two others received. Mr. Williams was an aged man, using a crutch. Was a substitute in the war of 1812. Lived where J. H. Hamilton now resides.

June 18–20, at County Conference at Lamprey River,—now Newmarket,—Governor Phinney, from Liberia, was present and made a statement respecting African colonization.

July 4th, Sunday-school celebration at Hampton. People from North Hampton and this vicinity attended. About two hundred children present. Procession of teachers and scholars, about two hundred and seventy-five in number, marched to music from the academy to the meeting-house, where appropriate exercises were held, and then returned to the academy for refreshments.

1840, January 5th, John Batchelder baptized and admitted. March, M. Merriam appointed superintendent of Sunday-school.

June 11th, the pastor presented a letter of dismission from the South Church in Andover, and his wife, Sarah F., one from the church in North Hampton, and were received July 5th.

On the evening of August 26th Rev. Mr. Neigs, a missionary from Ceylon, preached.

November 12th, Thanksgiving, Rev. Mr. Hadley, of Salisbury Point, preached, ninety-one present.

December 27th, severe snow-storm, only fifteen present, third successive stormy Sabbath.

1841, January 26th, pastor and delegates attended council at Kittery to dismiss Rev. Tobias Horn Miller, father of Frank W. Miller.

February 14th, baptized Adelaide Sarah, daughter of the pastor, born Jan. 6, 1841. Ordinance administered by her grandfather, Rev. Jonathan French.

May 14th, national fast, occasioned by the death of President William H. Harrison. He died April 4th, aged sixty-eight. Eighty present at the meeting.

July 5th, celebration of independence at Hampton by the children. Addresses and refreshments near Mr. Thomas Ward's. About three hundred and fifty walked in procession. The writer of this sketch was present, having just entered his sixth year. July 15th, pastor read a letter of confession from a married female member, who previous to marriage "had been guilty of irregular conduct." Voted to suspend, and a committee was appointed to visit and report. August 19th, committee reported and case deferred. Voted to purchase a pew for the use of the pastor's family. November 25th, Thanksgiving day, 75 present; temperance meeting in the P.M., and one in the evening in the Methodist house. "Reformed drunkards addressed the congregation with good effect."

1842, January 20th. Two females and one male member of the same name brought to trial for bad treatment and bad talk in a family difficulty. They confessed, repented, and were admonished. April 7th, State fast, 75 present. July 4th, Sunday-school celebration at Hampton, 300 children present. Mary Knight died at Ossipee, May 19th, 1840, leaving by her will half of the organ, and $100 to the church. "July 23d. Last night about ten o'clock a barn owned by Maj. Samuel George and a building owned by Dr. Edward Dearborn, and occupied by Matthew Merriam as a dwelling-house and store, were consumed by fire. Brother M. had charge of the communion ware, consisting of two flagons, two plates, six cups, and one baptismal basin. These were all destroyed by fire. The basin and a part of the other things were a present from the ladies and the church at Newbury Port. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary." This was the first fire in this vicinity known to the writer.

August 11th, the case of female irregularity having once been deferred, was now settled by the restoration of the offender after suitable admonition and advice; forty-seven dollars paid for the pastor's pew and deed here recorded. Jan. 11, 12, and 13, 1843, special meetings at private houses; 16th to 21st held meetings in afternoon and evening in the meeting-house, through the week assisted by other ministers. Attendance in afternoon from fifty-nine to one hundred and twenty, and in evening from one hundred and eighteen to one hundred and sixty-eight; about forty inquirers; 22d, meetings full and solemn, six or more appear to have been converted during the day. Meetings continued the next week with preaching daily by other ministers. Afternoon attendance thirty to ninety-six, evening eighty-four to one hundred and fifty-two. Interest increasing, many indulging hope. January 23d, death of Ann T., daughter of Deacon S. Green, after an illness of two years; a consistent and exemplary member. January 29th, baptized his son, Asa George, born Dec. 23, 1842. February 4th, some meetings held and others prevented by violent storms. February 11th, meetings almost wholly prevented by severe and stormy weather. February 18th, meetings through the week, principally in private houses. February 25th, some interesting meetings during the week. March 5th, some meetings, thinly attended on account of the weather. March 23d, weather and traveling have prevented meetings; much sickness; letters of Christian greeting were received from other denominations inviting us to join in their special meetings, and were responded to, and accepted in part. April 6th, annual Fort church and inquiry meeting, also temperance meeting.

May 7th, eight added to the church. July, three received. July 4th, Sunday-school celebration. General invitation. Eight hundred present at the morning services in the meeting-house. Over seven hundred walked in procession to a grove on land of James Locke. Picnic table one hundred and eighty feet long. From twelve to fifteen hundred present. Addresses and singing for an hour. Ten ministers present and took part. (Most of these entries are much condensed.) July 30th, salary reduced to four hundred and twenty-five dollars, allowing pastor to make up balance elsewhere. September 3d, three received. November 5th, one admitted. November 30th, eighty present at thanksgiving services. December 30th, town of Seabrook voted, ninety-nine to thirty-five, to stop the sale of liquor. Committee of twelve chosen, and two hundred and fifty-eight dollars raised for that purpose.

1844, February 15th, J. Noyes Sunday-school superintendent. February 21st, donation visit by fifty or sixty of the young people. March 29th. State fast, sixty-five present. June 10th, Reuben Batchelder chosen deacon, Emery Batchelder, Jacob Noyes, and Thayer S. Sanborn having all declined. "July 4th, a Washingtonian celebration was held by the 'Rockingham County Washington Total Abstinence Temperance Society' at Boar's Head, Hampton Beach. A prize banner was presented by the ladies of Portsmouth to the societies of Seabrook and Hampton Falls, whose delegates ranked highest on the score of merit on that occasion." November 8th, another case of female discipline, which resulted in a satisfactory confession, when she was admonished and forgiven. These cases are not here referred to as a matter of gossip, but to indicate the advantage of suspension and

discipline in place of immediate exclusion. November 14th, sixty-eight present at thanksgiving services. December, amount collected for benevolent objects, fifty-six dollars.

1845, January 19th, pastor baptized his second daughter, Anna Farrar, born December 1st. February 4th, heaviest snow-storm for twenty years, preventing the holding of some special meetings.

March 20th, Samuel Batchelder Sunday-school superintendent. April 17th, annual fast, stormy day, 30 present; P.M., annual meeting of the Seabrook Temperance Society. May 25th, fire at the meeting-house on account of the cold. July 4th, Sunday-school celebration A.M., 300 in the meeting-house, 400 in procession, and 600 at the collation in Locke's grove. The preparatory lectures were often preached by "Father" Jonathan French. November 27th, Thanksgiving; meeting prevented by the severest rain-storm known for 30 years. December 31st, amount for benevolent purposes, $54; admitted to the church, 1; baptized, 4; deaths, 14; marriages, 7. 1846, April 1st, 60 present at fast-day services. May 13th, album visit; about 50 supped, ladies in P.M. and gentlemen in the evening. July 4th, Sunday-school celebration at North Hampton, 500 in the meeting-house, 600 in procession, and 800 at the table. November 29th, pastor baptized his second son, Albert Timothy. December 20th, dismissed to Andover Rhoda, daughter of Deacon Reuben Batchelder and wife of Sylvester Abbott, of Andover. She was one of the earliest school-teachers of the writer. December 31st, collection, $62; baptisms, 2; deaths, 12; marriages, 6. 1847, Jan. 5th, funeral of Mrs. Dr. Sewell Brown, a member of the church. April 15th, annual fast and temperance meeting. April 23d, B. F. Cram Sunday-school superintendent; September 12th, preaching by Rev. J. Sewell, of Maine, aged eighty-seven. November 30th, 51 present at thanksgiving service. December 31st, amount of collections for benevolent purposes, $84; deaths, 13. 1848, January 27th, pastor ill and unable to attend service for the first time in many years. April 13th, 71 present at fast-day services; P.M., temperance meeting in Methodist meeting-house. July 4th, Sunday-school celebration at Hampton. July 2d, pastor baptized his infant daughter, Mary French.

July 18th and 19th, Piscataqua Association met here. August 19th, Aaron, son of Moses Batchelder, buried, aged thirty-three. November 16th, Thanksgiving; fifty present. November 22d, "A dwelling-house having been erected a few miles west of the meeting-house on the borders of Hampton Falls by the united efforts of the Pastor & his people, was occupied first when partially finished on the 20th inst. A church meeting was held there this P.M., and in the evening there was a dedicatory lecture." December 31st, deaths during the year 23, including 1 away from home, 1 at sea, 4 lost at sea, and four members of the church. Collections, $56. Admitted by profession, 1. 1849, February 3d, funeral of Hannah, wife of John Porter, and the last of the children of Hon. Mesheck Weare, aged ninety-four years and eight months. She had been a member of the church about ten years, during which time church meetings were often held at her house and communion occasionally celebrated there. March 20th, B. F. Cram Sunday-school superintendent. A female member suspended. April 5th, State fast; forty-seven present; P.M., annual temperance meeting. June 6th, donation visit; seventy-five present; sixteen dollars in cash, besides other gifts. July 4th, general Sunday-school celebration in Hampton. August 3d, national fast on account of the prevalence of the cholera. About one hundred present. August 6th, ordination of S. P. Fay at Hampton. November 15th, Thanksgiving; pastor sick; Dr. Dimick, of Newburyport, preached. December 31st, deaths, 21; baptisms, 3; marriages, 4; contributions, $83. 1850, March 3d, "During the night Dr. Sewell Brown committed suicide by hanging in a fit of mental derangement, aged fifty-two. He was one of the founders and most efficient supporters of the society. He was an excellent physician and citizen, and his loss is deeply deplored. He was buried on the 5th from the meeting-house. Hundreds followed him to the grave." March 19th, F. Cram, superintendent. April 4th, fast; violent storm; fervent. January 19th, donation; 100 present; $18.

July 4th, celebration at Hampton Falls, address by E. C. Gilman, of Exeter, picnic in grove, 500 present. November 28th, no meeting Thanksgiving day on account of violent storm. December 24th, church meeting prevented by a tremendous snow-storm. 29th, Sabbath, blocking snow-storm, no preaching. December 31st, deaths, 22; marriages, 6; councils, 1; collections, $50. 1851, January 18th, extra meetings nearly the whole week. 25th, special meetings most of the week. January 26th, baptized Harriet Elizabeth, fourth daughter and sixth child of the pastor, born December 10th. February 1st, special meetings most of the week. 8th, meetings most of the week. 15th, meetings when the weather allowed. 22d, a few meetings, six or eight converts. March 6th, "Edward Dearborn, M.D., died at his residence in Seabrook. He had been a practicing physician in the place more than fifty years. A valuable citizen, an influential man, he dies much lamented. He was one of the founders and principal supporters of the society. He was buried from the meeting-house on the 10th. Large numbers followed him to the grave." March 24th, B. F. Cram, superintendent. April 3d, fast and temperance meeting. June 14th, "Died of smallpox, at his residence in Seabrook, Jacob Noyes, Esq., aged 65. He was one of the founders and a prominent supporter of this religious society, and a consistent and influential member of this church." July 4th, no celebration. September 10th, the will of Dr. Edward Dearborn was proved in court. He bequeathed $4000 to the society, pro-

vided there should be no change in its doctrines. He also provided means for the establishment of Dearborn Academy, in Seabrook.

December 31st, whole number of deaths, including those away from home and at sea, fifty-two; marriages, seven; received to the church, six; one church-member died; baptisms, five; benevolent contributions, forty-one dollars. 1852, Jan. 26, a female member restored, after a course of discipline. March 16th, died in the seventy-fifth year of her age, Phebe, widow of Dr. Edward Dearborn, and a descendant of Mrs. Hannah Dustin of famous Indian memory. She relinquished her right of dower in favor of Dearborn Academy. April 2d, voted about two hundred volumes of Sunday-school library to the destitute in Prince Edward's Island, to be delivered by Capt. William Sanborn. S. Brown, superintendent of the Sunday-school. June 30th, the church called an *ex-parte* council to consider the propriety of the dissolution of the pastoral relations between themselves and Rev. S. T. Abbott. The two churches in Newburyport, the two in Exeter, and those in Durham and Amesbury were represented by pastors and delegates. The report of the council is a diplomatic document. After complimenting those who called the council, the report proceeds to speak of Mr. Abbott in the highest terms, and in substance to advise his continuance in the pastoral relation.

December 31st, deaths, twenty-five; marriages, ten; contributions, sixty dollars. 1853, Jan. 16, Rev. Jonathan French, D.D., baptized John Alden, third son of the pastor, born December 12th, Sabbath day. March 28th, T. S. Sanborn, Sunday-school superintendent. Collectors appointed as usual for the different benevolent objects. December 6th, the church called another *ex-parte* council to seek advice about difficulties existing between church and pastor. The following churches were represented by pastor and a delegate: The Belleville, North, and Whitefield of Newburyport, North of Portsmouth, First Church Exeter, Byfield, Mass., Hampton, and Amesbury. The following resolution was presented and adopted: Resolved, that the pastoral relation existing between the church and Rev. S. T. Abbott be and is hereby recommended to be dissolved.

December 15th, at a church meeting, voted, that, whereas, etc., the pastoral relation between this church and Rev. S. T. Abbott be now dissolved. December 25th, notwithstanding the wardens had notified Mr. Abbott that his services were no longer needed and that the house would be closed, he preached as usual. December 31st, deaths, 27; marriages, 8; councils, 2; baptisms, 2; contributions, $44. 1854, January 8th, Sabbath. Although the wardens had notified Mr. Abbott that they had engaged some one else to preach, he appeared, claimed the pulpit, and preached. The wardens then obtained a legal injunction, which was served on Mr. Abbott on the following Saturday. Mr. Abbott then called an *ex-parte* council, composed of pastors and delegates from twelve churches at a distance, none of whom had participated in the other councils. The following is the substance of their report. Leaving out of view then the question whether he should remain so, the council are unanimously of the opinion that he is still pastor of, etc., . . . his pastoral relation having never been dissolved according to the usage and principles recognized of the Congregational Churches of New England and by the civil courts. December 31st, during the past year the pulpit was supplied by ministers from abroad, for the most part of Rev. Martin Moore, of Boston, and a Mr. Wallace.

1855, March 28th, after the injunction was served on Mr. Abbott he preached in his own house until a few weeks before his death, which occurred March 28, 1855. Mr. Abbott was not a handsome man, nor sprightly in his delivery, but he possessed a sound, sensible, and well-educated mind, and the substance of his discourses was good, and it cannot be denied that he labored faithfully for the welfare of his church and community. He stood stiffly upon his ecclesiastical rights, desiring to remain where he had built himself a house and spent seventeen years of his life; while, on the other hand, the leading men of the church probably considered that they should be permitted to say who should minister to them. Under a more flexible system there might have been less friction. March 31st, during the past three the pulpit has been occupied by Rev. Theodore Cook and others. April 1st, Rev. L. G. Marsh boarded in the place, and preached six Sabbaths from this time. July 29th, the pulpit has been occupied every Sabbath this year, but by different persons. To-day Rev. Mr. Bushnell preached. October 27th, he preached for the last time here. October 28th, Rev. Henry A. Lounsbury, of New York, preached. November 30th, voted to invite Mr. Lounsbury to become the pastor, and under date of December 24th Mr. Lounsbury accepted in a brief note of four or five lines, and named February 13th as the date of his ordination, and he was accordingly ordained at that time, the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. Dimmick, of Newburyport, who had participated in the ordination of Mr. Abbott, nearly nineteen years previously.

Under date of Sept. 16, 1857, in a communication of five lines, Mr. Lounsbury resigned his pastoral charge, and was regularly dismissed by a council called for the purpose. Brevity characterized both his communications and his pastorate. He preached his last discourse October 11th. December 31st, services have been held in the church every Sabbath during the year. 1858, March 7th, Rev. John Moor, of Andover, has preached for nineteen Sabbaths. April 25th, Rev. Edward Abbott, of Andover, has supplied for seven Sabbaths, and many extra evening meetings have been held. He has visited and preached to the people of South Seabrook. Mrs. Debora W., wife of Thayer

S. Sanborn, died 1859. December 11th, Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Stratham, has supplied since May 2, 1858. Voted to close the church for the present (1866). Urgent request having been made that the house should again be opened for public worship, a meeting was held Tuesday evening, May 15th, at which about one hundred and fifty persons were present, including S. Y. Spaulding, D.D., of Newburyport, Rev. Edward Rand, of Amesbury, and Rev. J. W. Dodge, of Hampton, and a vote was then taken to ascertain the views of the congregation about opening the house. And notice was then given that the house would again be opened on the first Sabbath in June, with preaching by Rev. Mr. Rand, of Amesbury. December 30th, the pulpit has been supplied every Sabbath since June by different clergymen.

1867. Rev. A. B. Peabody accepted an invitation from the society to supply the pulpit for a year, and commenced his labors April 1st. May 16th, the house of the late Dr. Sewell Brown was purchased as a parsonage. Deacon Stephen Green died May 18th after a few days' sickness, aged eighty-five years and ten months. June 28th, commenced repairing church, Sabbath services held in Dearborn Academy Hall. July 9th, a church of seventeen members was organized at South Seabrook, as the result of a revival of religion under the labors of Mr. William A. Rand. This church was represented by Thayer S. Sanborn as delegate. A visitation among the churches of this county as recommended by the Rockingham Conference; T. S. Sanborn, Jefferson Janvrin, and Emery Batchelder, as delegates of this church, visited the church at Kensington October 31st, and the churches in North Hampton and South Seabrook visited this church November 6th, and good meetings were held afternoon and evening. This church visited the church in South Seabrook November 13th. The repairs in the church having been handsomely finished at an expense of about two thousand dollars, the building was rededicated on the afternoon of December 5th with a sermon by Rev. A. C. Peabody from Psalms xciii. 5: "Thy testimonies are very pure; holiness becometh thy house, O Lord, forever." Subject, The sacredness of the place of God's worship. Rev. E. D. Eldridge, of Kensington, Rev. John W. Dodge, of Hampton, Rev. Mr. Bacon, of Amesbury, Rev. J. V. Haines, of North Hampton, and Mr. William A. Rand, of South Seabrook, participated in the exercises. The building has been thoroughly repaired, newly plastered and painted with new black walnut desk, circular chestnut pews with walnut trimmings, and a modern choir; the floor newly carpeted and the pews cushioned. The committee of repairs were John Batchelder, John T. Batchelder, and Charles C. Gove.

Deacon Reuben Batchelder attended the first communion service in the rededicated house January 5th, was soon after taken sick, and died March 7, 1868, aged ninety years and nine months. He was a man of strong constitution, of strong mind and earnest piety. Was deacon of this church for twenty-eight years, and the fourth deacon in regular succession from father to son. April 30, 1868, Emery Batchelder was chosen deacon to succeed his father. March 7, 1869, three females admitted to membership. May 30th, Albert Edward, infant son of the pastor, baptized by his father. July 1, 1869, annual appointment of collectors for the different benevolent objects. November 14th, John Batchelder chosen clerk. November 21st, Rev. A. B. Peabody closed his labors, and was installed pastor of the church at Stratham November 25th. From November 21st to April, 1870, the pulpit was supplied by Henry Eldridge and J. W. Warren. Rev. D. W. C. Durgin, late pastor of the Free-Will Baptist Church in Hampton, accepted an invitation, and commenced his labors April 3d. 1871, March, Mr. Durgin, having received a call from Newmarket, closed his labors at the expiration of his year. From April to September, M. H. Sargent, of Boston, sent different preachers to supply the pulpit; and from September to July, 1872, supplies were obtained from Andover Seminary. Mr. Henry Eldredge supplied during the summer vacation. From September to May, 1873, E. C. Stickel and E. A. Benner, students at Andover, occupied the pulpit alternately, to the satisfaction of all. The week of prayer was observed, Mr. Benner being present the first half of the week and Mr. Stickel the last. After this Mr. Tracy spent a week, holding meetings every evening. Average attendance during the winter, eighty-two.

April 3, 1873, eight persons were added to the membership. November 9th, Rev. George H. Pratt, late of Harvard, Mass., commenced his labors as pastor. 1874, January 1, according to the custom of this church, Mr. Pratt was chosen to act as clerk. February 26th, two admitted by letter. May 10th, five young people were received to the membership. September, one received by letter and two by profession. September 23d, Warren H. Batchelder chosen clerk. September 26th, Rev. George H. Pratt closed his labors, having accepted an invitation to preach at Agawam, Mass. Rev. Frank Haley, of Dover, N. H., accepted an invitation and commenced his labors December 1st, at a salary of $700 and parsonage. 1876, July 30, five were admitted to membership, four of them being immersed. 1877, March 19, nine were received. February 23d, Jennie, wife of the pastor, died, aged thirty-seven years. Mrs. Haley was a Christian woman of great excellence of character. May 6th, five young persons were admitted to the church, who with others recently admitted were the fruit of a revival the last winter, largely promoted by the labors of delegates of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which Mr. Folger was leader. They held meetings in union with the other denominations, Dec. 25, 26, 27, and 28, 1876. Two others were admitted in September, 1876. November 4th, three young persons were admitted. 1878, January 6, two young

men were admitted. The pastor admitted by letter from the church at Macon, Ga. 1879, two female members dismissed, and one young man expelled. 1880, March, three young women admitted, one of whom, Ella H. Fogg, died December 14th, aged nineteen. Three members dismissed. 1881, Rev. Frank Haley closed his labors May 8th, and is now settled at Boscawen, N. H. Rev. Joseph Boardman accepted an invitation, and commenced his labors September 4th, at a salary of $650 and parsonage, and a vacation of four Sabbaths.

These records of the Seabrook and Hampton Falls Evangelical Congregational Church have already been mentioned as a model of historical record. So extended has this sketch become that it has been necessary to greatly abbreviate the extracts presented. The following is given as a sample of the manner in which their membership is recorded: "No. 68 Harriette Ward Sanborn, Hampton Falls, by Prof. July 1, 1838, Baptized by sprinkling, born 1823, indulged hope the last day of the protracted meetings. Parents T. S. & D. W. S. (Nos. 66 & 67) have since cherished hope. Married to Edwin P. Grosvenor, M.D. of West Newbury, Mass. Sept. 4, 1844, Dismissed July 18, 1852 & recom. to the Belleville Church in Newbury Port (See page 20)."

It is not presumed that much of this sketch will prove of interest to the average reader. But it is hoped that the thoughtful mind, historically inclined, may find something to interest and profit on every page; and it is believed that the value of these records will increase with each succeeding year. Only those who have performed work of the kind can appreciate the labor required in their preparation. One fact has impressed itself on the mind of the writer in examining the ancient records, that the men who were then foremost in civil affairs and laid so well the foundations of our institutions were men who feared God and were prominent in the church. This was the case with the father, grandfather, and uncle of Mesheck Weare, as well as himself, who intended at one time to prepare himself for the ministry. With them the inspired records were not idle tales, to be sneered at and doubted, but vital truths to be reverenced and obeyed. And while we of to-day enjoy the fruit of their steadfast religious principles, may we not be recreant to the duty of transmitting to our posterity a like valuable legacy?

The Congregational Church in South Seabrook[1] was organized July 9, 1867, with seventeen constituent members, fourteen of whom united on profession of faith. This new church was the result of a series of meetings held in the district school-house, under the leadership of Mr. William A. Rand, beginning Jan. 27, 1867. In 1868 a house of worship was erected at a cost of about five thousand dollars, outside aid being received from fifty or more churches in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. A native of Portsmouth, N. H., Mr. Rand, at the time mentioned was studying with his brother, Rev. Edward A. Rand, pastor of the Congregational Church in Amesbury, Mass. After graduating from the Portsmouth High School, he learned the drug business with the late William R. Preston, of Portsmouth; at the age of twenty went to war as corporal of Company K, Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and while in service in Louisiana was converted as the result of meetings held in camp. After he was mustered out in 1863 he was employed for two years in the wholesale drug business in Boston; then a year in a retail store in Biddeford, Me., after which he left business to commence his studies for the ministry. Mr. Rand was licensed to preach by the Essex North Association at its annual meeting August, 1867, with the church in Ipswich, Mass. Continuing to labor in South Seabrook, he deferred the completion of his studies until 1872, when he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., and while pursuing his course there continued to supply the infant church with the aid of his fellow-students. Graduating from Andover in July, 1875, he was immediately ordained and settled as pastor of this church, and has since continued to labor with them. Mr. Rand's work in this locality has been a unique one, for which few other men would have been so well adapted. There was need that law, order, temperance, and education should be presented as prominent features of the gospel, and this work Mr. Rand has done with marked success. Like all other good men engaged in a good work, he and his work have had their traducers. But, unmoved by these things, he has labored on, interested in both the spiritual and material welfare of the community in which he has been providentially located. Through his efforts a post-office was established in that locality several years since, and in January, 1882, he received the appointment of postmaster, and was commissioned a justice of the peace several years since. In South Seabrook Mr. Rand appears to have found his life-work at an early age, and to be content to labor on, making an indelible impression on the character of a whole community.

The Methodist Denomination in Seabrook.[2]—According to the most reliable information now to be obtained, the first Methodist preaching in this town was by preachers from the East Salisbury Church about the year 1820 at the South village. About that date "Uncle" Robert Dow and Thomas Fowler, two earnest Methodists in that locality, fitted up a house for a church, and services were held there by Revs. Mr. Aspinwall, Amos Worthen Prescott, and, some say, "Reformation John Adams."

A class was soon formed there with Robert Dow as leader, and weekly sessions were held alternately at his residence and that of Thomas Fowler. Mr. Dow

[1] By George D. Dodge.

[2] By George D. Dodge.

lived on the place now occupied by his grandson, Mr. Lowell Dow, nearly opposite the Congregational Church. And near the year 1835 religious services were occasionally held in the Boyd school-house, on the Walton road, by Father Broadhead, a Methodist preacher.

As the result of this preliminary work the present church building was erected in 1836, in that part of the town known as Smith's village, at the junction of the Newburyport and Amesbury roads.

And the class at the South village then united with their Methodist brethren at Smith's village in the formation of a Methodist Episcopal Church organized in due form. Rev. E. D. Trickey was the first preacher appointed by the Conference to the charge of this church.

The present church edifice was built in 1836, at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars. The following were the building committee: Robert Dow, Jacob Dow, Thomas Fowler, Simon Jones, and Jeremiah Smith, all of whom are now gone, and we trust have entered the mansions prepared for them. In 1862 this house was enlarged and improved at an expense of about fifteen hundred dollars. These improvements were made under the supervision of the following committee: Jeremiah Smith, Moses Eaton, Jonathan G. Chase, True Morrill, and Jonathan Walton. In 1854 a parsonage was erected at a cost of about one thousand dollars, located on the Amesbury road, a short distance from the church.

The following is the list of preachers appointed to this charge by the Conference, with the date of their service: E. D. Trickey, 1836–37; Warren Wilbur, 1838; James M. Young, 1839; Jacob Boyce, 1840–41; Rufus Tilton, 1842; Caleb Duston, 1843; L. D. Blodgett, 1844; Joseph Palmer (supply), 1845–48; J. W. Huntley, 1848; J. C. Emerson, 1849; F. O. Barrows, 1850; Samuel Beede, 1851; D. W. Barber, 1852; A. C. Dutton, 1853–54; George W. T. Rogers, 1855–57; C. H. Smith, 1858; C. R. Homan, 1859; O. H. Call, 1860–63; Freeman Rider, 1863; H. B. Copp, 1864–65; J. L. Flood, 1866; T. H. Mason, 1867; William H. Hays, 1868–69; Hugh Montgomery, 1870–73; W. C. Bartlett, 1873–74; Lorenzo Draper, 1875; W. C. Yanson, 1876–77; E. C. Berry, 1878; Joseph P. Frye, 1879–82; George Wesley Buzzell, 1882.

"Seasons of religious quickening have occurred occasionally during the whole history of the church. The greatest revival perhaps was enjoyed under the labors of Rev. Jacob Boyce in 1840 to 1842. In this refreshing many families were swept into the kingdom of heaven. A like quickening is greatly needed now in the church and parish and town."

MILITARY RECORD, 1861-65.

George S. Barnes, chaplain, 2d Regt.; enl. April 17, 1863; res. April 25, 1863.

William Locke, Co. K, 2d Regt.; enl. June 8, 1861; disch. June 31, 1864.

John Anderson, Co. A, 2d Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1864; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.

John Clark, Co. C, 2d Regt.; enl. Oct. 12, 1864; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.

Albert Dusham, Co. C, 2d Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1864; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.

Israel Partington, Co. F, 2d Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.

Bernard Cosgrove, Co. C, 2d Regt.; enl. Oct. 15, 1864; disch. May 27, 1865.

Joseph Wright, Co. I, 2d Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1864.

Albert Webb, Co. I, 2d Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.

Joseph P. Blaisdell, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; pro. to corp.; killed May 15, 1864.

Julius C. Currier, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 18, 1861.

Alfred N. Dow, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; disch. June 22, 1862.

Lowell M. Dow, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. Aug. 23, 1864.

Charles W. Eaton, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; absent, sick, July 20, 1865; no discharge furnished.

James P. Fowler, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1862.

George W. Gibson, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; died January, 1865.

William Knowles, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; pro. to corp.; absent on furlough; no discharge furnished.

John W. Perkins, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; died April 23, 1865.

Joseph Wilson, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; killed July 10, 1863.

Robert Eaton, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; disch. May 26, 1865.

Samuel George, Co. B, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861.

Henry Cook, Co. H, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863; disch. Dec. 15, 1863.

Peter Melliot, Co. I, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1863; died Aug. 29, 1864.

Thomas H. Dearborn, sergt., Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Sept. 13, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut. July 1, 1863; pro. to capt. Co. A, 6th Regt., Dec. 24, 1863; disch. Nov. 27, 1864.

David A. Titcomb, 1st lieut. Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 30, 1861; pro. to capt. Co. K, April 18, 1862; res. Dec. 22, 1862.

David S. Tilton, corp., Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Jan. 22, 1864.

Jacob E. Brown, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Nov. 27, 1864.

Robert F. Collins, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. May 23, 1865.

Levi Collins, Jr., Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; died March 5, 1862.

John M. Dow, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Jan. 9, 1863.

Melvin Dow, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; killed Aug. 29, 1862.

William A. Eaton, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; killed Sept. 30, 1864.

Abel Eaton, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. July 17, 1865.

Samuel Eaton (3d), Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

Sewell B. Fowler, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Nov. 27, 1864.

James R. Fowler, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; died Feb. 27, 1862.

Elias Felch, Jr., Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 1, 1864.

John H. Hardy, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; pro. to corp. and sergt.; disch. July 17, 1865.

Moses B. Knowles, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; pro. to corp. and sergt.; disch. July 17, 1865.

Elijah Knox, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. May 3, 1863.

Francis Rowe, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Jan. 26, 1863.

Charles L. Brown, Co. A, 6th Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863; disch. July 17, 1865.

James Quinn, 6th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864.

Charles Selkinghaus, Co. K, 6th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864.

Edward A. Gove, Co. H, 6th Regt.; enl. Feb. 6, 1865; disch. May 6, 1865.

Albert Schmidt, 8th Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1863; not officially accounted for.

William Rowe, Co. K, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. May 29, 1865.

George N. Janvrin, sergt. Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1863; disch. July 8, 1865.

John W. Locke, corp. Co. D, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1863; pro. to sergt.; disch. July 8, 1866.

Charles W. Noyes, corp. Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1863; missing and supposed killed Sept. 19, 1864.

Walter N. Butler, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1863; disch. Sept. 17, 1863.

Francis Beckman, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1863; pro. to corp, and sergt.; disch. July 8, 1865.

Webster Brown, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1863; disch. July 8, 1865.

Aaron E. Boyd, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Oct. 3, 1862; killed Sept. 19, 1864.

Lewis Boyd, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; disch. July 8, 1865.

Sumner Beal, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; disch. May 2, 1864.

Daniel Boyd, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; disch. June 8, 1865.

Nathaniel Chase, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862; disch. July 8, 1865.

Stephen W. Chase, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; killed Sept. 19, 1864.

Simeon L. Dow, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. July 8, 1865.

Alfred B. Dow, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. July 8, 1865.

Robert C. Eaton, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; disch. July 8, 1865.

Morrill S. Eastman, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1862; disch. July 27, 1863.

James F. Foster, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; absent, sick, supposed discharged.

Albert H. Gove, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; disch. July 8, 1865.

John S. Janvrin, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; disch. June 28, 1865.

Joseph P. Jones, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862.

Joshua Janvrin, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; disch. June 28, 1865.

Charles B. Kimball, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1862; disch. July 8, 1865.

Bernard McCormick, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1862; disch. Feb. 5, 1863.

Frank T. Moffit, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1862; disch. July 8, 1865.

John E. Randall, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; died Aug. 30, 1864.

George W. Swett, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; disch. June 11, 1865.

Charles Stott, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Oct. 6, 1862; disch. Oct. 16, 1862.

James A. Wright, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; disch. July 8, 1865.

Edwin Walton, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; died Oct. 30, 1864.

George T. Souther, Co. D, 4th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; killed Sept. 19, 1864.

William H. Randall, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. July 8, 1865.

Abner L. Eaton, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Jan. 18, 1864; disch. July 8, 1865.

William T. Janvrin, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. March 15, 1864; died April 15, 1865.

Daniel S. Davis, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Oct. 6, 1862; disch. July 30, 1863.

Charles Hastings, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Oct. 3, 1862; pro. to hosp. steward March 1, 1865.

James Martin, Co. F, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1864; disch. July 8, 1865.

William T. Osgood, Co. I, 14th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. June 27, 1865.

John B. Tuttle, Co. F, 14th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. July 10, 1865.

Charles Brown, Co. H, 14th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.

George Brown, Co. I, 14th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. July 8, 1865.

Jeremiah F. Boyd, Co. F, 14th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. June 14, 1865.

John Englebrick, Co. F, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1864; absent, sick, supposed discharged.

Hial F. Eaton, Co. K, 14th Regt.; enl. Feb. 2, 1865; died June 7, 1865.

Charles R. Gove, Co. I, 14th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. July 8, 1865.

William H. Sanborn, Co. I, 14th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; died Feb. 3, 1864.

John N. Brown, 2d lieut. Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1862; res. March 9, 1863.

Lemuel M. Richardson, Co. E, 14th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; disch. July 8, 1865.

Newell F. Dow, Co. I, 14th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; died March 18, 1864.

Charles H. Clark, Co. I, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 3, 1864; died Oct. 15, 1864.

Eucher Boisvert, Co. H, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 31, 1862.

Robert Final, Co. H, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 31, 1862; trans. headquarters troops July 24, 1863.

Charles Grosette, Co. H, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 31, 1862.

Hugh McGuire, Co. H, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 31, 1862; trans. to headquarters troops July 24, 1863.

Paul Mignot, Co. H, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 31, 1862.

Theophel Paradis, Co. H, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 31, 1862.

Frank Jones, Co. H, 15th Regt.; enl. Nov. 8, 1862.

John Loudon, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1862; not officially accounted for.

Charles F. Laurence, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1862; not officially accounted for.

Charles Pratt, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1862; not officially accounted for.

James Barton, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1862; not officially accounted for.

William J. Gardiner, 17th Regt; enl. Nov. 25, 1862; not officially accounted for.

Felix Stone, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1862; not officially accounted for.

Kendall W. Cofren, Co. H, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 26, 1862; died July 30, 1863.

Moses Quarter, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 26, 1862; not officially accounted for.

George Ava, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1862; not officially accounted for.

George Brown, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1862; not officially accounted for.

George C. Spaulding, Co. B, 17th Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1862.

Gaton C. Ross, 17th Regt.; enl. Dec. 29, 1862; not officially accounted for.

George J. Busher, Co. A, 17th Regt.; enl. Dec. 29, 1862; disch. Oct. 9, 1863.

Benjamin F. Foster, 17th Regt.; enl. Dec. 18, 1862; not officially accounted for.

Reuben W. Price, Co. M, H. A.; enl. Oct. 13, 1864; pro. to asst. surg. Oct. 12, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.

William Jones, U. S. C. T.; enl. Oct. 8, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

James Bean, U. S. C. T.; enl. Oct. 7, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

Thomas Ladson, U. S. C. T.; enl. Oct. 5, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

Abraham Dow, V. R. C.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

John Francis, V. R. C.; enl. Aug. 5, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

Samuel Eaton, V. R. C.; enl. Jan. 13, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

Nicholas Gaynon, V. R. C.; enl. Jan. 6, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

Alvin A. Gove, V. R. C.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

Stephen F. Knowles, navy; enl. Feb. 6, 1862; date of discharge unknown.

George W. Randall, navy; enl. Dec. 19, 1862; date of discharge unknown.

George Rowe, navy, enl. Dec. 19, 1862; date of discharge unknown.

John R. Beckman, navy; enl. Dec. 19, 1862; date of discharge unknown.

Edward Austin, enl. Sept. 14, 1862; date of discharge unknown.

Charles Phillips, enl. Sept. 19, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

Almon Eaton, enl. Sept. 9, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

Michael Corbett, enl. Sept 12, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

Joseph E. Wilder, enl. Sept. 12, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

Charles Welsh, enl. Sept. 12, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

Joseph Byard, enl. Sept. 12, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

William Segarson, enl. Sept. 1, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

James McNeil, enl. Sept. 8, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

Abraham Ross, enl. Nov. 8, 1862; date of discharge unknown.

William Henry, enl. Sept. 14, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

George Blake, enl. Sept. 14, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

Charles Hinds, enl. Sept. 7, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

Antrus Lopez, enl. Sept. 9, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

Jacob Roker, enl. Sept. 7, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

Daniel Kating, enl. Sept. 8, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

George Dunn, enl. Sept. 14, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

Peter Shields, enl. Oct. 11, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

George Taylor, enl. Oct. 8, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

Robert McKimley, enl. Oct. 9, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

John M. Weare

John C. Clark, enl. Oct. 12, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
John D. Brandt, enl. Oct. 17, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
John Brown, enl. Oct. 7, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
William Ramsey, enl. Oct. 1, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
P. M. Caventor, enl. Oct. 11, 1862; date of discharge unknown.
James P. Whitefield, enl. Aug. 12, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Daniel McEllery, enl. Aug. 10, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
William Murphy, enl. Aug. 2, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN MITCHELL WEARE.

John Mitchell Weare was born in Seabrook, N. H., May 6, 1819, son of Joseph Hubard Weare and Betsy Mitchell, and the eighth generation from Nathaniel Weare and Sarah, who settled in Newbury, Mass., as early as 1659, where his name is of frequent occurrence on the town records. Their children were Nathaniel, who was born in England, Hester, Robert, Daniel, and Peter, who were born in Newbury. He afterwards removed to Nantucket, in which he was interested as a purchaser, where he died March 1, 1680.

Nathaniel (2d), born about 1631, married Elizabeth Swayne, of Hampton, Dec. 3, 1656. She died Feb. 10, 1712. By her he had seven children,—Elizabeth and Peter, who were born in Newbury, where he first settled; Mary, Sarah, Nathaniel, Hannah, and Abigail, who were born in Hampton, now Seabrook, to which he had removed in 1662. He became one of the most noted and influential men in the province. He went twice to England with remonstrances of his fellow-townsmen and all those in the province who were opposed to Cranfield and Mason, and acted as their agent to prosecute the appeals against Mason's judgments before the king in council. Besides holding minor offices he was councilor of the government of the province of New Hampshire twenty-one years, was chief justice of the Superior Court in 1694–95, was justice of quorum until his retirement in 1715. He died May 13, 1718.

Nathaniel Weare (3d), born Aug. 29, 1669, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth, was a man of note, judge of Superior Court, and held numerous other offices of trust, was a man of wealth, and owned slaves. He married first Hulda Hussey, Nov. 1, 1692. She died May 2, 1701. His children by her were Daniel, Peter, John, Hannah, and Huldah. He married second Mary Wait, Aug. 24, 1703. His children by her were Nathan, Mary, Marcy, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mesheck, Abigail, and Mehitible. He died March 26, 1755.

John Weare, son of Nathaniel (3d) and Huldah Hussey, was born Nov. 12, 1696. He married Deborah Taylor, Dec. 6, 1720. Their children were Joseph, Taylor, Susannah, Jonathan, Huldah, Jemima, and Deborah.

Jonathan Weare, son of John Weare and Deborah Taylor, was born 1724. He married Sarah Lane, Jan. 1, 1747. She died June 8, 1789. Their children were Hannah, Abigail, Peter, Jonathan, and John.

He was a man of influence, very active in business, politics, and religion, was deacon of the church, was very active in getting Seabrook set off from Hampton Falls, was selectman in 1776, at the time of the Test Act, and subscribed to the same, was quite a land speculator and grantee of some of the new townships, was farmer and miller. He died Nov. 6, 1790, leaving a widow, whose maiden name was the Mary French, by whom he had no children.

John Weare, son of Jonathan and Sarah Lane, was born 1775. Married Thankful Hubbard, Dec. 14, 1780. Their children were Joseph Hubbard, Sarah Lane, and John. Was a farmer and miller, having inherited the mill which his father bought of Mesheck Weare, which formerly belonged to his grandfather, Judge Nathaniel Weare. He died Jan. 10, 1800, and his wife, Thankful Hubbard, died Dec. 2, 1798.

Joseph Hubbard Weare, son of John Weare and Thankful Hubbard, was born Dec. 6, 1781, died Nov. 12, 1822. Married Betsy Mitchell, Oct. 23, 1804. She was the daughter of Bela Mitchell, a sea-captain, who was lost at sea about 1784, and granddaughter of William Swett, who enlisted into Capt. William Osgood's company and Col. Prebel's regiment to go to Canada to fight the French and Indians. May 2, 1755, is the way he inserts it in his diary which he kept on that expedition, noting down something every day from the time he enlisted until his return, when he was occupied in ship-building and school-teaching and land surveying. She was born March 22, 1784, and died May 18, 1831. Their children were Joseph Hubbard, Mary Ann, Elizabeth Brown, Sarah Lane, John Mitchell, and Benjamin Swett.

After the death of Joseph Hubbard Weare, his wife Betsey married Jonathan Smith, and on the breaking up of the family the subject of this sketch was put out to service, being scarcely ten years of age. At seventeen he was apprenticed to blacksmithing and carriage-building. Having served the time agreed upon he commenced business for himself at South Hampton, March, 1835, before he was twenty-one years of age. He married Mary Morrill Gove, daughter of David Gove, of Seabrook, Nov. 27, 1836, and granddaughter of Winthrop Gove, who was empowered to call the first meeting of the Presbyterians of the new parish of Seabrook, and is the seventh generation from John Gove from England, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., and died there 1682, and the sixth from Edward Gove, who settled at Hampton, 1655.

Soon after marriage he purchased a place in Chichester, N. H., to which he removed in 1836. In 1838 sold out and moved to Concord, where he was overseer in the smith-shop at the State prison under Warden Pillsbury; resigned his position there in 1840, and moved to Seabrook. In 1844 bought land and built buildings near where he was born. Since then has been prominent in agriculture; was one of the movers

in organizing the Rockingham Agricultural Society in 1851, and one of the trustees; president in 1867–68, and at one time breeder of blooded stock. Finding that good stock must have good care to make it a success, he found it too confining and sold out. His specialties are eggs and apples, of which he produces more than any other one in town. He was appointed member of State Board of Agriculture by Governor Cheney in 1875. Was at one time engaged in military affairs; has held most of the offices from private to colonel in the State militia. In politics was always a Democrat of the old school, and has been somewhat prominent as a politician, having been member of the county and State committees; was elected county road commissioner in 1851; was elected member of the State Senate in 1853–54; was appointed superintendent for the erection of the Portsmouth custom-house by Secretary Guthrie, March 3, 1857; was appointed May 7, 1860, by United States Marshal Stephen W. Dearborn, as assistant marshal to take the census of the towns of Seabrook, Kensington, South Hampton, and Newton. In 1867 Seabrook was not represented in the Legislature. At the request of the county commissioners a legal town-meeting was held July 27, 1867, at which he was elected delegate to a convention of the representatives to be held at Exeter; was chosen by the convention as committee to examine into the condition of the county paupers and the expense of supporting them, and report to the next session of the convention at Concord in June following.

The convention after considering the report voted to adopt the farm system. During the great Rebellion was active in adopting measures to suppress the same; was town agent to fill the town's quota.

Dec. 22, 1863, on the recommendation of Governor Gilmore, Provost-Marshal Edward W. Hinks appointed him as special recruiting agent.

Besides filling various other town offices, was elected representative to the General Court, 1875 and 1876. Has held the office of justice of the peace since 1853, and justice of the quorum since 1868 to the State. Has done a large amount of probate business. Appointed by the judge of probate, guardian for a large number of children, but never had any of his own.

EDWARD L. GOVE.

Edward L. Gove is a lineal descendant of the original Edward Gove, whose history appears elsewhere in this volume. Stephen Gove, grandfather of Edward L., was born April 25, 1754; he married Aug. 20, 1777, Huldah Bassett, daughter of Daniel Bassett, of Lynn, Mass. They had six children,—Patience, Lydia, Judith, Anna, Stephen, and Edward. Mrs. Gove died Dec. 24, 1797, and Stephen married for his second wife Miriam Jones. To this union there were no children. He died Aug. 26, 1821. Edward Gove was born September 15, 1792, was reared on farm, and on Aug. 29, 1817, married Elizabeth Morrell, who was born May 20, 1797. There were two children born to them,—Stephen M., born Sept. 5, 1821, and Edward L., born March 18, 1826. Both Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gove were prominent speakers or ministers in the Society of Friends. They traveled extensively, were widely known, and universally respected and beloved. Their house was always a home for the weary wayfarer. Their hospitality was extended to all alike, and they lost no opportunity of doing good whenever the occasion presented itself. They were ministers in their church for the long period of nearly fifty years. He died Sept. 3, 1877, Mrs. Gove having passed away four years previously, April 29, 1873.

Stephen M. married Lydia M. Locke, February 2, 1843. Their children are Henry M., Melvin L., Horace N., and Otis M. Both Stephen and wife are dead. He was a Republican in politics, and held various town offices and positions of trust. Edward L. Gove, whose portrait appears in this work, was sent at about eight years of age to the "New England Yearly Meeting Boarding-school" at Providence, R. I., where he spent in all about three years. Upon the death of his father he inherited a part of the farm upon which he had been reared, and which has been in the family five generations. He now owns the entire homestead since the death of his brother. He was industrious and frugal and saved some money, which he invested in hat manufacturing, which proved very remunerative, particularly so during the war. Mr. Gove is noted for his persistent energy and devotion to business, and while he is frugal and prudent yet he is always liberal towards a worthy enterprise or object, and appreciates money only for the good uses to which it may be applied. He is a Republican in politics, but has never sought office further than the town office of selectman, which position he has held. He has been twice married; his first wife was Mary D., daughter of Thomas W. Thorndyke, of Weare. They were married Dec. 11, 1851. They had two children,—Lucy T. (who married George C. Herbert, of Lynn, Mass.) and William H. Mrs. Gove died Sept. 27, 1865. April 6, 1867, he married Anna Maxfield. They have two children—Mary A. and Charles E. The family of which Mr. Gove is the representative have always been noted as an honest, industrious, modest, God-loving, and God-fearing people, and for generations have been birthright members of the Society of Friends.

JOSHUA JANVRIN.

The original Janvrin ancestor came to Portsmouth from Jersey Isles. John Janvrin, grandfather of Joshua, was born in Jersey Isles, and came when a boy with his father to Portsmouth. He lived to be eighty-three years of age; he died 1837. Joshua N.,

Estrellera L. Gove

Joshua Janvrin

the immediate ancestor of the subject of this sketch, had six children,—Susan (deceased), Joshua, Matilda (deceased), John, Mary J. (deceased), and Sally. He was lost at sea in 1817, aged forty-one.

Joshua Janvrin, son of Joshua N. Janvrin and Mary French, was born in Seabrook, N. H., November 11, 1802. He was raised on farm in very humble circumstances, poor facilities being afforded him to secure an education. At the age of two years he removed with his father to Newburyport, where he resided ten years. At the age of about twenty he went to live with Mr. Dudley Locke, and learned tanning and shoemaking. After about two years' apprenticeship he started business in a small way for himself, tanning and manufacturing boots and shoes, making a specialty of *fishermen's* boots, which he disposed of in the Portsmouth market. Mr. Janvrin used to work frequently until twelve or one o'clock at night, and by this assiduous and persistent industry has managed to secure a handsome competency. In politics he is a Republican, has been selectman of his town three sessions, and has been justice of the peace more than twenty years. In 1850 and 1851 was member of the Legislature, and served on various committees. He has been guardian for several children, and has been chosen to settle several estates. He is a stockholder in several railroads and in a savings-bank.

An uncle of Mr. Janvrin sailed from Newburyport for Spain in command of the schooner "Syren" during the wars of Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon captured and confiscated the vessel and appropriated the cargo, which was dried fish, to the use of his army. There were about forty men aboard the schooner, and they were given the ship "Margaret" to return in to America. During the homeward voyage the vessel was wrecked. The majority of the crew escaped in the long boat and reached the shore safely. A few others embarked in a skiff, and after innumerable dangers and untold suffering three of that number eventually reached land; but John Janvrin, the commander of the vessel, generously allowed the boats—offering the only chance of escape from certain death—to be filled by others, and he and a few more heroic souls perished with the wreck of the ship "Margaret."

CHAPTER LXXVI.

SOUTH HAMPTON.

Geographical—Topographical—Incorporation of the Town—The Charter—Documentary History—Petition of Sundry Inhabitants to be Set Off—Memorial of Inhabitants of South Hampton—Other Petitions—Signers to the Association Test—Representatives from 1775 to 1885—Military Record.

SOUTH HAMPTON lies in the southwestern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by East Kingston and Kensington; on the east by Seabrook; on the south by Massachusetts; and on the west by Newton.

The surface of the town is rolling and the soil fertile. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the inhabitants.

Incorporation of the Town.—Prior to 1741 the boundary line of New Hampshire and Massachusetts was what is called the Shapley line, the present northern boundary of South Hampton being the State line, hence the town was wholly a part of Amesbury and Salisbury, extending from the Atlantic on the east to the town of Kingston on the northwest; thence south two and a quarter miles to the Mitchel line, so called, embracing the present town of South Hampton, nearly two-thirds of the area of Seabrook, and the easterly portion of the town of Newton. The town was chartered May 25, 1742, by Benning Wentworth, Governor of the Province of New Hampshire in the reign of George II. The first meeting was authorized to be warned and called by Joseph Jewell, John Flanders, and Henry Currier on June 7, 1742.

The following is a copy of the charter:

Province of New Hampshire, George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France & Ireland, Defender of the Faith.

{L. S.} To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting—

Know yee, That we at the Humble Suit and Petition of Sundry of our Leidg Subjects Inhabiting a Tract of Land within our Province of New hampshire in New England as hereinafter described, Butted & Bounded, Bordering on the Northern boundary Curve Line of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, to be incorporated into a Distinct Parrish, have for divers good causes & considerations us moving, Granted & confirm'd to the said Inhabitants & their successors. And by these Presents of our Special Grace, certain knowledge & meer Motion for the well ordering & Regulating the affairs of the said Parrish Do Grant & confirm unto the Said Inhabitants & their Successors to be a Town or Parrish Incorporate by the name of South-Hampton within the bounds following, viz Begining at the Atlantick Sea or Ocean on the East, at the distance of three miles North of the mouth of the River Merrimack, & from thence to run Northerly to the bounds of that part of the Town of Hampton called Hampton Falls, & thence Westerly pursuing the Bounds of the Said Parrish of Hampton Falls to the Parrishes of Kensinton & Kingstown as has been reputed to have been heretofore agreed upon between the said Towns & Salsbury & Amsbury & Kingstown, till it meets a White Pine Stump in a Line comonly called Shapleys line, & from P. White Pine Stump due South two miles & one Quarter of a mile till it meets a Stake in Mitchells Line that Stands in a hollow or vale, at the North end of a Road & on the Easterly Side of the Said Road that leads from Amsbury across the Childrens Land (so called) Said Stake Stands three miles & a half South Seventy Seven degrees & half West from the Southwest corner of the New Meeting House in Said Parrish, Including all the inhabitants & their Estates from the Said three

Miles North of the River Merrimac begining at the Atlantic Sea or Western Ocean on the East, & running Northerly from Mitchels Line (as determined by his Majtie in Council) to the bounds of Hampton Falls Parrish & then Westerly on the Bounds of Kensington & Kingston aforesaid until it meets with the Said White Pine Stump in Shapleys line So called, & from Said Stump due South two miles and one Quarter of a mile to the Stake aforesaid in Said Mitchels Line neare the Childrens land (Excepting the Lands Estates & Poles of Jacob French, John True, Jonathan Hoit, Joseph Tucker, Joseph Page, Samuel Eaton, Ephraim Eaton, Richard Smith, Joseph Todd, Thomas Selly, David Fowler, Tristam Collins, Samuel Fowler, Samuel Watson, Jeremiah Wheeler, Benjamin Hoit, James Jackman, Elihu Dow, John Eaton, Noah Dow, Benjamin Collins, Bildad Dow, Judah Dow, Benony Selly, Samuel Selly, John Eaton, Jr., ... who are hereby annexed to the Parrish of Hampton Falls & in all Respects incorporated into the Parrish of Hampton Falls, for their well ordering & being Regulated for Parrish affairs,) To have and To hold all the Priveledges & Imunities of a Town Corporate & to be ruled & Governed in all Respects for the Said Town affairs, by the laws of the Province of Newhampshire as other Towns are. The first Town Meeting Shall be called by Joseph Jewell, John Flanders, & Henry Currier, the Seventh day of June, Next by Notification in Writing by them Signed & affixed to the Meeting House Dore Seven day's at least before the holding of Such Meeting & afterwards the Town Meetings Shall be called at Such times as the affairs of Said Town may Require in Such Manner as the Laws of the Province of Newhampshire hath prescribed for Towns. And We do further by these Presents for us our Heirs & Successors, Grant, Establish and Ordaine, That yearly once in a Year & forever hereafter namely the first Monday in March Yearely there shall be held and kept by the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Said Town a Town Meeting at their Publick Meeting Place in Said Town, & there by a Majority of the Freeholders & Inhabitants presents Legally Qualified to Vote, to make Choice of all Town Officers for the Ensuing Years, and to transact any other affairs of the Town as other Towns & Parishes, according to the Laws of the Said Province do . . . . In Testimony whereof we have caused the Public Seale of our Said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness Benning Wentworth Esq., Governour and Commander in Chief in and over our Said Province of Newhampshire the twenty-fifth day of May in the fifteenth yeare of our Reign, Annoqr Dom, 1742.

B. WENTWORTH.

Province of New Hampse } November 24th, 1742.

By his Excelencys Comand
With the advice of the Council
THEODORE ATKINSON Secy

The following interesting documentary history, being petitions, etc., is taken from the State records. In addition to the general interest contained therein, these furnish us with names of various of the early inhabitants:

Petition of sundry inhabitants to be set off, &c.

To his Excellᵗʸ Bening Wentworth Esqʳ Captⁿ Genˡˡ and Governʳ in Chief in and over his Majesties Province of New Hampshire in N. England and to the Honᵇˡᵉ his Majesties Council and Representatives in Genˡ Court assembled Septembʳ 14th 1742.

The Petition of Sundry of yᵉ Inhabitants of the Est part of Salisbury which by the runing the new Line fall into the Province of New Hampshire and (as we are informed) are included in the late charter granted for yᵉ Township of South Hampton, Humbly *Sheweth*:—That we the subscribers being comprehended in the aforesᵈ Charter and by reason thereof exposed to greater hardships and unreasonable difficultics as to all Parish and Town affairs, being six miles or more distant from their Meeting house, we cannot with our families attend yᵉ publick worship there, neither can we have yᵉ privilege of voteing in their publick affairs respecting Town or Parish, for if their meetings are warned in the usual Method we shall have no knowledge of them, or if by chance we hear of any of them, such is the distance that we can't attend them; and therefore it will be very prejudicial to us to stand in such relation to them with whom we can neither do our duty nor enjoy our just Rights and Privileges;—We therefore pray that (as the rest of our Neighbours) we may be set off as to our persons & Estates from the said town of South Hampton and annexed to Hampton Falls there to do duty and injoy yᵉ priviledges of Townsmen, so shall yʳ Petitionʳˢ ever pray, &c.

John Collins	Jonathan Walton
Samˡ Collins	Joseph Norten
Samuel Smith	Jacob Smith
David Norten	Eliphaz Dow

Province of New Hampʳ

In Council September the 16th, 1742.

The above Petition read & Voted thereon that the Selectmen of South Hampton be served with a copy of this Petition & the vote thereon, by the Petitionʳˢ & at their expence; & that they appear on the 3ᵈ day of sitting of the Genˡˡ Assembly next, to shew cause if any they have why the Prayer of the Petition should not be granted.

Theod. Atkinson, Secʸ.

Eodem Die.

In the House of Representatives, the above Petition Read & yᵉ vote of Council thereon, and voted a concurrence wᵗʰ yᵉ Vote of Council.

James Jeffry, Clr. Assᵐ.

September yᵉ 17th 1742. The within vote Assented to, B. WENTWORTH.

In the House of Representatives 9ᵇʳ 19th 1742.

The within Petition read and voted, That the Prayer of the Petition be granted & that the Petitioners have liberty to bring in a Bill accordingly.

James Jeffry, Clcr. Assᵐ

Prov. New Hampʳ November 23ᵈ 1742.

In Council

the above vote read and Concurrd.

Theod. Atkinson, Secʸ.

In the House of Representatives, 9ᵇʳ the 24th 1742.

Mr. Secʸ bro't down the within Petition to be Reconsidered, 9ᵇʳ yᵉ 25th 1742. The within Petition Read & the House having reconsidered the affair Voted, That a Line be extended from the dividing Line between Hampton Falls P'ish & yᵉ P'ish of Kensington to the Province Line, being south four degrees West, and that all the Inhabitants & their Estates to yᵉ Eastward of yᵗ line that did belong to South Hampton shall be annexed to Hampton Falls P'ish, And yᵉ Petitioners have Liberty to bring in a Bill accordingly.

James Jeffry, Clr. Assᵐ

In Council, Novʳ 25, 1742.

Concurrd with this amendment, viz. After the words *Hampton Falls Parish*, be added,—to all Intents & Purposes except the Dutys of repairing & mending highways below the above sᵈ Line, & paying their

Province Tax which is to be paid as usual till a new Proportion or the further order of the Genl Assembly.

Thcod. Atkinson, Secy.

Eod. Die. In the House of Represent^{s} the above vote of Council for amendm^{t} Read & Concurrd.

James Jeffrey, Cler. Ass^{m}

Eod^{m} Die.—Assented to

B. Wentworth.

Memorial of Inhabitants of South Hampton.

To his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq. Captain General and Governour in Chief in and over his Majesties Province of New Hampshire in New England and to the Honourable his Majesties Council.

After our Duty expressed we find ourselves constrained to make our humble acknowledgement of your Goodness extended toward us, and Return you thanks for granting our Petition and Incorporating us into a Town called by ye name of South Hampton. We have been credible informed that some of our Dessenting brethren that lives at ye upper or west part of our Town have preferd a petition to ye Honourable Court to be set off from us and we hear all so that they have presented a copy of a vote to your Excellency & Honours that we are willing they should be set off, which Vote we oppose for ye Reasons hereafter mentioned. Our Dessenting brethren Did at a Town meeting present us a petition which is as followeth:

"September ye 29th 1742. We whose names are under written do Petition to the Town of South Hampton that they would agree to pass a vote that that part of ye town which lyeth upon ye west side of Powers River should be set off as soon as they are in order to Settel a minister y^{t} is more convenant for them that is as many as shall be willing to be set off, then we will agree to help support ye minister here till then; If you will finish ye meeting house and settel a minister upon your charge and like wise Release us from doing any thing toward ye meeting house that has been past: Jonathan Farren, Micah Hoit, James George, John Eliot, Aaron Currier, David Goodwin, David Martain, Timothy Farren, Thomas Greenfield, John Sargent, Abraham Merril, Robert Martain, Nathaniel Ash, Philip Challis, Samuel Goodwin, William Sargent, Caleb Hobs, Daniel Goodwin, George Martain, Jonathan Kimball, Benjamin Kimball, Roger Eastman, David Colby, Jacob Colby, Zacheus Colby, Jonathan Wotson.

"A true Copy Examined by me.

"Reuben Dimond, town Clerk."

Now we had no power to set our Dessenting brethren off, for as we had not power to Incorporate ourselves into a Body so we had no power to make any secession and it is not for us to arrogate that to ourselves which belongs to the Honourable Court; but we told our Dessenting brethren that it was a time of great charges with us and if they would joyne with us in our extraordinary charges, when they should be thought capable by lawfull authority to maintain ye Gospel of Christ among them y^{n} we would pay back again their part of ye extraordinary charges that should arise to them in finishing ye meeting house, setteling a minister and building for him: now we did not make this offer, because they could make any majority upon us, but we did it for peace, we considering how good it is for brethren to Dwell to gether in Love and unity, and that peace is ye beauty of a Society and it is so necessary and so valuable that we were Ready to sacrifice any thing to procure it, saving only a good conscience, and so we proceeded to a vote which is as followeth:

At a meeting of ye Inhabitants of ye town of South Hampton, September ye 29, 1742, Cornet Abraham Brown was chosen Moderator for ye same meeting. At ye same meeting it was taken into consideration that, Whereas, there are a number of Inhabitants of ye upper or west part of this town y^{t} lives at considerable Distance from meeting and have thoughts in time to be better accommodated than constantly to assemble with us, and we being Desirous to exercise all Christian Regard and kindness to them, Votes first, That all those persons that lives above or to the Westward of Capt. Jonathan Currier's that have a mind to go off and be a Parish shall have their extraordinary charges that they are now at among us paid back again to them:—that is to say, All their part of ye extraordinary charge that shall arise to them by finishing ye meeting house, settling a minister and building for him, when they shall be thought capable by lawfull authority to maintain the Gospel of Christ among them, Provided they do not molest or hinder us of ye other part in our speedy settling a Gospel minister among us, and y^{t} they pay toward his support while they are of us or belong to us, hoping at the same time, they will of their own free will be assisting to us.

2^{ly} Voted, That we will make no opposition to them in their Indeavours to a Reg'lar town or parrish whenever they shall be thought capable by lawfull authority—voted in ye affirmative.

A true Coppy—

Attest, Reuben Dimond, Town Clerk.

Now after this Vote was offered to our Dessenting brethren we chose a Committee to go to ye Association meeting of ye Revd Ministers at ye Rev. Mr. Coffin's in Kingston to ask advice, How we should proceed in Reg'lar way to settel a Gospel minister among us, and there appear'd two of our Dissenting brethren and Declared that they would not joyne with us in setteling a minister for they s^{d} that vote was only a sham for we knew that they could not make a parrish; but they said that we should have put into ye vote y^{t} when they and their neighbours could make a Parrish; whereas we drew ye vote according to their petition, and they never ask us to set them off to joyne with their neighbours for there is no such a word in their petition as their neighbours.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of South Hampton, November ye 26, 1742, John Flanders was chosen moderator for ye same meeting. At ye same meeting it was taken into consideration, that Whereas we ye Inhabitants of this Town being in present want of a pious, larned orthodox minister of a good conversation, to dispense ye word and Administer ye ordinances of our Lord Jesus among us, and it being our Duty to look up to Heaven for Divine Assistance to guide us in all our affairs, therefore, Voted, that Thursday ye 2d day of December next is appointed to be a day of Fasting and Prayer in order for ye calling & setteling a Gospel minister among us, voted and past in ye affirmative. Nathaniel Ash, Jonathan Farren, James George, Daniel Goodwin, Jacob Colby, Saml Goodwin, John Eliot, David Goodwin, Philip Challis, David Colby, enters their contrary Dessents against ye Vote for ye fast which was for calling and setteling a Gospel minister among us.

A true Copy of ye vote and all ye dissenters that live above or to ye westward of Powers River.

Attest—Reuben Dimond, Town Cler.

At the same meeting Capt. Jonathan Currier and Joseph French jun. was chosen a Committee to call in ye assistance of ye neighbouring ministers to cellebrate a day of Fasting and prayer among us—Voted & past in ye affirmative.

A true copy.

Reuben Dimond, Town Clerk.

Now when ye Rev. Ministers was come, which we called to our assistance, our Desenting brethren appeared and opposed them and beat off ye forenoon exercise, yet notwithstanding all their oppositions and Alegations the Rev. Ministers Did not see but ye way was clear to proceed to ye worship of ye day where unto they were call'd.

At a legal meeting of ye Inhabitants of ye Town of South Hampton, December 27, 1742, John Flanders was chosen Moderator ye Same meeting. At ye same meeting it was Voted, That we give ye Rev^{d} Mr. William Parsons a call to settel in ye work of ye Gospel ministry among us. Voted in ye affirmative. At ye same meeting, James George, Jonathan Farren, Aaron Currier, David Goodwin, David Colby, Daniel Goodwin, Zacheus Colby, Philip Challis, Jonathan Watson, Saml Goodwin, Rogles Colby, Roger Easman, Jacob Colby, Robart Martain, Micah Hoyt, Enters their contrary Descnts against ye Vote for calling and setteling the Rev. Mr. William Parsons or any other man in ye work of ye Ministry under their present curcumstances. A true Copy of ye vote and all ye Dessenters that lives above or to ye westward of Powers River.

Attest, Reuben Dimond, Town Clerk.

At ye same meeting it was Voted that ye 23^{d} Day of February next is appointed to be a day of ordination among us & at ye same meeting Joseph French, John Ordaway, Thomas Merril and Abraham Brown were chosen a Committee to send Letters to ye Rev. Ministers and Messengers to be assistant in gathering a Church and in ordaining the Rev. Mr. William Parsons in ye work of ye ministry among us. Voted in the affirmative.

A true Copey. Attest, Reuben Dimond, Town clerk

Now ye ministers we callid to our assistance were the Rev. Mr. Chusing, Mr. Whipple, Mr. Joseph Parsons, Mr. Saml Parsons, Mr. Fogg, Mr. Coffin, Mr. Webster: These wear chosen a Council to carrey on ye work of the ordination among us, and to set ye day before ye ordination, and so we notified our Dissenting brethren to come at ye time appointed and shew Reasons if any they had why ye minister should not be ordained; but before ye time appointed came, we heard that our Dissenting brethren had made Report that they intended to take of our Council, for some were akend to ye man that was to be ordain'd and others had given

judgment before: So we, hearing of their Stratagems and not being ignorant of their Devices, we considered it was easier to prevent a Diseas than to cure it, or to keep an adversary out when out, then git him out when he was in, and so being forewarnd we thought it best to be forearm'd and so we calld ye town together to chuse other ministers.

At a meeting of ye Inhabitants of ye town of South Hampton, Jan'ry ye 15th 1742–43, Joseph French was chosen Moderator. At ye same meeting it was put to vote wheither the Town would chuse the Rev. Mr. Odlin and the Rev. Mr. Gookin and their messengers to be assistant in Council with ye other Ministers for gathering a Church and carry on ye ordination among us, and ye vote was past in the affirmative.

A true copy.

Attest, Reuben Dimond, Town Clerk.

We voted that we would pay back again all their part of ye extraordinary charges that should arise to them by finishing ye Meeting house, setteling a minister and building for him when they should be thought capable to maintain ye Gospel of Christ among them: but then there was a condition annext to that vote: it was provided that they did not molest or hinder us in our speedy setteling a Gospel minister among us; but now they have opposed us from place to place, and from time to time they have entered their contrary desents once and agen against our Regular proceedings in an orderly way to settle a Gospel minister among us, and then put us to a great deal of trouble and to an extraordinary charge in calling in that Grand Council which set at ye time appointed, and the Rev. Mr. Caleb Chusing[1] was moderator, and our Desenting brethren appeared in Council and objected against some of ye Council; and ye moderator ask them who they were and they said Mr. Joseph Parsons, Mr. Samuel Parsons, and Mr. Fogg; the Moderator ask them what they had against them men; they sd they wear akend; and ye Moderator ask them what they had against ye man that was to be ordained as to his life and conversation or his Doctrin, and they eledge nothing; but they said ye Province line would be moved and then they should lose the money that they had expended with us, and they had not a convenient way: The Moderator told them as to ye removing ye line that could be no bar as to setteling ye minister, for if ye lines should be moved then we must petition ye Massachusetts Court for a Parrish, and as to a way, their law provides how they should get high ways; so notwithstanding all ye objections and allegations they could make the Rev. Council did not see but ye way was clear to settel a minister among us.

All these molestations, interruptions and oppositions we have met with from our Desenting brethren since we offerd them that vote; yet now they would skreen themselves under that vote, that we are willing they should go off when they have never fullfilld ye conditions of ye vote in any one article; for if our Desenting brethren had agreed with us, we should have had none occasion to have been at so much trouble and at such an extraordinary charge in sending from town to town and from one Parish to another about ye country to call in that Grand Council, for two or three of ye neighbouring ministers would have done our business in ye morning before ye ordination.

South Hampton
March ye 29, 1745.

Daniel Brown	Nathan Gould
Nathaniel Morrill	Samuel Barnard
Daniel Carter	Elezer French
Abner Morrill	Joshua Clow
Henry French	Jonathan Jewet
Joseph Jewit?	Jonathan Flanders
Joseph Gould	Joseph French
Josiah Flanders	Samuel French
Joseph Jones	Henry Currier
Samuel Morrill	Daniel French
Ephraim Brown	Joseph Morrill
Elijah Rowell	Richard Fitts
John Ordway	Moses Richason
Reuben Dimond	Ezekiel Hoyt
Joseph Chandler	Ephraim Carter
Samuel Straw	Orlando Weed?
Ephraim Carter	Paul Morrill

Names of those in South Hampton who signed the Association Test.

We the Subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will to the utmost of our Power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with Arms, oppose the Hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies.

P. White	Nicholas Currier
Henry French	Nathaniel Rowell
Henry French, Jr.	Isaiah Dole
James French	Jonthan Dow
Obediah French	Timothy Huntinton (?)
Daniel French	Moses Flanders, I subscribe Provided that the act or advice of the said Continental Congress be complied with Respecting minute men.
Elihu French	
Isaac Brown	
Reuben Currier	
Robt Long	
Timothy Huntington	Edmund Pilsbury
Nathaniel Flanders	Barnard Currier
William Graves	Ephraim Carter
Josiah Rogers	Abel French
David Graves	Benjamin Clough
Stephen Rogers	Abel Brown
Samuel Peirce	N. Noyes
William Cooper	Thomas Tuxbury
Humphrey Peirce	Merrill Flanders
Moses Peirce	Onesiphorus Page
Humphrey Peirce Jr	Richard Currier Flanders
Thos Shepherd	Richd Collins
Richard Fitts	Philip Osgood
Nathan Fitts	Ezekiel French
Eliphelet Merrill	Joseph Jones, Jr
James Hedlock	Joseph Jones
Philip Flanders	Joseph Merrill
Jacob Jones	Barnard Flanders
Josiah Sawyer	Philip Flanders
Richard Sawyer	Thomas Currier
Israel Sawyer	Jona Prasa
Ezekiel Clough Mr	Benjamin Brown
Nathan Currier	Enoch Page
Challis Currier	Richard Greele
John Currier	Moses French
Richard Currier	Jacob Dole
Louis Hadlock	Daniel Page
Jacob Barnard	Ebenezer French, Jr
Joh Pilsbery	Henery Tuells?
Enos George	Benjamn Barnard
Parker Flanders	Josiah Flanders
Er Colby	Eliphelet Merrill Jr
Ezekiel Flanders	Daniel Colby
Timothy Flanders	William Clough
Daniel Jones	85.

Colony of New Hampshire—

South Hampton June 24th 1776.

Agreable to the within, we have Desired the males in sd Town to sign the Declaration on this paper & It hath been complied with by all so desired excepting those whose names are hereafter mentioned.

Jeremiah Flanders
Isaiah Flanders
Jeremiah Flanders Jr
Christopher Flanders— 4.

Abel French, Joseph Merrill } Selectmen

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1775 TO 1882.

This town united with Newtown and chose representatives to sit in the Congress at Exeter, as follows:

1775–76. Phillips White, Speaker.
1776–77. Stephen Bartlett, Newtown.
1777–78. Eliphalet Merrill.
1778–79. Abraham Kymball, Newtown.
1779–80. Benjamin Brown.
1780–81.[2] Robt. Stewart, Newtown.
1782. Phillips White.
1783. Benjamin Clough.
1783. Benjamin Clough.
1784.[3] Eliphalet Merrill.
1785–87. Nathaniel Batchelder, East Kingston.

[1] Probably this was Rev. Caleb *Cushing*.

[2] After this date the sessions were held at Concord.

[3] In 1784 South Hampton was united with East Kingston as classed towns, and representatives were chosen from them alternately.

SOUTH HAMPTON.

1788. Benjamin Clough.
1788. Benjamin Clough.
1791–92. Nathaniel Batchelder.
1793. Eliphalet Webster, East Kingston.
1794. Benjamin Barnard.
1796. Benjamin Barnard.
1798. Benjamin Barnard.
1800. Benjamin Barnard.
1802. John H. Pillsbury.
1804. Benjamin Barnard.
1806. John H. Pillsbury.
1808. Richard White.
1810. Richard White.
1812. Samuel Barnard.
1814. Samuel Barnard.
1816. Jacob Jewell.
1818. Jacob Jewell.
1820. Ephraim Fitts.
1822. Ephraim Fitts.
1824. Abel Brown.
1826. Parker Merrill.
1828. Abel Brown
1830. Parker Merrill.
1832. Abel Brown.
1834. Barnard Jewell.
1836. Barnard Jewell.
1838. Richard White.
1840. Nathan Brown.
1841. John Palmer.
1842. John Palmer.
1843. Alfred Jewell.
1844. Alfred Jewell.
1845. George W. Fitts.
1846. John Gale.
1847. Richard White.
1848. John Gale.
1849. Rufus Dow.
1850. Rufus Dow.
1850. Thomas J. Goodwin.
1851. Thomas J. Goodwin.
1852. James M. Jewell.
1853. James M. Jewell.
1854. Thomas J. Goodwin.
1855. Nathan Peters.
1856. John C. Forsaith.
1857. John C. Forsaith.
1858. Benjamin Sawyer.
1859. Benjamin Sawyer.
1860. Jacob B. French.
1861. Moses Eaton, Jr.
1862. Thomas Sawyer.
1863. Gilman B. Currier.
1864. Gilman B. Currier.
1865. Amos Merrill.
1866. Jacob Eaton.
1867. Jeremiah M. Goodwin.
1868. Jacob Eaton.
1869. William F. Towle.
1870. William F. Towle.
1871. John C. Evans.
1872. John C. Evans.
1873. Samuel Eastman.
1874. Thomas Sawyer.
1875. Samuel P. Eaton.
1876. Warren A. Woodman.
1876. Joseph J. J. Sawyer.
1877. Moses J. Eaton.
1868. Moses J. Eaton.

In the session of the Legislature in June, 1878, an act was passed changing the representation, uniting East Kingston with South Hampton as classed towns. Since that time South Hampton has not had a representative from her territory. For the biennial sessions of 1879 and 1880, Francis T. French, of East Kingston, was elected; and for 1881 and 1882 George W. Sanborn, of East Kingston.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861-65.

Henry Wilson, Co. K, 2d Regt.; enl. Nov. 30, 1863; trans. U. S. navy, April 29, 1864.
James Wilson, Co. K, 2d Regt.; enl. Dec. 2, 1863.
John Smith, Co. K, 2d Regt.; enl. Dec. 2, 1863.
George Baker, Co. I, 2d Regt.; enl. Dec. 2, 1863.
Ammi Farr, corp. Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. B, 17th Regt.; disch. April 16, 1863.
Otis S. Currier, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; absent, sick, July 17, 1865, no disch. furnished.
John G. Colcord, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. May 27, 1865.
Joseph F. Deleware, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; died Sept. 16, 1864.
Newell F. Hill, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. July 17, 1865.
Stephen M. Towle, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; died Nov. 27, 1863.
Amos S. Osgood, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
Edwin S. Osgood, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. June 4, 1865.
Charles Blumney, Co. K, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1862; disch. May 31, 1863.
George L. Eaton, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. Jan. 14, 1863.
Evander A. Goodrich, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. Sept. 3, 1865.
Estwick E. Morrill, Co. A, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1862; absent, sick, July 17, 1865, no disch. furnished.
George H. P. Rowell, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; died Sept. 20, 1863.
Cyrus W. Tenney, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. June 4, 1865.
Phineas P. Whitehouse, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. to corp.; absent, sick, no disch. furnished.
John H. Hardy, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; pro. to corp. and sergt.; disch. July 17, 1865.
Edwin Bragg, Co. D, 6th Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864; disch. July 1, 1865.
Thomas Bell, Co. B, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
Oliver H. F. Delaware, Co. B, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; disch. July 5, 1862.
George H. Flint, Co. B, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; died Feb. 24, 1863.
James Frederick, Co. C, 9th Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.
Edward J. Stevens, Co. B, 9th Regt.; enl. Dec. 1, 1863.
Michael Summers, Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
George R. Huse, Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
Lewis Little, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 24, 1862.
Daniel S. Davis, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. Oct. 6, 1862; disch. July 27, 1863.
John Rourke, Co. F, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1864; disch. July 8, 1865.
Abel K. Fowler, Co. H, 18th Regt.; enl. Feb. 9, 1865; disch. July 29, 1865.
Israel S. Merrill, Co. H, 1st Cav.; enl. Feb. 21, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.
George Brewer, corp. Co. K, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
William F. Dame, Co. K, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
George H. Lang, Co. K, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
Thomas G. Wentworth, Co. K, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
Samuel Campton, U. S. C. T.; enl. Aug. 5, 1864; date of disch. unknown.
John Jones, U. S. C. T.; enl. Aug. 5, 1864; date of disch. unknown.
John O. P. Clifford, navy, enl. August, 1862; date of disch. unknown.
Benjamin S. Gordon, enl. 1863; date of disch. unknown.
William Delaney, enl. Aug. 17, 1864; date of disch. unknown.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

SOUTH HAMPTON.—(*Continued.*)

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.[1]

Congregational Church—The Baptist Church—Free-Will Baptist Church—Other Religious Denominations—Universalists—Methodist Episcopal—Episcopalian, Etc.

The Congregational Church.—Previous to 1742 the people at Loggin Plain (South Hampton Hill) worshiped with the Second Church in Salisbury, now known as the Rocky Hill Church. Rev. Joseph Parsons was the pastor. The meeting-house was then located about one mile north of the present church, and near the residence of the late Aaron O. Morrill in Salisbury. A movement was made as early as 1735 to have the meeting-house moved to some other location, but it was not voted till 1784, when it was removed to the present location.

The Rocky Hill Church was gathered Nov. 17, 1718, and Rev. Joseph Parsons was called to the pastorate. He died March 13, 1739, in the sixty-ninth

[1] The following chapter is condensed from an excellent work by Benjamin R. Jewell, Esq., entitled "Religious History of South Hampton." The work also contains a valuable appendix, which was prepared by F. B. French, Esq., P. P. Whitehouse, and Mr. Jonathan Pressey. The following-named citizens generously contributed the sum necessary to secure its publication: Joseph T. Merrill, Jacob Eaton, Frederick B. French, Jonathan Pressey, Phineas P. Whitehouse, Moses J. Eaton, James M. Jewell, Samuel Eastman, Isaiah F. Purinton, Rev. S. S. White, Barnard Jewell, and the author, Benjamin R. Jewell.

year of his age, and the twenty-first of his ministry. The church received three hundred members during his pastorate. In August, 1742, Rev. Samuel Webster, D.D., accepted the call of the church, and died in 1796, in the fifty-fifth year of his ministry. Upwards of three hundred people joined the church during his ministry, fifty-three on Jan. 4, 1756, and seventy-nine during that year. Rev. Andrew Beatie was pastor from June 28, 1797, to March 16, 1801. His successor was Rev. William Balch, who was pastor from 1802 to 1816. From 1816 to 1830 there was no settled pastor. At that time Rev. Benjamin Sawyer was called to the pastorate, and continued in charge of the church until his death in March, 1871.

In November, 1735, the town of Salisbury voted that they would not hire a minister to preach a third of the time above Powow Hill, at Loggin Plain, although land for the support of the ministry had been set off in this division. In December, 1738, the town of Salisbury voted that the meeting-house should not be moved to Stillson Allen's, nor anything be allowed for the support of preaching to those inhabitants living above Powow Hill.

Upon the death of Rev. Joseph Parsons, in 1739, Henry French and sixty-six others at Loggin Plain, above Powow Hill, remonstrated against the settlement of another pastor of the West Church in Salisbury, unless the meeting-house was moved to better accommodate them. March 10, 1740, ten persons are named in the records as excused from paying minister rates in Salisbury, if it would better accommodate them to attend and support the meeting at the East Parish of Kingston.

The parsonage land of Salisbury, in what is now South Hampton, at that time was divided into six divisions.

At a legal meeting held Dec. 27, 1742, it was voted to give Rev. William Parsons a call "to settle in the work of the gospel ministry among us," and a committee was chosen to carry the town's offer to him and to receive his answer on Jan. 3, 1743. It was voted that we build a convenient house and barn for the use of Rev. Mr. Parsons. His salary was "the income of the South Parsonage, with privilege to cut wood for fire on North Parsonage, and forty-five pounds in bills of credit on either province, at silver at six shillings and eight pence per ounce."

The church was organized Feb. 22, 1743, with Rev. William Parsons, Thomas Merrill, and twelve others. One month later, on Lord's day, March 20, 1743, thirty-nine were admitted by letter from the Rocky Hill Church and three new members. From this date to the resignation of Mr. Parsons, in 1762, sixty-one were admitted to the church by letter and one hundred and fourteen new members. Rev. Mr. Parsons' pastorate closed Oct. 6, 1762. For nearly twenty years he had been laboring with the people, and the records show that he had baptized three hundred and forty-four children and solemnized one hundred and fifty-five marriages. It was during his ministry that the great revival in New England was enjoyed. He was a native of Boston, a graduate of Harvard College class of 1735, and died in 1797, aged eighty-two years. After his dismissal at South Hampton he removed to Gilmanton, N. H., where he continued preaching, and also engaged in teaching.

He was succeeded by Rev. Nathaniel Noyes, who remained until Dec. 8, 1800. During the ministry of Mr. Noyes sixty-one were added to the church by letter, one hundred and fourteen on profession; one hundred and eighty-nine children were baptized, and three hundred and ten marriages solemnized. Rev. Nathaniel Noyes was born in Newbury, Mass., Aug. 12, 1735, graduated at Yale College in 1759, studied theology with President Davis, was pastor at South Hampton nearly forty years, and died at Newburyport in 1810, aged seventy-five years.

For several years after Mr. Noyes' pastorate at South Hampton closed the Congregationalists held meetings in the town a portion of the time; Rev. Elias Hull, of Seabrook, Rev. Mr. Hoitt, of Ipswich, and Rev. Benjamin Sawyer frequently preached. March 20, 1827, Ruth Flanders, the last member of the church, died, and Rev. Mr. Sawyer officiated at the funeral. By vote of the town in 1828 the communion service was placed in the hands of Isaiah Palmer, Esq., and it was finally put in the care of Rev. Leander Thompson, of West Amesbury (now Merrimac). The records of the church are in the possession of one of the heirs of the late Thomas T. Merrill, of Merrimac. As I review the eighty-four years of history, I am led to the conclusion that the greatest displays of divine favor to this town were during the ministry of Rev. William Parsons.

The Baptist Church.—The first Baptist sermon delivered in this town was in 1774, by Dr. Samuel Shepherd. He was born at East Salisbury, Mass., in 1739, converted in early life, and united with the Congregational Church July 4, 1756. He was baptized and taken into the Baptist Church in June, 1770, and immediately began preaching. He was ordained at Stratham, Sept. 25, 1771. Elder Shepherd commenced his work in this town in 1774. Here in 1780 was organized the Branch Church. Until 1787 the meetings of the Branch Church were all, or nearly all, held in this town, and from 1787 to 1793 the Sunday services were held all the time at South Hampton, and two-thirds of the time at Salisbury. No reference is made on the Brentwood Church records till 1790 of meetings in Salisbury. In 1793, and forward probably till 1801, the Sunday services were held one-half the time at South Hampton, and one-half at Salisbury; after 1801 at Salisbury all the time, at what was known as the "Shoestring Meeting-House," and the Baptists of this town had the use of the old meeting-house from 1801 to 1833, when the Baptist meeting-house was built, an average of one-third part of the time, Elder True sup-

plying the Baptists here most of the time. Thus there have been more or less each year Baptist meetings held in this town on the Sabbath from 1774 to the present date.

The Baptist Church of South Hampton was organized Sept. 29, 1830, with the following members: Thomas Flanders, Samuel Flanders, Priscilla Flanders, Elizabeth Flanders, Elizabeth Dow, Lydia Jewell, Sarah Barnard, Sarah Barnard (2d), Hannah Sawyer, and Betsey Flanders. The first deacon of the church was Thomas Flanders.

The old meeting-house was occupied when it could be obtained, but other denominations had a right to occupy it a portion of the time, and when it was not to be secured the commodious dwelling-house of Moses Tuxbury was freely offered, and was occupied by this church. It was the former residence of Hon. Benjamin Barnard, and the present home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wiggin. Mrs. Wiggin is the daughter of Moses Tuxbury.

In the summer of 1832 the frame of the building for the new church was raised and the corner-stone laid. October, 1832, the church was formally admitted to the Association by letter and delegate.

Jan. 16, 1833, the present house of worship was dedicated. The sermon upon that occasion was by Rev. Elijah Foster, of Salisbury. The enterprise of building the meeting-house was accomplished by six brethren—Moses Tuxbury, Thomas Flanders, Samuel Flanders, Joseph Stockman, Benjamin Currier, and Charles Jewell.

The pastors of the church have been as follows: Jabez True, Samuel C. Gilbert, Otis Wing, Samuel Cook, George Ashby, Samuel Ladd, Palmer C. Hines, John K. Chase, Samuel Ladd, C. H. Pierson, E. A. Edwards, S. E. Brown, Erastus Willard, Joel Wheeler,[1] S. S. White, E. A. Edwards, J. E. Brown,[1] James W. Searll, Frank W. Tolman, E. L. Scott, and S. P. Everett, the present incumbent.

The deacons of the church have been Thomas Flanders, from 1830 to 1852; Charles Jewell, from 1833 to 1870; Stephen Woodman, from 1842 to 1845; George J. Veasey, from 1845 to 1854; John Currier, from 1854 to 1880; Abner J. Wiggin, from 1870 to 1880. John Currier was born in South Hampton, 1802; was converted in 1834, under the ministry of Rev. S. C. Gilbert, united with the church in 1835, and in 1854 was chosen deacon, which office he now holds. Abner J. Wiggin was born in Stratham, 1813, and dates his conversion 1827, removed to South Hampton in 1838, united with the church the following year, and in 1870 was chosen deacon of the church. I have not been able to ascertain who was clerk of the church from 1830 to 1836. At the last-named date Charles Jewell appears as church clerk, and he held the office till his death. He was succeeded by his son, who resigned in 1878, and Brother P. P. Whitehouse was chosen. Phineas P. Whitehouse was born at Hampstead, N. H., August, 1842, converted at South Hampton, during the series of meetings conducted by Rev. John Peacock; was baptized at Muirkirk, Md., in 1868, admitted to this church by letter, September, 1877, and chosen clerk of the church Jan. 31, 1879.

The Sunday-school connected with the church was organized in 1831, soon after the formation of the church. In 1833 it had seven teachers and fifty pupils. In 1839 the school was suspended for a time, but reorganized in 1840. In 1853 we find it one of the five schools represented at the first meeting of the Sunday-school convention. In 1854 the school was largely attended and very interesting. The largest attendance ever reported was in 1857; thirty-seven new scholars were added that year. In 1859 we welcomed the Sunday-school convention, and it was fully attended. In 1871 the convention again met in this town, and held a very interesting session.

In 1873, Rev. J. W. Searll, our pastor, read the essay before the Sunday-school convention at Newton. The superintendent of this school read a paper before the same body in 1879, and gave the "historical sketch" in 1880.

Charles Jewell was president of the Portsmouth Baptist Sunday-school Convention in 1867, and the present superintendent was chosen president in 1870, and has held the position till the present time.

The following brethren have served the Sunday-school as superintendents: Rev. George W. Ashby, John Currier, A. J. Wiggin, George J. Veasey, Stephen Woodman, Charles Jewell, P. P. Whitehouse, and the present incumbent.

During the fifty years one hundred and thirty-nine persons have been connected with this church, fifty-two have been dismissed to the fellowship of other Baptist Churches, and nine have been excluded from membership.

We have at present twenty-seven resident, and eight non-resident members. There has always been a determination on the part of the members to maintain the principles of the Baptist denomination. The church has been assisted in its efforts to sustain public worship by many citizens of the town; those of other denominations constantly worshiping with us, contributing to the support of the ministry, assisting in devotional meetings, and in every way co-operating with us. Without this help and the aid of the convention this church would probably long ago have ceased to exist.

Free-Will Baptist Church.—Aug. 14, 1830, the first Free-Will Baptist Church in South Hampton was organized with seven members,—James Woodman, Eunice Woodman, Ezra Flanders, William Carr, Mary Carr, and Dorothy Goodwin. The first meeting was held in the house of James Woodman. (His house was on the same site as that now owned by Mrs. Samuel J. Woodman, of this town.) The

[1] Stated supply.

second meeting of the church was held at Brother Reuben Flanders'; Elder Asa Merrill preached and baptized Nancy and Hannah Pierce. Reuben Flanders' house was on the road to Tuxbury's Mills, and is now occupied by John H. Flanders and sister. Jonathan Ring and wife were baptized by Elder Henry Pottle October 25th. The first monthly church meeting was held at Levi B. Pierce's, October 16th. December 16th, Ezra Flanders and Levi B. Pierce were chosen deacons, and James Woodman clerk. June 14, 1831, Brother Asa Merrill preached at the house of Brother Moses Tuxbury, and on the same day Peter Colby, Hannah Hoit, Moses M. Tuxbury, and Mary, his wife, were baptized. Peter Colby afterwards became a prominent member of the Christian Church in Newton, and Moses M. Tuxbury and wife of the Baptist Church in this place. Elder Bean, Elder Knowles, and Elder James Merrill frequently preached at this time. The first record of the breaking of bread was on Nov. 20, 1831, at the house of Reuben Flanders. On May 15, 1833, the church united with the New Durham Quarterly Meeting, afterwards was dismissed from that, and united with the Rockingham Quarterly Meeting Oct. 7, 1835. On July 7, 1833, their meeting was held at the old meeting-house, and on April 6, 1834, at the school-house, District No. 2, and later the same year at the town-house June 22d. Elder Samuel Emmons Brown preached at the town-house; nearly all the meetings of the church were held at the town-house at that time. Brother Charles Stevens, Elder John Kimball, and Elder D. H. Lord were among the preachers who supplied the pulpit at this time.

In 1837 we find the church record dated Salisbury for the first time. In 1838 meetings were frequently held at Allan's Corner school-house. July 4, 1840, Pelatiah Hanscom was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, and became the first regular pastor of the church.

A general rule was established that at church meetings each member present should make a verbal statement of God's dealing with him for the month past, and those who did not attend were required to send a written excuse.

In 1841 the services were nearly all held at the town-house and the school-house in District No. 2.

March 20, 1841, Elder Hanscom became the subject of church discipline, and the records say that he has had repeated personal entreaties, and he has also been kindly admonished by two or three, and we hope the trial will be settled without entering into church labor. May 2, 1842, the following certificate appears:

"This certifies that Brother Pelatiah Hanscom expresses to us, the undersigned, that he has no trial with the First Free-Will Baptist Church of Christ, in this town, from which he is dismissed this day.

"Charles W. Hoit.
"James Woodman.
"Azor G. Woodman."

The Rockingham Quarterly Conference was held in the town-house May 24, 1842. The church meetings this year and afterwards were frequently held at Dorothy Woodman's at Amesbury, and at Allen's Corner school-house, Salisbury. In 1844 services were held at the Amesbury Academy, Elder Asa Merrill frequently preaching. In 1845 the meetings were held at Allen's Corner and the Mills village, with an occasional sermon at South Hampton. In 1847 the church is spoken of as being in a lukewarm state. In 1848, Elder Benjamin H. McMurphy became the second pastor of this church. In 1848 and 1849 the meetings were nearly all held at Allen's Corner school-house and Amesbury Academy.

Sept. 26, 1849, the Free-Will Baptist meeting-house was dedicated. It was situated near the residence of Mr. James Quimby in Salisbury.

During the nineteen years' history of this church forty-eight persons were admitted to its membership. Both of its deacons are still living,—Deacon Ezra Flanders, son of Deacon Thomas Flanders, in this town, and Mr. Levi B. Pierce, at Haverhill, Mass. The church is still continued at Amesbury, it being considered advisable to change its location to that thriving and prosperous town.

Other Religious History.—The population of South Hampton in 1775 was 498; in 1790, 448; in 1855, 472; and in 1880 it is 383. The income of the parsonage from 1800 to 1833 averaged between $70 and $80, and the town usually raised a sum not exceeding $150 a year for preaching. This, together with the interest on the North Parsonage money, $263.33, was expended by a committee, consisting of two or more persons with the selectmen, and was divided among the different religious denominations proportionately to their tax. In 1810 the Congregationalists had about three-tenths of the income, the Methodists two-tenths, and the Universalists one-tenth. In 1820 the Methodists had about one-fourth, the Congregationalists one-fifth, the Universalists a little less than one-third. In 1830 the Unitarians had one-twelfth, the Methodists one-ninth, the Congregationalists one-seventh, and the Universalists one-third. From 1825 to 1830 the Universalists employed as preachers Rev. Messrs. Case, Farnsworth, King, Adams, and others; the Congregationalists, Rev. Messrs. Barrett, Sawyer, Cook, Milton, Grovenor, Babbitt, Walsh, and others; the Methodists, Rev. Messrs. Brooks, Peasley, Bulfinch, and others; the Unitarians, Rev. Mr. Turner; the Christians, Rev. Elijah Shaw; the Baptists, Rev. Jabez True, Rev. James Barnaby, Rev. Benjamin Harris, and others; the Free-Will Baptists, Miss Nancy Towle and Rev. Messrs. Boothby, Ambrose, Marsh, and others.

In 1830 the subject of selling the parsonage began to be agitated. Already the barn had been sold for a small sum, and two acres of land leased for nine hundred years. In 1832 the present town-house was located. The next year the standing wood was sold, the site for the Barnard school-house granted and that of the Baptist Church, and in 1834 the burying-

ground was laid out, and the remainder of the property sold in 1842. The amount put to interest for religious purposes was $2585.97. The income of this money in 1834 and 1835 was divided among the following societies: Deists, Naturalists, Second Universalists, Congregationalists, Quakers, Unitarians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Free Baptists, Methodists, Philanthropists, Free Thinkers, and Universalists.

The Second Universalist Society was simply an accommodation for some who had little or no religious belief, to secure a part of the income of the parsonage fund. The regular Universalist society was at this time at the height of its prosperity. It is probable that when Rev. George Richards was settled in Portsmouth, from 1793 to 1809, the seeds of that faith were sown in this town, and when, later, Hosea Ballou was settled in the same place, his biographer says, "He did not hesitate sometimes to leave the dear people of his charge and journey to other places. He went into other parts of New Hampshire, and sometimes extended his visits in Massachusetts." Among the Universalist ministers who visited the town was Rev. Sebastian Streeter, and a society was formed as early as 1815, with Joseph Jones as clerk. The prominent citizens who embraced Universalism were Benjamin Barnard, founder of the Barnard School, Col. Abel Brown, Nathan Brown, Richard White, and Jacob Jewell. In 1828, at a meeting of the Rockingham Universalist Association, held at Kingston, Mrs. Richard White was the only lady present. In 1830 the Universalist society at South Hampton was reported in a flourishing condition; the old society had been reorganized, and Benjamin Clifford was clerk. The Rockingham Association met in this town for the first time in 1832. Among the speakers present we can name Rev. Messrs. Farnsworth, Thomas King, Hosea Ballou, Thomas Whittemore, and Sebastian Streeter. The discourse of the latter was especially affecting, and as he spoke of those who had recently passed away, Benjamin Barnard, Richard White, and Jacob Jewell, the audience was melted to tears. In 1838 the Rockingham Association again met in this town. Revs. Messrs. Sebastian Streeter, Daniel Smith, and Thomas Whittemore preached. Of this meeting Mr. Whittemore said, "We know that if we described this meeting as we viewed it and *felt* it, we should be regarded as too enthusiastic; nevertheless, we must say that taken altogether it was one of the most precious meetings we ever attended. The conference and praise meetings were peculiarly interesting; all the addresses were marked by sound wisdom and deep evangelical feeling." In 1851, the Rockingham Association again met at South Hampton. Sermons were delivered by Rev. William Bell, Rev. S. S. Fletcher, Rev. N. Goldsmith, Rev. T. J. Greenwood, and Rev. L. B. Mason. Rev. Samuel Ladd, of the Baptist Church, was an attentive listener. In 1856 a new impetus was given to the Universalist society through the activities of the Ladies' Sewing Circle.

Rev. A. J. Paterson and Rev. G. V. Maxham came to this town under the direction of the United States Convention, and regular meetings were established at the town-house. Messrs. B. F. Eaton and J. J. Woodman read sermons, with occasional preaching in the summer months by Rev. Messrs. Greenwood, Patterson, Spaulding, Chambre, and others. A Sunday-school was organized with J. W. Eaton as superintendent, and a library of more than two hundred volumes secured.

The summer of 1859 closed these lay services. The Rockingham Association met in this town in 1864. The preachers were Rev. Messrs. William Bell, S. S. Fletcher, A. St. John Chambre, and T. J. Borden. While at Portsmouth, Rev. Mr. Patterson was much interested in the people of this town. A large number of the inhabitants still hold the doctrines of the Universalist Church. No services have been held here for several years except on funeral occasions. Since the removal of the pews from the town-house, the Baptist meeting-house has been freely offered to any who desired it for funeral services for the members of any religious denomination.

There were quite a number of Methodists in the town between 1810 and 1835, and Rev. John Brodhead frequently preached here. He was stationed at different times in nearly all the surrounding towns of the county. He was a very prominent man, chaplain to the Legislature, member of the State Senate, and for four years member of Congress. In whatever situation Mr. Brodhead was placed, he considered it his chief honor to be a faithful minister of Jesus Christ. He spent twenty-eight years of his ministerial life in this immediate vicinity, and died at Newmarket, April 7, 1838. He had a commanding personal appearance and eyes beaming with intelligence and benevolence.

Another prominent Methodist divine who preached in this town was Rev. Martin Ruter; he was stationed at Salisbury in 1815. He was born at Charlton, Worcester Co., Mass., and was thirty years old when he preached here. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him five years later. His preaching was adapted at once to please, to instruct, and to awaken.

Rev. Elias Smith, a member of the Christian Church, and the father of Matthew Hale Smith, occasionally preached here.

In 1867 the Young Men's Christian Association of Amesbury, Mass., by a delegation, the leaders of which were Mr. Thomas Quimby, Mr. Joseph O. Hutchins, and Mr. Carpenter, established a lay meeting at the school-house in District No. 2. A Sabbath-school was organized and a very good Sabbath-school library secured. The meetings were well attended, and the Sabbath-school concerts attracted attention. These services continued about two years.

In 1874, St. Paul's Church, Newburyport (Episcopal), organized a mission meeting at the residence

of Mr. E. P. Downing, which was for a few months well sustained; Mr. C. T. Bruce, a layman, and a select choir from that church assisting. Their meetings were held on Sabbath afternoons.

Sabbath afternoon services are frequently held during the summer months at the school-house in District No. 3 by pastors of the churches at Amesbury, Salisbury, and this town, and also by the resident clergyman, Rev. S. S. White.

The distribution of the parsonage money, which occurred in 1842, was a blow to all denominations except the Baptist. Our fathers set apart certain property for the maintenance of religious worship, and we cannot but regard the disposal of the property and the distribution of the proceeds among the inhabitants of the town was a great wrong.

As we review the religious history of one hundred and forty years, can we discern any progress? Has light come to the people?

There has at least one great problem been settled,—the question of *religious toleration.*

The germ of all the trouble in regard to religious liberty is found in that compact made in the "Mayflower" before the Pilgrim Fathers had stepped upon the rock in Plymouth harbor. The question was raised, How shall the ministers of the new country be supported? It was ordered that houses be built for them at the public charge, and their salaries were established. Those people who had fled from persecution themselves did not fully comprehend the principles of religious liberty or possess its spirit. In this compact of the Pilgrims was the union of church and State, and immediately following this was a law for the suppression of anti-church and State sects, and banishment from the colony was the penalty for not sustaining this unjust law.

People were compelled in those days to pay for churches they never entered, for teaching they never heard, and clerical services they did not desire. The Quaker, the Baptist, the Methodist, and the Universalist was taxed for the support of a religion he did not believe.

Barstow, in his "History of New Hampshire," says, "That all ministers not of the standing order were viewed as thieves and robbers, as wolves in sheep's clothing, who had gained a dishonest entrance into the fold, and whom it was the duty of the standing order to drive out."

Persecutions were frequent, and the parish collectors might be often seen taking from the home of poverty the chairs, tables, and andirons, or selling at auction the corn of some poor laborer. Humorous incidents were sometimes connected with these trials. In one case the plaintiff had secured the services of Mr. Smith and Jeremiah Mason, and the defense John Sullivan and Ichabod Bartlett, as counsel. Mason contended that the defendant, whose defense was that he was a Baptist, could not avoid the payment of his tax, because "he could not prove that he had ever been dipped;" thereupon Bartlett retorted, "Neither is he a Congregationalist, for he has not proved that he has ever been sprinkled."

The law of 1791 recognized only one religious sect, and the agitation for its repeal shook New Hampshire from seaboard to mountain.

When the toleration bill was pending, in 1819, Mr. Hubbard said, "Pass this bill, and the temples now consecrated to the worship of the Saviour of the world will soon be deserted and forsaken."

Ichabod Bartlett, a young and talented lawyer of Portsmouth, espoused the cause of toleration, and finally the bill became a law, and all religious denominations in the State were possessed of equal rights and privileges.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN C. EVANS.

John C. Evans, son of Miles and Sally (Chase) Evans, was born in Seabrook, N. H., Nov. 27, 1829. His grandfather, Lemuel Evans, was a native of Rye, Rockingham Co., N. H., and settled in Strafford County when a young man, married a Miss Willie, and had thirteen children, of whom Miles was one. He was an early settler in Strafford County, where he followed the occupation of a farmer until his death, which occurred at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a minister of the gospel. His wife survived him many years, and lived to be ninety-seven years of age. Here we have a striking example of what a close attention to the laws of health will accomplish. This veteran couple reared a large and intelligent family to habits of industry and sobriety, and attained the wonderful age as above shown. Having done their life's work well, they welcomed the voice of their Master which called them to a better country, and they "wrapped the drapery of their couch about them and lay down to pleasant dreams."

Miles Evans, son of Lemuel, was born in Strafford, N. H., was twice married, first to Sally Chase, daughter of Abram Chase, of Seabrook, and had six children, three of whom died young, and three—Arthur L., John C., and Charles A.—grew to maturity. Mr. Evans left his native town and settled in Seabrook, where his children were born. His wife died Sept. 25, 1835, and he married for his second wife Susan Clifford, of Gilmanton, N. H.

Miles Evans was a farmer in Seabrook and South Hampton. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. He died in South Hampton, Oct. 20, 1877. John C. Evans, the immediate subject of our notice, was reared on the farm, receiving such advantages for an education as the common schools afforded. At sixteen years of age he commenced building whale-boats, and followed

JOHN C. EVANS.

that business some three or four years, when he purchased the farm in South Hampton, where he now resides, before he was twenty years of age. He now owns some two hundred acres, which is in a good state of cultivation, and is justly considered one of the best, if not the best farmer in town. He also owns and runs a saw-mill, etc., and is quite extensively engaged in the lumber business.

In politics he is a Democrat, and as such is one of the leading men of the town. He has held the various offices, such as selectman, etc., of his town with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In 1871–72 he was a member of the State Legislature, serving on the Fish Committee.

In October, 1867, he married Jane N., daughter of Newell and Judith (Bayley) Frost, of Seabrook, N. H. Their children are Sally G., Gideon W., John N., and Harry W., all of whom were born on the farm in South Hampton, N. H.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

SOUTH NEWMARKET.[1]

Settlement—Indian Wars.

SOUTH NEWMARKET is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Squamscot River. It is thirty-six miles southeast from Concord, the capital of the State, twelve miles southwest from Portsmouth, its principal seaport, and four miles north from Exeter, the half-shire town of Rockingham County. It is bounded north by Newmarket; east by Stratham; south by Exeter; and west by Epping. Area, about 6000 acres; improved lands, 3330 acres; population in 1850, 516; in 1860, 786; in 1870, 808; in 1880, 829.

South Newmarket constituted a part of Exeter till Dec. 15, 1727, and of Newmarket till June 27, 1849. Newmarket was early called Lamprey River Village. Perhaps there is a question respecting the origin of the name. It was early written "Lamprey Eel."[2] Mr. J. L. Beckett writes it "Lamprae," from John Lamprae, a Catholic hermit, who built his hut on the banks of the river. South Newmarket was called Newfields, because of the beautiful lands which border on the Squamscot River.

Rev. William Hubbard is regarded as the authority for the settlement of Edward and William Hilton at Dover Point in 1623. Edward Hilton was the first planter of Newfields. The date of its settlement is unknown. There is a tradition that it was prior to the coming of John Wheelwright and his associates to Exeter, in the spring of 1638. Wheelwright's celebrated Indian deed of May 17, 1629, to which Edward Hilton was a witness, evidently covers its territory. Until the locality of Hilton's grant, March 12, 1630, is more definitely settled, perhaps we may suppose that Hilton himself interpreted the grant as including his settlement at Newfields. In 1633 the authorities at Portsmouth and Dover agreed that the settlement at Squamscot Falls should be called Exeter. As early as "the 4th day in the first week in the 10th mouth," 1639, Hilton had built his house at Newfields. At that time the boundaries of his uplands were fixed and his meadows specified by "certaine Orders made at the Courte holden in Exeter."

The civil and religious character of the community depends largely upon its founders. While the Hilton brothers were enterprising planters, they also were lovers of good men. William Hilton was of Episcopal sentiments. Edward Hilton was a Puritan. The Congregational form of worship and the first meeting-house in New Hampshire were set up at his seat at Dover Point in 1633–34. He was the personal friend and confidential correspondent of Governor John Winthrop in 1633 and 1638. During the early political and religious disorders at Dover he contended efficiently for good government and religious order. His neighbors of Massachusetts Bay thought him the man most entitled to confidence in the New Hampshire Colony. When New Hampshire, in 1641, entered the New England Confederation, he was the first named in the list of magistrates. He was made deputy for Dover in 1644, and assistant for Exeter in 1652.

The Hilton family was helpful in the affairs of the First Parish of Exeter. Edward Hilton, in 1645 and 1646, endeavored to purchase Mr. Wheelwright's house and land as a parsonage for Mr. Nathaniel Norcrosse. Edward Hilton, Jr., in 1652, was one of the overseers to build the second meeting-house in Exeter. The younger Hilton, however, was so much in sympathy with imperialism and prelacy as in 1665, with others, to petition that they might be "governed by the laws of England, and enjoy both of the sacraments of which they have been too long deprived." But the action of the General Court, May 19, 1669, releasing the elder Hilton from the imposition of county rates, must be interpreted as bearing witness to its respect for his continued fidelity to Puritan ideas of civil and religious polity.

But Edward Hilton, Sr., had now become an old man. The Newfields patriarch died in the beginning of the year 1671. He had lived in the colony nearly half a century. It is supposed that he was buried in his own grounds on the sunset bank of the beautiful Squamscot. Here, in this field of neglected graves, the first planter of New Hampshire, the first founder of Dover, the early resident of Exeter, and the first settler of Newfields, with many of his descendants of seven generations, slumber together.

Indian Wars.—The aborigines were essentially of one nation with one language, though divided into numerous tribes and different dialects. The Newfields planters found only the feeblest remnant of the

[1] By Rev. James H. Fitts.

[2] On William Wood's map of New England, in 1634, it is put down "Lampereele."

Squamscot tribe with Wahangnonawit, their chief, in possession of the soil, and they never claimed a foot of land on any other score except that of fair purchase. The Squamscots were subject to Passaconaway, the sagacious and friendly sachem of the Penacooks. They migrated from this vicinity about 1672, and settled on the Hudson near Troy. King Philip's war in 1675 was the first serious trouble New Hampshire had with the Indians. Hostilities began at the east between the Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers. The victorious squads approached the Piscataqua, marking their track with conflagration and blood, and filling the community with alarm and distress. In September, 1675, they did some mischief at Lamprey River. On their way to Exeter one person was killed, another made prisoner, and other outrages were committed.

Upon the ascension of William Prince of Orange to the British throne, Feb. 16, 1689, war with France ensued. Eight persons were slain, and a lad captured at Lamprey River July 4, 1690. The next day, July 5, 1690, the Indians attacked Hilton's garrison at Newfields. Lieut. Bancroft endeavoring to relieve the garrison, eight or nine of his men were killed. Simon Stone, one of his men, received nine wounds with shot and two strokes of a hatchet. When his friends came to bury him they perceived that life was not extinct, and upon the application of cordials he revived. In the course of one week not less than forty people were killed between Lamprey River and Amesbury. Two men were killed at Exeter in the summer of 1691. The frontier garrisons were reinforced April 24, 1693, two additional soldiers being stationed at Edward Hilton's, and two at Lubberland. This latter garrison was resolutely and successfully defended in the attack on Oyster River, July 17, 1694. In the month of July, 1695, the Indians killed two men at Exeter. One person was slain at Lubberland Aug. 27, 1696. June 10, 1697, the inhabitants in this vicinity were remarkably preserved. The deep laid plot of the French and Indians involved a general massacre of the town of Exeter. The enemy hid in ambush waiting a favorable time for their attack. Some women and children went into the field without a guard to gather strawberries. Some men coming in from work fired a gun to cause the women to return to the garrison. The alarm reached not only the strawberry party, but spread quickly through the community, bringing the people together in arms. The Indians supposed themselves discovered and beat a hasty retreat, killing one individual, wounding another, and capturing a child.

The Piscataqua plantations felt the whole strength and fury of the French and Indians in Queen Anne's war, 1703–13.

Winthrop Hilton was the eldest son of the second Edward Hilton, and became the personal friend and firm supporter of his uncle, Governor Joseph Dudley. After the death of Col. Richard Waldron, June 27, 1689, Hilton became the principal military chieftain in New Hampshire. As early as March 4, 1702, he kept out a scout of two men between Exeter and Lamprey River. He offered his service to the Provincial Council to go eastward against the enemy, Jan. 27, 1704. Governor Dudley requested him to raise volunteers March 12, 1704.[1] The Council instructed him in the matter March 27, 1704. Though the expedition accomplished but little, the Council call it "an honorable service." Edward Taylor was killed, and his wife Rebecca and a son were captured near Lamprey River April 26, 1704. The captives were taken to Canada, whence Mrs. Taylor was afterwards redeemed, having endured severe hardship. Maj. Hilton joined the expedition of Col. Benjamin Church in May, 1704, and was gone all summer, marching as far as the Penobscot.

Jan. 8, 1705, Governor Dudley wrote Lt.-Col. Hilton to get ready to march against the Indian headquarters.[2] Hilton led his command of two hundred and seventy men, including twenty friendly Indians, to Norridgewock on snow-shoes. They found no enemy, but burnt the deserted wigwams and chapel. In September, 1705, Hilton was obliged to reduce his scout of twenty men, marching every ten days, to ten effective men, because of the failure of the towns to comply with the requirement of the law. This gave offense to the Governor, who tutored the colonel severely for it.[3]

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[1] "For her Majesty's service.

"To Major Hilton, Exeter.

"Sir,—I intend with the blessing of God to raise a very considerable force to range the Eastern shore to destroy the enemy, and would be ready to march by the last of this instant. If you please to take to your assistance Gilman and Coffin, my very good officers, and raise me a number of Volunteers to be ready against the time, they shall have all encouragement in the service—ammunition given them and sloops to convey them, and the premium for the enemy destroyed—that the Assembly of this Province have or shall give them. I desire you to proceed with all vigor in the affair, and let me hear from you by every post.

"I am, Sir,

"Your affectionate Uncle,

"J. Dudley.

"Boston, 12 March, 1703–4."

[2] "Boston, 8 Jan. 1704–5.

"Sir,—I am not willing to pass the winter without a march to the Indian Head Quarters. I have 200 men with you already. I will take care for one hundred more from hence, and I would have you raise me one company of volunteers of sixty, and see if we cannot get Norigwalk Confer with Major Walton about it, and put forward and see after your snowshoes according to law; and I will see you a fortnight hence, God please. Write to me on this head.

"I am sir, your Affectionate Kinsman,

"J. Dudley.

"Lt.-Col. Hilton."

[3] "Boston, 24th Sept. 1705.

"Sir,—I am surprised that any body should divert you from my last order about a scout of twenty men. Upon your representation I could have abated the number, or time, or distance of marching; but I must have no body else do it.

"I pray you to draw your men yourself, if your officers do not do it to satisfaction, as in your power, wherein Major Worell will assist you, and let me hear from you as often as you may.

"Keep close to my orders, and they will keep you.

"I am, Sir, your humble servant,

"J. Dudley."

July of the following year, 1706, was a stirring month at Newfields. Hilton was so brave and active an officer that the Indians marked him for destruction. For this purpose a party of twenty "French Mohawks" lurked about his house, watching all who went in and out. On the morning of July 1, as they lay in ambush, they saw ten men with scythes leave the house, go into the field, and put aside their arms to mow. Stealthily they crept between the mowers and their guns, intercepting their return to the garrison, and suddenly rushed on the men. Joseph Hall and one other only of the whole number escaped harm. Richard Mattoon and his son, Hubertas Mattoon, Robert Barber, and Samuel Pease were killed. John Taylor was sorely wounded, but recovered. Edward Hall, Samuel Mighels, and a mulatto were captured. After a time Hall and Mighels made their escape. But the fatigue, privation, and terror of recapture which they underwent are almost incredible. For three weeks together they had nothing to subsist on except lily roots and the rind of trees.

The Council now ordered that ammunition, pork, and biscuit be forwarded from Portsmouth and Hampton to Lieut.-Col. Hilton's, who in July led a company of sixty-four men as far as Kingston and Amesbury without meeting the enemy.

Governor Dudley made known to Lieut.-Col. Hilton, Dec. 9, 1706, his further designs against Norridgewock.[1] Her Majesty's Council, Dec. 23, 1706, sent Hilton to Boston to consult his Excellency in the affair. The expedition consisted of two hundred and twenty men with ninety Massachusetts troops, and the chief command fell upon Hilton. About twenty Indians were slain,—a successful campaign, considering the difficulty of finding their haunts. Tradition relates that a squaw, who, with her pappoose was captured at this time, became an inmate of Hilton's family, and lived with them till her death.

The Governor commissioned Hilton as colonel for the expedition to Port Royal, April 23, 1707.[2] Arrived at the place of destination May 26, 1707, the army after some ineffectual attempts to bombard it broke up in a disorderly manner. Col. Hilton, with as many officers and men as did not choose to run away, retired to Casco Bay, and there waited further orders. Governor Dudley was much displeased at this unexpected result. But Hilton had the good fortune to secure his approbation and to receive his characteristic compliments.[3]

On the point of sailing a second time to Port Royal, Hilton wrote home to his wife, July 16, 1707.[4] But the second attempt also failed through the sickness, fatigue, and discouragement of the army.

Our own frontier was kept in continual alarm. In September Col. Hilton set out with fifty-four men as a scout after the enemy, whom he traced from Kingston to Cocheco, and so towards Winnipiseogee. Returning he discovered traces of a new party of Indians, and followed them to within two miles of Cocheco.

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1 "Boston, December 9th, 1706.

"Dear Sir,—I have determined to visit Noridgwock the 10th of January next, and accordingly am raising in this province two hundred men to be commanded by Col. Martch, if his health will permit, whom alone I have acquainted besides yourself of my intention, therefore desire it to be secret, and must expect forty men of your Province, which I would have volunteers, otherwise they must be drawn men, to be commanded by some very good officer, and if Col. Martch fail me, I must expect your service to command the whole party. The men must be well fixed, clothed, and shod with snow-shoes in good order. Communicate this order to the Gentlemen of her Majesty's Council as soon as may be. Attend then yourself to concert the matter, that they may provide vituals and blankets if need be. Our last departure will be from Casco Bay. Desire the Gentlemen of the Council to keep it secret, lest the noise of it get in the woods.

"I am ye affectionate uncle,

"J. Dudley.

"To the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Hilton."

2 "Joseph Dudley Esqr Captain General and Governour in Chief in & over Her Maties Province of the Massachusetts Bay & New Hampshire in New England in America. To Winthrop Hilton Esqr, Greeting. By virtue of the power & Authority in and by her Maties Royal Commission to me granted, I do by these presents Reposing Special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage & good Conduct, Constitute & appoint you to be Colonel of the Second Regiment of the new raysed forces for her Maties Service against the French, the Declared Enemys of the Crown of England, and the Indian Rebels, whereof John March Esqr is Commander in Chief, and to be Captain of One of the Foot Companys belonging to the s^d^ Regiment. You are therefore to Lead, Order & Exercise the Said Regim^t^ & Company in Arms both Inferiour Officers and Souldiers Keeping them in good Order and Disciplined, Hereby commanding them to Obey you as their Colonel & Captain, And with them to do & Execute all acts of hostility upon & against the s^d^ Enemy & Rebels; and you are to Observe & follow such Orders & Directions as you shall from time to time receive from the Commander in-Chief of the Expedition or other your Superiour according to the Rules and Discipline of War pursuant to the Trust reposed in you.

"Given under my hand & Seal at Armes at Boston the Twenty third day of April 1707, In the Sixth year of her Maties Reign.

"J. Dudley.

"By his Ex^cys^ Command,

"Isa. Addington, *Secry*."

3 "Boston, 20th July, 1707.

"My dear Kinsman:

"I always had a just value for you as my good kinsman, but much more for your steady service for and love to your country. I have not neglected writing to you as being displeased, for I am not so, you being the only officer against whom I have no complaint. But truly Sir, I was never so surprised by what the enemy can do against me as I am at this intolerable, ungoverned, and base cowardice of my people. I pray you to be steady to Colonel Hutchinson and the Gentlemen in command to assist Colonel March. You have a brave Virginia prize in Port Royal harbour, and by and by will have the store-ship. And if you will be content to stay twenty days at Port Royal, they will desert and come over to you. However, let the Governor be obeyed and all will be well.

"I am, your affectionate Kinsman,

"J. Dudley.

"To the Hon. Col. Hilton, Eastward."

4 "Casco Fort, July 16th, 1707.

"My dear Spouse:

"I can't but take all opportunities to salute you. I do earnestly embrace this as ye last before our departure. Notwithstanding a thousand difficultys in our way, it's ordered that ye fleet prepare to take ye signal for weighing anchor to-morrow. The soldiers are utterly averse and will at best be but passive in returning to Port Royal, just as prisoners are transported; Nevertheless, if Providence cast advantages into our hands there, they will eagerly embrace them, and if we obtain victory, God will now have a much greater share in our songs of triumph, than if we had been successful at first. Dear Heart, pray hard for us, and cheerfully commit to ye Almightys protection,

"Your loving, loving husband,

"Winthrop Hilton."

Arrived home, he sent out a second scout of fifty-six fresh men, who were to tarry out five days. The next year, on Feb. 19, 1708, Council ordered Hilton out with a good scout; on August 2d, to Fort William and Mary, with soldiers, and out with a scout of sixteen men; and on August 11th, to call out the troop and eighteen men for scouting. During the winter of 1708–9, Col. Hilton made a tedious march with one hundred and seventy men to Pequawket and places adjacent, but without discovery. During the summer of 1709 our people kept close in garrison, and Col. Hilton performed his usual tour of duty in scouting. In 1710 the Indians still hovered on our frontier. Hilton's garrison was commanded by Capt. Nicholas Gilman. He was out upon scout duty frequently through the summer,—June 21st, with twelve men, two days; June 23d, with twenty-eight men, two days; July 5th, with twenty-one men, two days.

The Indians succeeded, July 23, 1710, in their cherished plan of killing Col. Hilton, who had so long been their terror. This was the most surprising and afflictive stroke of the war. This worthy officer was largely engaged in the masting business. Having several valuable trees felled the previous winter beyond Piscassic, he went out with seventeen men to peel off the bark. It is thought the party was less watchful than usual. While at work they were ambushed by the Indians, who rushed suddenly upon them. They were unable to make any defense, as their guns were useless from the storm of the day. At the first fire Col. Hilton and two others fell. Dudley Hilton, brother of Col. Winthrop, and another man were captured, and heard from no more. The rest fled without firing a gun or making the least reprisal. Flushed with this success the Indians then insolently appeared in the open road, and took four children at their play. They also captured John Wedgewood and killed John Magoon, near his brother's barn. The next day after Col. Hilton fell a company of one hundred men marched in pursuit of the Indians, but found only the mangled remains of their neighbors. With barbarous triumph the savages had scalped Col. Hilton, struck hatchets into his head, and left a lance in his breast. One of the slain was buried on the spot. The other two were brought home. When, on the 16th of August, another company of ninety-one men, under Capt. John Gilman, went five days in pursuit of the enemy, they had fled beyond reach.

Thus died Col. Winthrop Hilton, one of our most estimable citizens, and one of the bravest defenders of New Hampshire. "He was a gentleman of good temper, courage, and conduct, respected and lamented by all who knew him."—*Penhallow.*

He was buried with the honors due to his rank and character. A large military escort did duty on the melancholy occasion. He was in his thirty-ninth year, and left a widow and children. His elegant silver-headed cane is preserved as a precious memorial by his descendants. He was succeeded in her Majesty's Council by his kinsman, John Wentworth. His tombstone bears upon it the earliest date of any monument in town:

"Here Lieth Interd
the Body of Colol. Winthrop Hilton, Esq.,
Who Departed this Life
June 23d, A. D. 1710,
In ye 39th year of his Age."

But our community had no rest. In 1711, besides exerting themselves to the utmost in the common cause abroad, they were obliged at home to keep a scout of forty men continually on the march. In 1712 new depredations were committed. April 16th, Mr. Cunningham was killed as he traveled the road from Mr. Hilton's to Exeter. On May 5th additional soldiers were stationed at Richard Hilton's garrison. The killed and captured in old Exeter during the war numbered between thirty and forty individuals. When a treaty was made with the chiefs at Portsmouth, July 11, 1713, our people most joyfully left their garrisoned houses and betook themselves to the peaceful pursuits of industry in their own dwellings and fields.

Ten years later and Lovewell's war (1722–25) brought nameless terror to our people. In 1719 Jeremiah Folsom built his two-story brick garrison-house on the hill between Newfield and Lamprey River, where it stood till 1874, more than a century and a half.

In 1722 the enemy appeared at Lamprey River. Again, Aug. 23, 1723, eighteen Indians attacked the garrisoned house of Aaron Rawlins. Mr. Rawlins was shot through the walls of the house he was defending and afterwards scalped, while the head of his eldest daughter, twelve years of age, was cut off. Mrs. Rawlins was the daughter of Edward Taylor, who was killed, and of his wife Rebecca, who was captured from the same farm, April 26, 1704. She was made prisoner while attempting to escape from the house with a son and daughter who followed her. The mother was redeemed in a few years. The son was adopted by the Indians, and lived with them all his days. The daughter married a Frenchman, and when nearly sixty years old visited with her husband her native place, hoping to recover the patrimony which she supposed was left at the death of her father.

In September, 1724, Peter Colcord with others was seized and carried to Canada. He soon returned, bringing important information respecting the Indian settlements and proceedings. In November he went on an expedition against the Indians, and the Provincial Assembly made him a present of ten pounds for his patriotism. In 1725 hostilities ceased, peace was ratified the following year, and proclaimed in town by beat of drum.

The colonists enjoyed unusual tranquillity for twenty years. In the war of George II., 1744–49, Indians

prowled continually through the Piscataqua, Merrimac, and Connecticut Valleys. But new settlements had sprung up. Souhegan, Amoskeag, Suncook, Contoocook, Pemaquid now constituted the frontier. Newfields and Lamprey River soldiers enlisted in defense of other distressed communities. They were found in the command of Capt. John Gage, June and July, 1744, "to guard the mast-men;" of Capt. Benjamin Mathes, Jan. 11, 1745, "to scout up the western branches of the Piscataqua;" of Sergt. Joseph Rawlins, June 3, 1746, "men and horses impressed and sent to Canterbury to carry provisions for thirty men a month;" of Capt. Daniel Ladd, June 1 to Oct. 30, 1746, whose timely arrival, August 10th, reinforced and saved Rumford; of Col. Samuel Moores, 1744–46, against Louisburg, where William Hilton died; of Col. Theodore Atkinson, July 1, 1746, for the reduction of Canada; of Capt. Joseph Thomas, Sept. 29 to Oct. 13, 1747, "twenty-eight men, scouting from Durham to Chester, Epping, and Nottingham." The story of Mrs. Fanny Shute falls into the narrative somewhere about this time. She was much esteemed, not only for her excellent qualities, but for her youthful adventures. When eighteen months old she was carried by the Indians to Canada and sold to the French. She was educated in a nunnery, and after remaining thirteen years in captivity was redeemed and restored to her friends. "In Memory of Mrs. Frances Shute, consort of Mr. John Shute, died Sept. 7, 1819, aged seventy-seven."—*Tombstone.*

What is known as the last French and Indian war, 1754–60, again threw the colonies into anxiety and distress. Robert Barber, who had lately removed to Salisbury, was captured by the St. Francis Indians, August, 1753, and afterwards redeemed. Other stories of Indian depredations still are told at our firesides which are doubtless true, but they do not have the requisite name, place, and date to secure narrative here. Newmarket had officers and men in the various campaigns against the French Forts Du Quesne, Niagara, and Crown Point in 1755, under Col. Joseph Blanchard, where they won distinction by a well-directed and prolonged attack; in 1756 and 1757, under Col. Nathaniel Meserve, in expeditions against Crown Point; in 1757, under Maj. Thomas Tash, posted at Number Four; in 1758, under Col. John Hart, in another expedition against Crown Point; in 1760, under Col. John Goff, in the invasion of Canada.

Hostilities ended with the fall of Montreal in 1760. Great and universal joy spread through the colonies. From this time may be dated the flourishing condition of New Hampshire. Population and cultivation progressed with unprecedented rapidity.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

SOUTH NEWMARKET.—(*Continued.*)

Incorporation—Roads and Stages—Ship-building and Commerce—Manufacturing.

Capt. Edward Hall was, after the death of Col. Winthrop Hilton, the principal man of affairs at Newfields. He headed a petition to the Legislature praying that a parish be set off by meets and bounds from the north part of Exeter, and that the inhabitants be excused paying to the ministry of the old parish. The petition was granted Dec. 15, 1727, and the new parish was called Newmarket. About ten years after, Sept. 2, 1737, the parish was granted town privileges. When incorporated is not definitely stated. South Newmarket was afterwards detached from Newmarket by act of the Legislature, June 27, 1849.

Capt. Edward Hall was deacon of the church, justice of the peace, representative for Exeter in 1736, and for Newmarket in 1739, lot-layer, and surveyor of highways and of the boundaries of towns. Arthur Slade, Walter Bryant, and James Hersey, Esqs., were the king's surveyors. The eastern boundary of New Hampshire was a subject of hot dispute from 1737 to 1766. Walter Bryant, Esq., was ordered by Governor Jonathan Belcher to run the line between the province of New Hampshire and that part of Massachusetts Bay called the county of York. About half a century later, Oct. 9, 1790, Esquire Bryant was living to correspond with Rev. Dr. Belknap respecting this matter. He set out from Newmarket with eight men to assist him on Friday, March 13, 1741. He proceeded by way of Cocheco, with snow-shoes and logging-sleds, through Upper Rochester, up Salmon Falls River to the head of Nechawannock River. Here, on Thursday, March 19th, he set his compass north two degrees west, making an allowance of ten degrees for its easterly variation. At the end of every mile he marked a tree, where the place would admit of it. Thus he traced the line for about thirty miles. He was prevented from proceeding farther, partly by the melting of the snow and breaking up of the ice, and partly by meeting unfriendly Indians and the backwardness of his men to proceed. On Friday, March 27th, he turned back, and he reached Newmarket Wednesday, April 1st. His return to the Council was made May 22d, and his account of £116 14*s.* was allowed Feb. 12, 1742.

Roads and Stages.—The Newmarket settlers had such easy communication with other towns up and down the Squamscot and Lamprey by their boats that they were slow in adopting other methods of conveyance. The roads to neighboring towns were only narrow bridle-paths through the forests. There were no carriages, but considerable distances were traveled on foot and on horseback. They forded the Squamscot previous to 1700. That year Richard Hilton

established a ferry at Newfields. There was no bridge across the river till the time of the Revolution.

The road to Piscassic is described in 1731 as "already a pretty good cartway, commonly called Hallsway, four or five miles from the landing-place at [South] New Market towards Nottingham." In 1733 a highway was laid out along this cart-path, and extended to Nottingham. The Hall's Mill road was laid out in 1763. In 1768 a road was laid out from the bridge at Lamprey River to Durham.

When Governor Jonathan Belcher, of Boston, contemplated a visit to New Hampshire he wrote Richard Waldron, Sept. 19, 1734: "I am told there is between Haverhill and Exeter 10 miles of very bad Road and that Gov^{rs} Shute or Burnet could not pass that way with wheels, and the Cavalcade will not look so well with the Govr o' Horseback." Three-fourths of a century later came the era of turnpikes and stages. The incorporated turnpike, though a great convenience, was never a very popular institution. It was looked upon as a sort of monopoly, and the toll was evaded with no compunctions of conscience.

Two lines of stages passed through here daily from Dover to Boston, one line going by way of Haverhill and the other through Newburyport. They passed about nine o'clock A.M., changed horses at the tavern of John Emery, of Exeter, and dined at Haverhill and at Newburyport. Horses were changed again between these places and Boston, which they reached between four and five o'clock P.M. They returned through here about five P.M. The fare to Boston was two dollars and fifty cents, except when competition sometimes reduced it to fifty cents. Each driver was furnished with a tin horn, which hung by the side of his seat, with which he announced his coming at the entrance to the village. The blowing of the horn was always a signal for the gathering of the village quidnuncs, who were interested in the arrival of travelers and the mails. This was before the era of railroads. The opening of the Boston and Maine Railroad in 1840 cut off the drivers as fast as the rails were laid from place to place. These genial knights of the whip are now all gone.

Ship-building and Commerce.—New Hampshire, with only eighteen miles of sea-coast, and but one commodious harbor, yet bears for its seal a ship on the stocks. And previous to 1784, when the Constitution and seal were adopted, ship-building was a prominent branch of business on the Piscataqua and its tributaries. It is not ascertained when this business first began. Robert Moulton was appointed commissioner of the navy at Portsmouth, April 5, 1651. He had come to America at the head of six ship-carpenters in 1629. At first only vessels of small size were constructed, such as sloops, pinnaces, ketches, shallops, barks, and skiffs. Sometimes these were framed and set up in the woods where the timber grew. Then they were taken down and hauled to some suitable landing on the river, completed and launched. Navigators two and a half centuries ago traversed the seas in the merest cockle-shells. Could they now revisit the main they would be amazed at the size, comfort, and sailing qualities of our present ocean steamers. In 1666 a seventy-ton vessel was designed for European voyages. The largest ship launched on this side of the Atlantic prior to 1725 was one of seven hundred tons burden at New London, Conn.

The early settlers on the Piscataqua availed themselves of the facilities offered by the natural advantages of the place to engage in ship-building. The "Falkland," of fifty-four guns, in 1690, was the first war ship launched on this side of the Atlantic. Richard Earl of Bellamont, Governor of New Hampshire in 1698, credits the State with "eleven ships of good burthen, five brigantines, four ketches, and four sloops." It is believed that previous to the Revolution more national vessels of war had been built at Portsmouth than at any other seaport on this continent.

To what extent ship-building was carried on in Newmarket down to the Revolution it is impossible to tell. No record of the business is known to exist. The owners and tonnage of the craft built are not fully ascertained. The Lamprey River meets the tide-water over falls of more than twenty feet. At high tide vessels of one hundred and twenty tons freight now land, bringing coal, salt, and other heavy articles. Seven vessels, some of them of large size for the times, have been seen on the stocks together in process of building. A score of all kinds have been built here in a single year.

The Squamscot is navigable at high tide for vessels of over two hundred tons burden. Heavy freights of iron, coal, and moulding-sand still sail up the river. In times past ship-building flourished on its banks. At Exeter twenty-two vessels, large and small, have been seen on the stocks in a single year. At Newfields the people were busily engaged in lumbering and shipping. Her landing was occupied by ship-yards. The busy hum of the shipwright's hammer and awl was heard from morning till night. So pressing was this work that in the busy season he was exempted from military training. Masting required a large number of men and oxen to move the massive king's pines. One of them is said to have been eight feet in diameter at the butt end and one hundred and ten feet long, requiring seventy yoke of oxen to draw it to the river's side. From the landing these masts were floated to Portsmouth and shipped abroad. In 1746 objection was urged against a bridge over the Squamscot at Newfields, on the ground that it would obstruct vessels, masts, and rafts passing along the river.

The Squamscot abounded in fish, which furnished subsistence for the inhabitants and also an important article of commerce. In 1665 exports to France, Spain, and the Straits consisted of fish, lumber, pitch, tar, and turpentine, for which were brought back salt, preserved fruits, tea, and coffee. Shipments to Virginia

embraced pork, beef, and peltry, and returns were received of rice, sugar, and tobacco. Great quantities of deal boards, masts, pipe-staves, and shooks were sent to Barbadoes and the West Indies, for which were returned logwood, sperm oil, molasses, and spirits. Before the Revolution this foreign trade with the West Indies was very profitable. So great were the gains that vessels of all sizes and description were pressed into the service. Vessels of fifteen tons burden and upwards were used.

During the Revolution New Hampshire fitted out several private armed vessels. The privateer "General Sullivan" was overhauled and refitted at Newfields' Landing in 1778.[1] After the Revolution, ship-building on the Squamscot again became profitable. Commerce, however, never reached its former extent.[2] The ship-building and commercial interests of Newmarket were seriously injured by the war of 1812. Her population was nearly two hundred more in 1767 than in 1820. The decrease was owing to the decline in ship-building. Very little had ever been done by the general government for defense of our harbors. The embargo well-nigh annihilated all our commerce. After the spring of 1813, our sea coast, thousands of miles in extent, was blockaded by a British squadron. A few enterprising captains ran the blockade, and privateers were fitted out which were successful in escaping English cruisers. But the relief was only partial. Three years of blockade destroyed ship-building on the Squamscot. Neither has it been resumed on the Piscataqua, except at the government navy yard at its mouth.

Among the last to engage in ship-building at Newfields were Zechariah Beals, Dudley Watson, Samuel Tarlton, and George Hilton. The last vessel built here was the "Nile," in 1827. She was of about three hundred tons burden, and built for parties in Salem, Mass. Joseph Coe was the contractor and Nathaniel Garland did the blacksmith work. Up to that time we were a ship-building town. The launching of a ship was an event of great interest, to be properly celebrated. Men, women, and children living in the vicinity all attended. They expected an ample supply of good cheer. Bountiful provision must be made, codfish and crackers, cider and rum for the men, egg-nog and metheglin for the women.

Our later coasting trade was principally with Boston. Household goods, clothing, military equipments, and implements of husbandry were imported, and returns made in lumber, dry hides, and buckskins. Capt. Joseph Furnald ran a packet from Exeter to Portsmouth, by which our traders received all their heavy articles of trade. Our merchants went by stage to Boston one day, spent three or four days purchasing goods, and returned on the fifth or sixth day. The goods were shipped to Portsmouth by the regular coaster. Here they were transferred to Capt. Furnald's packet and brought up the river, generally arriving about two weeks after being purchased. This was before the era of railroads.

Manufacturing.—Mechanics and artisans are important personages in every community. Shoemakers, carpenters, masons, and blacksmiths are indispensable in a new settlement. The wives and daughters of the Newfields patriarchs manufactured the garments which clothed themselves and their husbands and brothers. The flax was pulled, rotted, broken, swingled, hetchelled, spun, woven, and bleached by hand. The wool was carded, spun, woven, and fulled by hand, and it was colored in the old butternut, logwood, or indigo dye-tub. Persons in comfortable circumstances used wooden table-ware, and drank their daily beverages out of glazed earthen mugs, one mug going in course the rounds of the table. In times of the scarcity of currency, old iron and old pewter had value as articles of barter and merchandise. Taxes might be paid in tar at twenty shillings the barrel.

New Hampshire at the present time ranks high as a manufacturing State, and is especially noted for its textile industries. Only three States in the Union out-rival it in the value of cotton goods produced, while its woolen, leather, and iron products are very large. The Merrimac is said to be the busiest stream in the world. The Piscataqua with its tributaries is also greatly utilitarian. Newmarket has always been a busy town. Mechanical labor in its various departments is extensively pursued. No towns of its size produce more valuable manufactured goods. While

[1] This brigantine was built at Portsmouth, and had made a cruise previous to 1778. At a meeting of her proprietors at Portsmouth, April 9, 1778, "Voted This proprietary pay Capt [Eliphalet] Ladd twelve hundred and fifty pounds lawf^{l} money, for which the said Ladd agrees to take the brig^{t} 'Genl Sullivan' from Portsmouth to Exeter, and lengthen her for two more guns on a side, in a proper manner, and return her here again as soon as may be, the proprietary to pay the iron bill, joiners' bill, oakum, pitch, and turpentine." A fortnight later, April 23, 1778, "Voted, To stop Capt Ladd's proceeding any further with the 'General Sullivan,' and agree with Messrs Hackett, Hill & Paul for the lengthens the said vessel, and pay Capt Ladd the charges he has been at. Accordingly have agreed with Messrs Hackett, Hill, & Paul to take said vessel at Newmarket, where she now lies, and lengthen her for two more guns on a side, caulk, iron and fix her for a ship, complete in a proper manner, lengthen her forecastle agreeable to Capt Dalling's instructions, and deliver her at Portsmouth by the first of June next; for which the proprietors agree to pay the said Hackett, Hill & Paul fifteen hundred pounds law^{l} money in cash, and give them one barrel of New England rum; proprietors to find iron-work, pitch, turpentine, and oakum." The "General Sullivan" made several cruises, and captured some valuable prizes. Among these were the "Caledonia," the "Mary," and the "Charlotte." It is understood that the career of the "General Sullivan" was terminated in the year 1780, by her being captured by two British ships of vastly superior force, after a spirited resistance. Maj. Nathaniel McClintock was in command of her marines, and was killed in the engagement by a ball through the head.

[2] Washington, in his diary, Nov. 4, 1789, says, "Before 10 I reached Exeter 14 miles distance. This is considered as the second town in New Hampshire and stands at the head of tide water of the Piscataqua River, but ships of 3 or 400 tons have been built at it."

Timothy Dwight, D.D., writes, Oct. 4, 1796, "The highest rise of the tide is about eleven feet. The river is therefore navigable to the falls for vessels of five hundred tons. The trade of Exeter is much smaller than it was formerly, five or six vessels only being employed by the inhabitants in foreign commerce. Ship-building was heretofore a considerable and profitable business in this town. A few vessels, however, are built annually."

the Squamscot offers no mill privilege, the Lamprey and the Piscassic afford numerous fine mill sites. Other smaller streams in their day have furnished motive-power for many wheels.

The first settlers on the Piscataqua were compelled to secure most of their bread from England and Virginia. There were saw-mills at Cocheco in 1631, but there was no grain-mill in New England previous to 1633. A corn-mill is mentioned at Cocheco in 1640. The earliest mention of a mill of any kind in Newfields is in 1653. That year a grant of land some two miles square was made to Edward Hilton, "in regard to his charges in setting up a saw-mill." This mill is probably mentioned again in 1758. It stood on the stream south of the Hilton estate and west of the Exeter road.

Iron works were set up at Lamprey village in the year 1719. To encourage this enterprise the General Court appropriated a slip of land two miles in breadth above the head line of Dover, for the purpose of supplying fuel and of introducing foreign artists and experienced workmen. There was "ye first Dam," and therefore a second dam, and "ye old Dam," and so a new dam across Lamprey River in 1723. We read in the Portsmouth *Mercury* Nov. 1, 1785, "The fulling and grist mill belonging to the Hon. Major General Sullivan have been carried from their situation at Packer's Falls."

The Newmarket Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1822, and the corner-stone of cotton-mill No. 1 was laid the next year. Hall's nut and bolt works are situated at the lower falls of the Piscassic. Haines' cotton batting-mill is located about two miles above on the same stream. Neal's mills, still farther up the Piscassic, and about one mile from Newfields, consist of a saw-mill, grain-mill, planer and matcher.

Iron works were commenced at Newfields in 1830. The first blast was blown on Christmas day. The South Newmarket Iron Foundry was incorporated in 1834. The officers were Amos Paul, president; George O. Hilton, treasurer; Amos Paul, John B. Rider, and Joseph Skinner, directors.

In 1846 *the Swamscot Machine Company* was incorporated, and Amos Paul chosen agent. This company purchased the iron foundry and united both branches of the business. They employ about two hundred and seventy-five hands, and the monthly pay-roll is eleven thousand dollars.

The engine-shop of George E. Fifield does a fine business. They build a special form of engine and boiler adapted for the Southern lumber trade.

Theodore Moses learned his trade of hatter with Nathaniel Lord, of Newfields. He soon moved to Exeter, where he entered into trade as a wool manufacturer. The business, much enlarged by his son and grandson, has become a source of wealth to the family. Ira Choate carried on the manufacture of machinery of various kinds at South Newmarket until 1865, when he removed to Exeter, and in 1867 sold out to Exeter Foundry and Machine Company. Charles Lane ran a bark-mill, and carried on the business of tanning leather for many years. Still earlier Col. John Rogers and Capt. Joseph Furnold, Newfields men, carried on the business of tanning near the residence of the latter, in Exter, where they erected a tide-mill for the grinding of bark. Col. Rogers afterwards manufactured "patent leather" on the Hampton road. John Hennard was the Newfields clock-maker, and previous to the Revolution, William Cario was her silversmith.

CHAPTER LXXX.

SOUTH NEWMARKET.—(*Continued.*)

MILITARY HISTORY.

The Revolution—War of 1812—War of the Rebellion.

It has been said that if every other record of the civil struggle from 1760 to 1775 should perish, the true character and full history of the Revolution could be written from the records of the New England town-meetings. The resolutions adopted and the instructions given to representatives in convention, Legislature, and Congress are the wonder and admiration of students of political philosophy everywhere. The town of Newmarket is exceedingly unfortunate in the loss of all its records prior to the year 1784. We were a free people, loving and prizing our liberties. We did not wish independence of the English crown; we were impelled to it by necessity, not by choice. As soon as Great Britain had conquered Canada and made peace with France, the king and Parliament turned against the American colonies. Such conduct was high treason and rebellion against British freedom. In an evil hour the mother-country set her eyes upon the colonies for imperial taxation. We denied the right. When the Stamp Act was passed we resisted, peacefully but pertinaciously, and the act was repealed. The tea tax followed. It was opposed by solemn leagues and covenants, and its demands were annulled. The Boston Port Bill, cruel and tyrannical, exasperated to the last point of endurance a brave and generous people. The regulation acts of 1774 were revolutionary and suggestive of "a general disarming of the colonists."

The town of Newmarket was not indifferent to the momentous agitation that preceded the Revolution. A large number, if not a majority, of our leading men were stanch loyalists, and friends, if not members, of the Church of England, brave men, but more loyal to the king than to their country. During three generations of bloody Indian warfare our soldiers fought for British supremacy no less than for personal safety.

The selectmen of Newmarket, Samuel Gilman, James Cram, and Samuel Pickering, returned, July 12, 1776, to the New Hampshire Committee of Safety

RESIDENCE OF JACOB HERSEY.

the celebrated Association Test. It contained the names of one hundred and sixty-four persons, who "hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will, to the utmost in our Power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with Arms oppose the Hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies." It also contained the names of thirty-eight individuals who "Refuse to sign the within Declaration." We read, among others, the names Badger, Gilman, Lord, Marsters, Mighels, Odiome, Parsons, Pease, Pickering, Shute, Rogers. Some were Quakers, who had scruples against bearing arms. Some were sick and infirm, who thought it bombast to pledge themselves as able-bodied men "to resist with arms." Some there always are in every community who never put their name to paper. But more were Tories, who had always been loyal to the church and government of Great Britain. Respectable family ties allied some to British officers. Governor Benning Wentworth had married, in 1760, Martha Hilton, of Newmarket. During the Revolution she was living with her second husband, Col. Michael Wentworth, a retired British officer. The home of Lady Wentworth, of Wentworth Hall, Newcastle, was a noted resort of royalists. The Confiscation Act of 1778, extending to John Wentworth and seventy-six others in New Hampshire, included James and John McMasters, and George Ball and Jacob Brown, traders of Newmarket.

The early years of the war were noted for the large number of arrests of persons charged with Toryism; but it was seldom that they were kept long in durance. After the detention of a few days or weeks they were generally dismissed on giving bonds to return when called for, or upon taking oath not to bear arms against the country or to aid and comfort the enemy. The Rogerses were Conformists. In December, 1775, Nathaniel Rogers, Esq., was granted leave to go about his business fifteen days, and Jan. 3, 1776, his disability was wholly removed. Capt. William Torrey was put under arrest for Tory proclivities in 1775; he had leave to go about his business fifteen days in December, 1775, and his disability was wholly removed on Jan. 3, 1776, but in 1777 he was committed to jail. Capt. Peter Pease was put under guard as a Tory February, 1777, and petitioned for release May 19, 1777. Dr. John Marsters would not sign the Association Test in 1776, and was placed under arrest in 1777, from which he humbly prayed the Committee of Safety to be released.

The number and social position of these "gentlemen Tories" suggest one of the great trials that beset the patriot cause. Secret enemies, opponents at home, were like thorns in the side or serpents in the bosom. It cost a severe struggle to overcome these patrician sentiments. It was not all done at once. It was achieved only through provocations long endured. But nothing was suffered ultimately to mar the patriotic enthusiasm. At length royalist and rebel rejoiced together in the emancipation of their country from a foreign sceptre.

Newmarket contributed her full quota of men and money for the war. When the first mutterings of the storm were heard, she sided generally, not unanimously, with the colonists. About the middle of December, 1774, Paul Revere rode express from Boston to Portsmouth, bringing word that royal troops had been ordered to the harbor to secure Fort William and Mary. The regulars were already out, and something must be done. On the night of December 14th honest yeomanry along the branches of the Piscataqua visited the fort. They imprisoned Capt. John Cochran and his garrison of five men, broke open the magazine, and seized one hundred barrels of powder and sixty stand of arms, and took from the ramparts sixteen pieces of cannon. The powder was distributed among the up-river towns. A portion was stored under the pulpit of the meeting-house in Durham, some was brought to Newmarket, and some carried to Exeter. This bold expedition of the Piscataqua patriots was the first overt act of resistance to British encroachment. It was the prelude to the Revolution. The patriots were none too early. A day or two after two English ships of war arrived in the harbor and dismantled the fort. Maj. John Demeritt afterwards hauled an ox-load of the powder seized to Medford, where it was dealt out to our troops and used at the battle of Bunker Hill.

The battle of Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775, aroused our people to a more vivid sense of their danger. Couriers bringing the startling news reached Newmarket about daybreak, April 20th. At once the drum beat to arms. In less than three hours minute-men were on the march for Boston. Tradition includes among those first to enlist the names of Colcord, Folsom, Hilton, and Pike. At Exeter they joined other volunteers under Capt. John Taylor Gilman. That night they reached, by way of Haverhill, Bragg's tavern, in Andover. On the night of the 21st they reached Cambridge, and were assigned quarters in the college buildings.

Detachments to and from the Continental army frequently passed through Newmarket.

By the 3d of May, 1775, all the men being gone from the southward and westward of this place, the Durham company paused at Exeter, and the Provincial Congress resolved that they should return home and keep themselves in readiness to respond when called.

The Newmarket soldiers were "minute-men" who started at the alarm from post-rider and beat of drum. They left shop, field, or home at once, in shirt, and frock, and apron, with cold victuals from the cupboard, and a few Yankee notions in sack or pillow-case, and the old ducking-gun, fowling-piece, or shaky king's arm that had seen service against game in the woods or Indian skulking in the thicket. The convention at Exeter, May 17, 1775, organized

this ununiformed, undisciplined, yet enthusiastic yeomanry into a brigade of three regiments. Nathaniel Folsom was appointed major-general; the colonels were John Stark, Enoch Poor, and James Reid. The regiments of Stark and Reid had their headquarters at Medford, while Poor's regiment remained on duty at home. Israel Gilman, of Newmarket, was lieutenant-colonel of Reid's regiment, and led many of his townsmen in the glories of the battle on Breed's Hill. The preceding day, June 16th, he wrote home to the Committee of Safety, describing the position and plans of the opposing armies. On the memorable 17th of June the New Hampshire troops fought with their accustomed bravery and force. Their position was behind the rail fence between the redoubt and Mystic River. The old Indian hunters and rangers of the woods were "dead shots." Thrice they hurled back and nearly annihilated the gaudy British grenadiers sent against them. They maintained their ground during the entire action, and were the last to leave the field, retiring with the order of veteran troops.

After the battle of Bunker Hill Col. Poor's regiment was ordered to the seat of war. But New Hampshire had her own harbor and frontier to defend, as well as to furnish men for the Continental army. Some soldiers were employed in building fire-rafts on the Squamscot, others in guarding the sea-coast or scouting with boats up and down the Piscataqua. Thirty-four Newmarket men under Col. Joseph Smith were thus employed. We have their "Acco't of Labor on Fire Rafts built at Newington Oct. 22, 1775." We have also the pay-roll of twenty-five others, "Men and Oxen Percuring Pich wood & other Combustables for Fire Rafts."

The next month, Nov. 5, 1775, a Newmarket company of forty men, rank and file, James Hill, captain, Samuel Baker, first lieutenant, Samuel Gilman, second lieutenant, Zebulon Barber, ensign, under Col. Joshua Wingate, of Stratham, joined the forces in the harbor, and were stationed on Pierce's Island.

Those who remained at home, as well as those who went into actual service, were called upon for military duty. British fleets were expected at our landing. If a strange vessel appeared in the harbor below, the alarm quickly spread far into the country. Many times the minute-men were called out on the appearance of an armed force or the rumor of one. In fact, however, the invader's foot never touched New Hampshire's soil.

An express arrived, Dec. 1, 1775, from Brig.-Gen. John Sullivan, who was in command at Winter Hill, stating that the Connecticut regiments refused to tarry longer, and requesting urgently that troops might be sent from New Hampshire to fill their place. These detachments were called "six weeks' men." A Newmarket company under Samuel Baker, captain, Zebulon Barber, first lieutenant, John Allen, second lieutenant, responded to the call. They remained with Gen. Sullivan till the British evacuated Boston, when they were discharged.

But space does not allow us to narrate the whole history of Newmarket in the noble struggle of the Revolution. The town was represented by true and determined men on nearly every battle-field of the war. The Committee of Safety compliment our selectmen, July 12, 1776, upon "the truly forward and patriotic disposition often shown by the inhabitants of Newmarket in the common cause."

The following is a partial list of the men who bore military commissions and served in the Revolution: Colonels, Jeremiah Folsom, John Folsom, Thomas Tash; Lieutenant-Colonels, Israel Gilman, Winthrop Hilton; Adjutants, Joseph Smith, Walter Bryant; Captains, Samuel Baker, James Hill, Samuel Gilman, Zebulon Gilman, Edward Hilton, Robert Barber, Samuel Shackford, Asa Folsom, Levi Folsom, Peter Drowne, Robert Pike, Jonathan Leavitt; Lieutenants, Nathaniel Gilman, John Colcord, Bradstreet Doe, Andrew Gilman, David Gilman, John Burleigh, Joseph Hilton, Robert Clark, Zebulon Barber.

War of 1812-15.—With the opening of the nineteenth century the business interests of Newmarket had revived and she recovered her former prosperity. But Napoleon I. was disturbing the peace of Europe, and war-clouds soon appeared between England and America. Bonaparte promulgated the Milan Decree Dec. 17, 1806. It declared every vessel denationalized and subject to seizure which had submitted to be searched by a British cruiser or had traded at an English port. This was the prelude to the war of 1812. As early as 1806 the depredations of British cruisers on American commerce commenced. In 1807 Congress prohibited the sailing of vessels from American ports, and the year 1808 became the era of the general embargo. Non-intercourse with Great Britain and France was established March 1, 1809. So effectual was the blockade that it was about impossible for vessels to leave or enter our ports. Now and then a privateer would slip by or through the blockading squadrons. The embargo acts of Congress were severely denounced and resisted in almost all of New England. At length long-continued aggressions, without apology or redress, led the American government to prepare for another conflict with Great Britain. Congress declared war on the 18th of June, 1812.

Soon after Governor William Plumer called the attention of the general government to the defenseless condition of our seaboard and the public works in Piscataqua Harbor, and ordered a portion of the militia into service. The Fourth Regiment of New Hampshire militia in 1812 was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Winthrop Hilton, and the First Battalion was under Maj. Joseph Pease, both of Newmarket. A company was drafted for thirty days, and placed under Capt. Joseph Towle, of Epping. It entered the service July 3d, and was discharged Aug. 31, 1812, and contained several Newmarket non-commissioned

officers and men. A second company under the same command from September 1 to Nov. 30, 1812, included nearly the same individuals.

Varied success attended the American forces on land, sea, and lake. The army in some cases performed prodigies of valor. The fleet immortalized itself upon the ocean. But when peace was concluded between France and the allied European powers at Fontainebleau, April 4, 1814, it relieved the larger part of the British army for active service in America. England's forces were turned now more effectively against the United States. They captured Washington, Aug. 23, 1814, burning the capitol, President's house, and executive offices,—public buildings which were the ornament and pride of the nation. Meantime a British squadron was committing depredations upon the Atlantic coast and spreading alarm far into the interior. An all-pervading apprehension that Portsmouth would be attacked led to renewed calls for the mustering of the militia. On the 20th of May, 1814, Governor Gilman issued orders for raising eight companies to march in five days for the defense of Portsmouth. The Newmarket company of fifty-three officers and men under Capt. Peter Hersey responded to the call. It was mustered May 24th, and discharged July 6, 1814. Other soldiers in Capt. William Marshall's company were credited to Newmarket. While the Newmarket soldiers were quartered at Portsmouth expresses came riding into town on the night of June 21st with the alarming intelligence that the British were landing at Rye, and about to march upon the town. Alarm-bells were rung, drums beat, and signal-guns fired. The militia turned out and hastily prepared for defense. The report was unfounded, but the alarm spread into the interior and was not allayed for some days.

On the 7th of September, 1814, Governor Gilman again called for soldiers to defend Portsmouth. The call was obeyed with the greatest alacrity. Newmarket is credited with nine commissioned officers and men in Capt. Jacob Dearborn's company, enlisted September 26th for sixty days. Maj. Nathaniel Lias, of Newmarket, commanded a battalion of detatched militia, enlisted September 9th, and discharged Sept. 27, 1814. It included a Newmarket company of forty-one officers and men under Capt. Peter Hersey, also fifty-one officers and men under Capt. John Colcord. Thus by October, 1814, about three thousand drafted soldiers were at Portsmouth, and Governor Gilman had his headquarters among them. We have it on British authority that the English made every preparation to destroy the navy-yard and the town of Portsmouth. But the defenses were so formidably manned that the intended attack was accounted too hazardous. The danger to Portsmouth and its harbor soon passed away. By October, 1814, the major part of our forces were discharged. A treaty of peace was signed at Ghent Dec. 14, 1814. It was ratified by the Senate February 18th, and signed by the president Feb. 23, 1815. Nowhere were the people more grateful for the return of peace than on the Piscataqua and its branches. It is related as a singular fact that not a man of New Hampshire was killed in this war.

War of the Rebellion.—The patriotism of South Newmarket was again manifested in the late struggle to perpetuate the Federal union. Immediately on the news of the firing on Sumter the spirit of 1776 fired the hearts of her citizens. She furnished her full quota of soldiers for the struggle. Many of our noblest young men offered their services. Enlistments proceeded with enthusiasm. Companies were raised and equipped first for three months, then for three years or during the war. We cannot mention here all the noble hearts which beat for the honor of our flag and volunteered for its defense. The history of the gallant Second and Eleventh New Hampshire Regiments would tell the story of many South Newmarket soldier-boys. This town gave some of her most promising young men as a sacrifice to sustain the government in the hour of peril. The blood of her heroes enriched the soil from the heights of Arlington to the remote southern boundary.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

SOUTH NEWMARKET.—(*Continued.*)

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Congregational Church—The Methodist Church—The Universalist Church—Roman Catholic Church.

THE Rev. John Moody, A.M., belonged to a family that well may be called remarkable. He was born at Byfield Parish, Newbury, Mass., Jan. 10, 1705. He was the son of John Moody, the grandson of Samuel and Mary (Cutting) Moody, and the great-grandson of William and Sarah Moody. These patriarchs of the family had emigrated from Wales, England, to Ipswich, Mass., in 1633, and to Newbury with its first settlers in 1635. From the sturdy Newbury blacksmith, there has descended a long line of distinguished ministers.

The first pastor of Newmarket was graduated at Harvard College in 1727, his name standing the fourteenth in a class of thirty-six. He also received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard. Having studied theology, he was invited to settle at Biddeford, Me., in 1728, but modestly declined the invitation that he might have further time for study. He was ordained at Newmarket, Nov. 25, 1730.

Mr. Moody preached the sermon at the ordination of Robert Cutter, a graduate of Harvard, 1741, the first minister of Epping, Dec. 9, 1747. Text, Ephesians iv. 11, 12. The phrase so common in the old town charters, "a learned orthodox ministry," is a very expressive one. Mr. Moody was a patron of sound learning, and evinced a marked interest in

general and higher education. He was an original member of the New Hampshire Ecclesiastical Convention, and bore an active part in establishing a collegiate institution in New Hampshire previous to the granting of the charter for Dartmouth College.

The Newmarket parsonage of those days dispensed its simple and generous hospitality to all ministerial travelers. The Rev. Timothy Walker, of Pennacook, in his visits on horseback to Portsmouth, the State capital, often dined or spent the night with his old college companion at Newmarket. Mr. Moody married, April 5, 1730, Ann, daughter of Deacon Edward and Mary (Wilson) Hall, of Newmarket. This pastor's wife was a descendant of Thomas Dudley, the second Governor of Massachusetts, and also of John Winthrop, the first Governor of New Hampshire. She died July 14, 1771, seven years before the decease of her husband. Their daughter Mary, and, as far as appears, their only child, was born March 4, 1732; married, Nov. 9, 1756, Winthrop, son of Col. Joseph Smith, and died Feb. 13, 1815.

Mr. Moody continued in the pastoral office in Newmarket till his death, Oct. 15, 1778, at the age of seventy-three years. His only settlement in the ministry covered a period of half a century lacking two years. To his manly integrity and intelligent piety Newmarket owes much of her social, civil, educational, and religious character.

The second minister of Newmarket was the Rev. Nathaniel Ewer. His ministry overlapped that of Mr. Moody about five years, and he is generally thought to have been a colleague with his predecessor. He was born April 17, 1726, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Stuart) Ewer, of Barnstable, Mass. He married, before leaving Barnstable, Drusilla Covill, by whom he had a large family of children. Mr. Ewer was not a graduate of college. He was a member of the Congregational Church, but became a follower of Whitefield and a New Light preacher. He preached at Durham about one year, and commenced preaching at Newmarket Plains in 1773. He joined the Presbytery over which Rev. John Murray, the friend of Whitefield, presided, May 31, 1774. The "East and West Societies" in Newmarket united June 29, 1789, and Mr. Ewer was accepted as minister for the whole town. In 1792 the old meeting-house which stood near the burying-ground had become dilapidated, and a stately new edifice was built near the present railroad junction. Mr. Ewer continued in the pastorate here nearly a quarter of a century, and was dismissed by vote of the parish July 10, 1797. He still resided in town, and showed himself interested in its welfare. He died in April, 1806, aged eighty years. He was slightly affected with paralysis some years before his death. His wife died in 1810, aged eighty-three. They were buried at the Plains, close by the west meeting-house he had so long occupied. It is sad that this resting-place of the fathers should remain so neglected.

The Rev. Samuel Tomb was the colleague of Mr. Ewer in the pastorate. He was born at Wallhill, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1767. He studied at Columbia College without graduation, and with Rev. Dr. Mason. The church at Newmarket extended to him a call July 28th, and he was ordained Oct. 22, 1794. But the connection of the two pastors was not a harmonious and cordial relation. A mutual council, April 27, 1797, failed to reconcile the parties, and Mr. Tomb was dismissed by vote of the parish, July 10, 1797. He was afterwards installed over the Second Church in Newbury, Mass., Nov. 28, 1798, where he remained about ten years. He removed to his native place, where his stormy but efficient ministry closed. He died March 28, 1832, aged sixty-five years. Among his printed discourses was an oration on the death of Washington, pronounced Feb. 22, 1800, and a sermon which he delivered at the annual fast, April 7, 1803.

The Rev. James Thurston was born at Exeter, N. H., March 17, 1769, the son of Capt. James and Mary (Jones) Thurston. He entered the first class at Phillips' Academy, but did not pursue a collegiate course. He taught school a year or two, and entered business in Exeter and in Boston. After some years, by the advice of friends, he entered the ministry. He preached at Raymond 1798–99, and was ordained at Newmarket, Oct. 15, 1800. Parsonage land and buildings for the use of Mr. Thurston and successors in office were deeded to the parish, May 30, 1803. During the summers of 1805, 1806, and 1807, he was in the employ of the Piscataqua Missionary Society to the northern parts of New England and Canada. He was dismissed Jan. 6, 1808.

After leaving Newmarket, Mr. Thurston was installed at Manchester, Mass., April 19, 1809. Here he continued in the pastorate more than ten years, and was dismissed, June, 1819. From Manchester he returned to Exeter, his native place, where he died, Dec. 12, 1835, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His wife, whom he married Oct. 9, 1791, was Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Elizabeth (Shaw) Peabody. She survived him about ten years, and died Oct. 15, 1845, aged seventy-one.

Mr. Thurston possessed a truly Christian spirit, thoroughly devoted to his calling and giving to it his undivided powers. His efforts were blessed and his ministry was a successful one.

The Rev. John Brodhead was born in Smithfield, Northumberland Co., Pa., Oct. 5, 1770. He entered the itinerant service of the Methodist Church in 1794. In 1796 he came to New England. As early as 1809 he settled at Newmarket, and in 1810 moved into the parsonage, receiving the use of it as a portion of his salary. He entered political life as State senator in 1817. From 1829 to 1832 he was representative to Congress under Jackson's administration. During the latter years of his life his work in the ministry was very irregular. He died of a disease of

the heart, from which he had suffered many years. His end was peaceful, even triumphant. His monument is inscribed:

"In memory of the Rev. John Brodhead, born in Lower Smithfield, Pennsylvania, 1770. Died in this place, April 7, 1838, aged 67 years, having been an Itinerant Minister in the Methodist Church 45 years, Senator and chaplain to the Legislature of this State, and a member of the Congress of the United States.

"He was beloved as a husband and father, honored as a citizen, esteemed as a statesman, and venerated as a minister.

"Peace to the just man's memory, let it grow greener with years and blossom through the flight of years."

With the close of the first century in the religious history of Newmarket, there came a change in the administration of ecclesiastical affairs. New business interests sprung up at the villages of Newfields and Lamprey River, and it was found impossible to gather the people for worship at the old centre near the railroad junction. Both villages had occasional preaching services by various denominations from 1810 onward. As early as 1825 regular congregational services were held at Lamprey River, and in 1826 assistance was asked in erecting a house of worship. The church was organized there May 27, 1828. Newfields contributed means and members to this enterprise. Meanwhile the Lamprey River pastors, from 1827 onward, maintained a third service on the Sabbath, or a weekly lecture at Newfields. The Rev. David Sanford, from May 22, 1828, to June 22, 1830, abounded in labors of this kind here. During the spring of 1829 the Piscataqua Association appointed several of the neighboring pastors to preach at Newfields.

The old parish was reorganized Jan. 16, 1829, and took the form of an incorporated religious society, and annually raised money for the salaries of their ministers. Among these were the Revs. Bezaleel Smith, 1828–29; William M. Cornell, M.D., LL.D., 1829–30; Orsamus Tinker, 1831–32; Samuel Harris, 1833; —— Barton, 1834; Constantine Blodgett, D.D., 1835–36; Charles D. Jackson, 1836; William F. Rowland, 1836–37; Thomas T. Richmond, 1839. These ministers preached in the old meeting-house and old academy. In 1839 a new house of worship was erected at Newfields, and the old house was practically abandoned.

The church was reorganized Feb. 12, 1840. The ministers were John E. Farwell, 1840; John Le Bosquet, 1840; John L. Ashby, 1840–41; Henry Kingsley, 1841; John C. Hurd, 1841; Elijah W. Tucker, pastor, 1841–45; Preston Pond, 1845–46.

The old meeting-house, which had stood sixty years and of late used only as a town-house, was taken down in 1852.

Charles E. Lord became stated supply in 1851–52; Winthrop Fifield, acting pastor, 1852 till his death, May 9, 1862. In 1853–55 the parsonage property was transferred to Newfields, and the present buildings erected. Jesse H. Bragg, minister, 1862; Elias Chapman, stated supply, 1862–67; Israel T. Otis, 1868; Joseph Bartlett, acting pastor, 1869–77. The meeting-house was enlarged and refurnished in 1871. Alexander C. Childs, acting pastor, 1877–79; James H. Fitts, 1880. The vestries were refitted 1880, and the parsonage enlarged 1882.

The Methodist Church.—The year 1808 is probably the date of the formation of a Methodist class in Newmarket. In 1811 there is mention of the Newmarket, Durham, and Portsmouth Circuit. In 1828, Matthew Newhall was sent by Conference to Durham and Newmarket. It is probable that this is the real date of the full organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Newmarket. There is nothing in its records, however, concerning its organization at any time. The meeting-house was erected in 1835, and dedicated in the spring of 1836. The earliest register of church members now to be found was made in 1842. It contains the names of the class of 1808. The parsonage was built in 1854–55. In 1870 the church edifice was raised and vestries placed underneath. The house was again reseated in 1880. The following is a roll of the preachers, beginning with the year 1828:

1828, Matthew Newhall; 1829, Caleb Lamb; 1830, Daniel J. Robinson; 1831–32, Elijah Mason; 1833, Samuel A. Cushing; 1834, William J. Kidder; 1835, J. H. Patterson; 1836, John Brodhead; 1837, William Padmun; 1838, G. W. Stearns; 1839, William Padmun; 1840, "Reformation" John Adams; 1841, A. H. Worthen; 1842, Franklin Furber; 1843, G. W. T. Rogers; 1844–45, H. N. Taplin; 1846–47, C. N. Smith; 1848–49, Frederick A. Hewes; 1850, Charles Greenwood; 1851, William Hewes; 1852, Samuel Beedle; 1853, Matthew Newhall; 1854–56, N. L. Chase; 1857–58, William Hewes; 1859–60, F. R. Stratton; 1861–62, John W. Adams; 1863–65, Eleazer Smith; 1866–67, W. P. Ray; 1868, George N. Bryant; 1869, David W. Downs; 1870, M. T. Cilley; 1871, A. A. Cleaveland; 1872–73, H. A. Mattesson; 1874–76, C. H. Chase; 1877–78, C. S. Baketel; 1879, L. C. Earnham; 1880–81, Otis Cole; 1882, Mellen Howard.

The Universalist Church.—The Universalist meeting-house in this town was built in 1873, and dedicated in December of the same year. Rev. G. W. Becknell, of Portland, had been preaching in the town hall previous to that time, and it was at his suggestion and by his influence that the society was formed, Aug. 5, 1874. The church was also organized Aug. 5, 1874. Rev. L. F. McKinney was the first pastor, and resigned in June, 1875. Rev. E. A. Read was his successor, who resigned in April, 1877. Rev. Royal T. Sawyer was the next pastor to February, 1879. Rev. Benton Smith resigned in November, 1881. Rev. A. L. Rice is the present pastor.

The Catholic Church.—This society has held services in the town hall for several years. They are now erecting a beautiful house of worship, which will soon be ready for use. Rev. Father Powers is the minister.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

AMOS PAUL.

During the two and a half centuries of civilization which have passed over this town, by far the most important factor in its development has been the Swamscot Machine Company, and with this company and its success is intimately connected Amos Paul. The history of one necessarily includes the other. Amos Paul, son of Nathaniel and Mary A. (Marsters) Paul, was born in Newmarket, N. H., April 29, 1810. His father, a native of Eliot, or Kittery, Me., was a millwright, and settled in early manhood in Newmarket, and ever resided there. Amos was his third son, and the early formative influences to which the boy was subjected were of the healthiest nature, for his was a home, although quite humble, in which honor and morality were exemplified and taught. He had the advantages of education afforded by the common schools of his native town, and by his father's death in 1827 he was early thrown upon his own resources. He was apprenticed to James Derby in Exeter, and thoroughly learned the machinist's trade. After serving his time he continued to work for Mr. Derby until April, 1832, when he came to South Newmarket to work in a small iron foundry, which was established a short time previously by Drake, Paul & Co. Mr. Paul worked as journeyman for two years when he, in company with George O. Hilton, John B. Rider, and Joseph G. Skinner, purchased the works and formed a corporation called the "Newmarket Iron Foundry," Amos Paul, president; George O. Hilton, treasurer and manager; Amos Paul, John B. Rider, Joseph G. Skinner, directors.

Mr. Hilton continued as manager for about two years, when Mr. Paul was placed in charge, and from that time to the present that steady industry, that persistent energy, that far-reaching sagacity, promptness of action, and integrity of purpose, which had already placed Mr. Paul in prominence as a business man of more than ordinary ability, has been at work promoting the interests of all by actively endeavoring to enlarge the boundaries of the business; and he by his enterprise has given employment to many and placed the several branches of manufacture under his superintendence high in the scale of prosperity. The Newmarket iron foundry manufactured castings for cotton and woolen-mills, and at one time did a large amount of business in making stoves. Their works were entirely destroyed by fire, and although the loss was great, new buildings were at once erected. In 1846 the Swamscot Machine Company was incorporated by Amos Paul, Walter E. Hawes, and Seneca C. Kennard. The foundry and machine company continued separately in business for several years, with Mr. Paul as agent for both. In 1865 the Swamscot Machine Company purchased the entire interest of the foundry, and united both branches of the business, and this union under Mr. Paul and his able associates has been unusually prosperous. The company employs an average of two hundred and sixty men, and has a monthly pay-roll of eleven thousand dollars, more than ten dollars *per capita* to every inhabitant of the town. It manufactures stationary and portable steam-engines, locomotive, marine, and tubular boilers, steam-boxes for print-works, plain and galvanized wrought-iron pipe, steam and gas-fittings of all kinds, together with several specialties on patents controlled by the company.

The labor of Mr. Paul's life, thus largely expended, has resulted in building up a beautiful village, which will be a permanent monument to his business ability. The works of the company cover about ten acres on both sides of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and a frontage on the Swamscot River. The facilities for transportation are not probably equaled by any other company, for the river is navigable, and advantage has been taken of this to have a wharf on the grounds, to which vessels bring much of the coal and iron used. There is owned by the company a quantity of land which awaits the development of the future before being occupied. The extensive operations of the company, of course, demand a Boston office and depository, which is at 98 Milk Street.

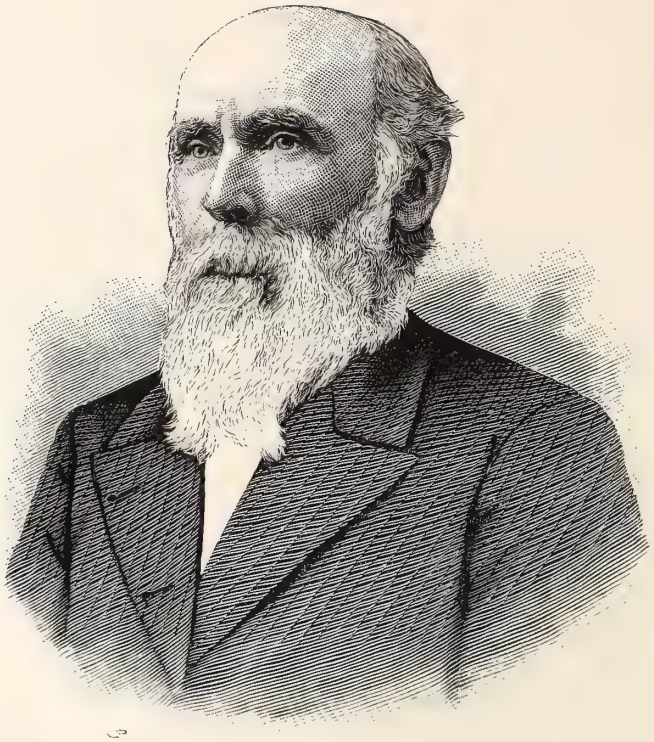
Mr. Paul is of an active, nervous temperament, quick and positive in his thoughts and actions. He takes advanced and liberal grounds in all progressive movements, and is, in the highest sense, a type of the enterprising "self-made" man, and is the prominent man in his town. He was an early Abolitionist, saw the then obnoxious principles of that party become the popular belief, and the evils of slavery swept from the country by the fiery blast of war. He was a Republican Presidential elector in 1868, is a director of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and a liberal supporter of the Universalist Church.

He married (1) Mary A., daughter of Moses Randlett, of Epping. Their children were Mary H. (deceased), Amos (deceased), and Charles R.; (2) Harriet A., daughter of Thomas Randlett, of Newburyport, Mass. Their children are Isabella and Harriet A.

PATRICK QUINN.

Patrick Quinn, son of Patrick Quinn and Catharine Clark, his wife, was born Nov. 20, 1815, in Ballygar, County Galway, Ireland. His father was a blacksmith, and the young Patrick wrought with him, and was early inured to labor. After attaining his majority he decided to leave a country so overburdened by oppression, and seek a land of more liberty, and in accordance with that decision he sailed for America in April, and landed in New York June 4, 1837, and after one week's stay he went to Providence, R. I. This year (1837) was the time of the great panic, when every business enterprise was prostrate, and thousands were out of employment. It was no wonder, then,

Amos Paul



Patrick Quinn

REV. SAMUEL NORRIS.

that Mr. Quinn, a foreigner and stranger, young in years, also could obtain but four months' work during his first year's stay, and of this small labor he could collect pay but for one-half the time. These dark days passed away, however, and when in the spring of 1838 he engaged with Fairbanks, Clark & Co., at India Point, Providence, to learn boiler making, he felt that he would yet carve his way to success. With this firm he remained six years. He was then solicited by Otis Tufts, of Boston, to be foreman in his boiler manufactory, employing one hundred and twenty-five men. Mr. Quinn accepted, and discharged the duties of that responsible position to his employer's satisfaction for two years. In June, 1846, immediately after the organization of the Swamscot Machine Company, he removed to South Newmarket (then Newmarket), going thither to establish a boiler-making department in that company's works, and to superintend it. He continued in their employ till 1850, when, at the reorganization of the company, after the fire, he became a stockholder, and has continued to act as foreman until the present time. He became a director of the company in 1878.

Mr. Quinn is a thoroughly practical mechanic, a student of the laws and philosophical principles connected with mechanics, and by his inventive genius has given the company the benefit of several valuable patents granted him for useful inventions.

Mr. Quinn married, April 19, 1841, Mary, daughter of William and Joanna (Cumberford) Roach. She was born in New Foundland in 1823. Their children are William J. (a lawyer in Lawrence, Mass.), Sarah E. (married Matthew Carney, senior partner of the prominent mercantile house, "Carney, Lynch & Co.," of Manchester, N. H.), Laura A., Martha E., and Charles E.

Mr. Quinn stands high in the estimation of his business associates and fellow-townsmen for his sterling worth, his reliability, and business qualifications; and in fact his possession of the qualities necessary to the successful, popular business man of to-day. He has been honored by the confidence of the people of South Newmarket, has been justice fifteen years, selectman three years, and represented his town in the State Legislature of 1869. He stands to-day one of the solid financial men of his town, and his career shows what free America can do for an enterprising man of tact and brains, even though he be a foreigner. Mr. Quinn is an active and liberal member of the Roman Catholic Church.

REV. SAMUEL NORRIS.

Rev. Samuel Norris was born in Dorchester, N. H., March 8, 1801, and died in South Newmarket, N. H., June 23, 1880. He was reared by godly parents, and at sixteen years joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. So satisfactory were his experiences, and so ready his Christian utterances, that in the winter following he received a license to exhort, and the next spring (1818) a license to preach. In June, 1818, ten months from his conversion, when only seventeen years old, he began his long career as preacher by joining the New England Conference at its session at Hallowell, Me. He was ordained deacon by Bishop George in June, 1821, at Barre, Vt., and elder in 1823 at Providence, R. I. During his twenty-two years of effective ministry he filled the following appointments: In 1818, Landaff, N. H.; 1819, Stanstead, C. E.; 1820, Rochester the first half, Landaff the second half; 1821, Craftsbury, Vt.; 1822, Danville, Vt.; 1823, Barre, Vt.; 1824, Malden, Mass. (the latter part of 1824 he was called as a "supply" to Boston); 1825–26, Weymouth, Mass.; 1827–28, Newport, R. I.; 1829–30, Rochester, N. H.; 1831–32, Salem, N. H.; 1833, Great Falls; 1834–35, Salisbury, Mass.; 1836, Haverhill and Methuen Mission. After a short service in the latter field he removed to South Newmarket, N. H., to act as financial agent of the Methodist Seminary, then located there. Here he remained three years, going to Pembroke, N. H., in 1839. He was superannuated in 1840, and continued in this relation till death. He was elected delegate to the General Conference in 1832 and 1836, and for sixty-two years his name appeared in the minutes of the church. He was never idle, and during the forty years of his retirement he preached with great acceptability whenever opportunity presented. As a man, Mr. Norris was dignified, gentlemanly, and fearless, commanding the esteem of friends and respect of opponents. His Christian reputation was ever unsullied and unchallenged. Hating sin, he could brook no alliance or compromise with it. He early espoused the cause of the oppressed, and, in obedience to his convictions, while attending the General Conference at Cincinnati, in 1836, he attended an anti-slavery meeting, for which he had the honor of a public censure at the bar of the Conference. He lived long enough, however, to rejoice in the downfall of slavery, and to receive the congratulations of his peers for the noble stand he had thus early taken.

With a clear head, a warm and sympathizing heart, he entered upon his life-work, and the church has never had cause for regretting her sending him forth as a herald of the cross. He began his work too young to have adequate preparation for it, but by diligent study, careful reading, and thoughtful application he became a well-informed and safe teacher, leading many to Christ. His love for the church of his choice was lifelong and ardent. As a preacher, he was clear, convincing, and prized. He married, Aug. 23, 1823, Elizabeth H., daughter of Rev. John Brodhead. This faithful and loving companion for nearly sixty years now resides in South Newmarket, eagerly waiting until the Master shall in his own good time call her to join the loved ones on the other shore. Their only child living beyond infancy was John Brodhead Norris, of whom we quote the following notice from the *Philadelphia Railway World* of Feb. 23, 1878:

"One of the most active, intelligent, and influential members of the New York Stock Exchange, and a man of great personal popularity, Mr. John B. Norris, who died at his residence in Brooklyn last Saturday night, deserves something more than a passing notice, for men of this stamp, although known only to the business community, and fully appreciated only by their kindred and friends, are often more worthy of the notice of the living than those who have made more noise in the world. As Mr. Norris has long been connected in various ways with the railway enterprises of the country, it is fitting that the *Railway World* should give him a place in its columns. Mr. Norris was born in Newport, R. I., in 1828, and was the son of Rev. Samuel Norris, a Methodist minister, who married Miss Brodhead, both of whom are still living. He was, therefore, in the summer of life when called upon to leave it and those he loved so well. In 1853–55 he was a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, associated with Henry E. Bailey, as Bailey & Norris. In 1856 he located in New York, became a partner of J. Howard Wainwright, and soon after a member of the New York Stock Exchange. In 1857 he was associated in the business of banking with O. D. Ashley until 1861, when he formed a connection with Alfred Lockwood. His last copartnership was with A. W. Greenleaf, under the firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co. The usual vicissitudes of business men were met by Mr. Norris during this experience of twenty-five years in Wall and State Streets, but upon the whole he was a successful man. It is not particularly to his business successes or reverses however that we care to allude, except to say that no man bears a more unsullied record in all the transactions of the Stock Exchange of New York and Boston. Scrupulously honorable, he gained a deservedly high reputation among business men, and there are but few who can claim so fair and bright a character. But the traits which will linger in the memory of his friends to the exclusion of all else were those which a frank, manly, and generous heart were constantly unfolding. His soul was saturated with generous impulses, and his friendship meant devotion and sacrifice. There was not a mean thread in the fabric of the man. He was full of earnest, hearty, and constant love. No man claimed by him as a friend can fail to recognize these points of his character. And, more than all this, Mr. Norris was not only a tender, loving husband and father, but his filial love was something remarkable. For thirty years his excellent and aged parents lived with him, their only son, and his devotion to them has been extremely beautiful and touching. To the writer he has often expressed the most loving tenderness for his father and mother, and the sentiment of affection seemed as pure and unadulterated as it can be on earth.

"During his life Mr. Norris had been connected with a number of the railway enterprises of the day, and at the time of his death was president of the American District Telegraph Company of Brooklyn, and a director, we believe, in the Union National Bank of New York. To the New York Exchange Mr. Norris will be a severe loss. At one time its vice-president, he has of late been actively engaged in the duties of the law committee, and in that capacity has made Wall Street an uncomfortable place for rogues and sharpers. The world seldom loses a more useful or a better man, and the New York Stock Exchange must bid farewell to one of its most valuable members."

After the death of this beloved son Rev. Mr. Norris removed to South Newmarket, where, meeting the bereavements and thickly-crowding infirmities of life with Christian fortitude and resignation, never allowing them to palsy his faith or unnecessarily abridge his activities, he sank to rest in Jesus at seventy-nine years.

JACOB HERSEY.

Conspicuous among the families dating back to the pioneer settlements of this section of the State, and whose occupancy of the soil has been permanent unto the present day, is the Hersey family. The line of title of certain lands goes away back into the colonial days and the grants from the crown. How much of activity, of earnest labor, of romantic history, of hardship and endurance in the generations dead and gone lies covered deep by the dust of oblivion! The pen of the historian cannot trace their history, but their impress has been felt and their names preserved, not only in the traditions of the "oldest inhabitants," but connected with landmarks and localities in such a manner as to be as enduring as our civilization.

Jacob Hersey, the venerable representative of this old-time family, whose portrait occupies another page of this history, was born Dec. 11, 1803, in the house where, in his old age, he is cheerfully passing through the twilight of life. His grandfather, Peter Hersey, received seventy-five acres of land from his grandfather after serving his time with him as a farmer. Both the grandfather, Peter, and his son, Peter, who married Mary Folsom, and had five children,—Mary, Jeremiah, Nancy, Peter, and Jacob, of whom we more particularly write,—were of the sturdy stock of New England farmers, and right well did they serve their day and generation, and with many lusty blows did they assist the onward march of civilization. Not men of talk were they, but prudent, silent men, although companionable enough, preferring, as does Jacob, to occupy their time in attending to the management of their estates rather than assume the dignities and uncared-for responsibilities of official place. They were men of sterling native intellect, and much esteemed. The family had strong attachments, and Jacob, becoming a farmer, remained with his father until the death of the latter, in 1831. Then the two

Jacob Hersey

brothers, Peter and Jacob, were associated together in general farming and stock-raising. Working harmoniously together, they acquired a high reputation in this direction, and were very successful in business, increasing their flocks and purchasing land until they owned about three hundred and fifty acres. Peter died in 1871, and Jacob, on the old place, is to-day the largest land-owner, not only in South Newmarket, but a much larger area, and stands one of the first of the wealthy men of his town. He has never married, and has never accepted office, although often solicited so to do. Mr. Hersey has been a man of more than ordinary physical endurance and mental endowments. Keen to observe and quick to take advantage of the steps to prosperity, he has been a warm friend, a clear-headed counselor, and a representative agriculturist, enjoying the confidence of a wide acquaintance.

No family, perhaps, has done more for improvement of the town in its early days than the Hersey family, and it is sad to note that to-day Jacob is, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, the sole representative of his line. He is, notwithstanding his age, a man of unusual intelligence and youthful appearance, and bears the confinement to his house, enforced on him by rheumatism, with cheerfulness and good humor.

A. H. VARNEY, M.D.

Among the physicians who have merited and enjoyed the patronage of their respective communities in this county must be mentioned Albert H. Varney, M.D. Although not a native of the county nor of the State, his twenty-two years of active medical practice in South Newmarket entitle him to be justly considered a representative physician of Rockingham County. He was born in North Berwick, Me., March 27, 1836. His parents were descended on both sides from reputable English families, and were lifelong residents of Maine.

Dr. Varney received an academic education at South Berwick, studied medicine with the skilled Dr. Moses Sweatt, of Parsonfield, Me., and was graduated from the Medical Department of Harvard University in 1857. His professional life commenced in Chicago, Ill. In January, 1860, he came to New Hampshire, settling in South Newmarket. Here he has since resided, and by his skill and attention has established a high reputation and a successful practice. Although largely occupied by professional duties, he has yet found time for extensive reading and active co-operation in all things tending to advance the interests of his town. Broad and progressive in his views, he early espoused the cause of Republicanism, and has earnestly labored to promote the principles of that political party. He has been chosen at various times to discharge the duties of important public trusts, which he has faithfully done. He has been justice of the peace for eighteen years, town clerk for twenty consecutive years, was superintendent of school committee seven years, and represented his town in the State Legislature of 1871. He was an industrious legislator, serving as chairman of the special committee on the bill to regulate the sale of medicines and poisons. He was commissioned, Oct. 2, 1867, assistant surgeon of the Second Regiment of New Hampshire militia, and served three years. From his character one would expect to find Dr. Varney in accord with the feeling of universal brotherhood, and we find him not only a member of the Society of Free and Accepted Masons, but also a member of Fraternity Lodge, No. 56, I. O. O. F., in which he has occupied the highest position. Public-spirited, energetic, and wide-awake, Dr. Varney is a good representative of his profession, and one of the active, successful men of South Newmarket.

S. H. TARLTON.

Samuel Hopkins Tarlton, son of Samuel and Jerusha (Hopkins) Tarlton, was born in what is now South Newmarket, N. H., Feb. 19, 1806.

The Tarlton family is of English origin, embracing in that country many men in high position in old-time days. Elias Tarlton, great-grandfather of S. H., was the emigrant and settled in Rye. He reared three sons,—Stillman, William, and Joseph. Stillman became a ship-carpenter, and settled in South Newmarket, where he built a house for one of his sons, which has been kept in the family until recently. He had numerous children. Samuel (born Dec. 11, 1769) was the oldest son, and, like his father, was a ship-carpenter, following his trade in steady industry many years. He was a quiet, undemonstrative man, much esteemed. He married Jerusha Hopkins (born July 16, 1774); had children,—Stillman, born Sept. 29, 1794, married Martha Warner (deceased); Martha M., born April 18, 1796 (Mrs. Samuel Paul); Mercy H., Jan. 29, 1799 (Mrs. H. J. Jenness); Sarah, Sept. 4, 1802 (Mrs. David Manson); Samuel H., Mary A., Aug. 26, 1808 (Mrs. Dana Bullard); and John W., died in infancy. Mr. Tarlton died July 10, 1855, aged nearly eighty-six, surviving his wife only one year and six days. Samuel H. passed his early life at common school in his native town; learned the machinist trade at Great Falls; worked as journeyman at Great Falls, Dover, Newmarket, and elsewhere until 1843, when he became a locomotive engineer on the Eastern Railroad, and after some years was made master-mechanic at Portland shops of Portsmouth and Saco Railroad. He afterwards helped construct the Concord Railroad from Portsmouth to Epping. His mechanical skill and ingenuity caused him then to be employed to take out engines from the manufactories to various places in the West, setting them up, and running them until they were accepted. On the reorganization of the "Swamscot

Machine Company," after the fire, Mr. Tarlton became a stockholder, and has been a director of the company for about fifteen years. He married Mary J., daughter of Gee Pickering, of Newington, in May, 1838. Their children now living are George, married Mary Webb, and resides with his father; and Sarah. In 1856, Mr. Tarlton purchased the home-

SAMUEL H. TARLTON.

stead of his wife's people in Newington, and where she was born. This place was held in the Pickering family from the time of the grant from the crown until bought by Mr. Tarlton. After eight years' residence there he removed to his native place, and erected the building now his residence. No man in this section stands higher for sterling worth, strict integrity, and prudent conservatism than Mr. Tarlton, and by industry and economy he in his old age has the fruits thereof in the shape of a handsome competency. He represented South Newmarket in the State Legislature of 1853–54, and is a liberal supporter and member of the Universalist Society.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

STRATHAM.[1]

THE town of Stratham is located in the eastern part of the county, nd is bounded as follows: on the north by Great Bay and Greenland, on the east by Greenland and North Hampton, on the south by North Hampton and Exeter, and on the west by Exeter and South Newmarket.

The surface of Stratham is rolling, and the soil very fertile and productive.

A petition signed by fifty inhabitants of Squamscot patent to the Governor and Council, in which they set forth that they are in number upwards of sixty families, and live very remote from any public meeting-house for the worship of God, and meet with great difficulties to get to the nearest meeting-house in the winter-time (which is Exeter), that they have never been joined to any town, and that their children had no advantages for education, etc., was presented Dec. 3, 1709, praying that a charter for a town might be granted them with the following bounds: Beginning at a rock called Brandy Rock (so called to this day), near Sandy Point, and to run up the river to the mouth of a creek called Wheelwright's Creek, and to run at each end into the woods upon a southeast line three miles. The petitioners also represented that they had the capacity and were willing and ready to maintain a minister and schoolmaster.

It appears by the records that there was a remonstrance to this petition, signed by nineteen men living within the bounds of Squamscot, in which they desire that the petition will not be granted. As for the petitioners, they say, most of them are poor people, and several of them, according to the best of our knowledge, instead of defraying any town charge, are likely to be a town charge themselves. Signed your earnest desirers.

In one of our early record books I find the following in relation to the charter of the town: Ordered and appointed that Squamscot patent land be a township by the name of Stratham, and that there be a meeting-house built for the public worship of God with all convenient speed, and that it stand on the king's great road leading from Greenland to Exeter, within half a mile of the midway between the two southeast lines of said towns, and that a learned and orthodox minister be obtained to preach in the same by the 14th day of March next.

Signed by George Vaughan, lieutenant-governor.

March 20, 1716.

At the annual town-meeting in 1734 it was voted that the Rev. Mr. Rust be considered for sickness in his family and the death of his wife by way of contribution.

The following interesting old documents are not only of general interest, as illustrative of the early times, but also furnish us with a list of early inhabitants:

Petition for a Township.

To the Honourable the Lef[t] Governour, Councill and Representatives conven'd in Generall Assembly:

We the subscribers hereof inhabiting in and about Swamscott, not lying in any Township and living att a considerable Distance from the publique worship of

[1] By James W. Rollins.

God, not haveing the benefitt of instructing our youth, besides many other great inconveniences which we labour under, Being now by the Providence of God att peace in our severall Dwellings and being no less than thirty five familys all well disposed to maintaine the publique ministry and defraying of all other necessary charges to the best of our abilities, and hopeing that within a little time we shall increase to a far more considerable number, Doe most humbly pray that your Honours would please to settle and confirm us the severall Inhabitants extending from Wheelwright's Creek downwards to Sandy Point as a distinct Township of ourselves, impowering all such officers among us as your Honours in your great wisdome and prudence shall judge most meet: We crave leave to subscribe your Honours most humble and most obedient servants.

Andrew Wiggin, sen^{r}	Richard Downes?
Isaac Cole	Thomas ———?
Simon Wiggin	Jonathan Norris
Andrew Wiggin, jun.	Mark Stacey
Thomas Vesy	Richard Mongen Sen. R. mark
Bradstreet Wiggin	
William French	James Rundlet
Nathaniel Wright	Charles Rundlet
Jonathan Wiggin	Saml Leavett, sen
Thomas Read	Saml Leavitt, jun
Tho. Wiggin	Ed^{m} Gramon X mark
William Moores Senr	Stephen England
William Moore, jun^{r}	Edward Masry Z mark
Oen Renels, his mark ↄ	Thomas Spild, sen X mark
George Vasay	Richard Mongen, O mark

A subsequent Petition for a Township.

To the Honble Geo: Vaughan, Esq. Lt. Govr & Commander in Chief of his Majesties Province of N. Hamp^{r} & to his Majesties Council of ye Prov: aforesaid:

The Petition of his Maj^{tics} good subjects sundry the Inhabitants of ye town of Exeter: Most humbly *shewith:*—

The great hardships & Inconveniences which we (y^{r} Hon^{rs} Petitioners) are made the subjects of by a late order from the Honble Board:—(viz.)—y^{t} all ye Inhabitants of Exeter to ye eastw^{d} of west creek line should be joyned to ye Parish of Greenland, in answer to a petition presented by Mr. Josh: Weeks subscribed by sundry the inhabitants of the town of Exeter afores^{d}, praying to be added to ye s^{d} Parish of Greenland, for that we ye subscribers who are on ye east side of s^{d} line never had any knowledge of s^{d} Petition till after 'twas p'sented & then not seasonably enough to counter Petition before ye ord^{r}

May it Please y^{r} Hon^{rs}:

We have once & again Petitioned to be made a township: y^{t} is, ye Inhabitants of Swampscutt Patent w^{r}of we are some and Intend one address more to y^{r} Hon^{r}s on the same head, tho' were that nothing at all we cannot but represent to yor Hon^{rs} the g^{t} hardship we labour under on acc^{t} of ye ord^{r} afores^{d} inasmuch as there is a maj^{r} numb^{r} y^{t} never knew of s^{d} Petition (that are joyned to ye Parish of Greenland by ye ord^{r} made upon it) than those that signed it. Whereupon we cannot but humbly pray for a Counter Ord^{r} to the Order afores^{d} at least for so long a time as till both p'titions may have a hearing wth will be a plain means to a final determination of the matter. However all is submitted to yor Hon^{rs} by yor Hon^{rs} most obed^{t} serv^{ts}

Andrew Wiggin
Thomas Wiggin
Jonathan Wiggin
Willm French.

Jany 4th 1715–16.

Petition to be set off into a township.

To his Honour George Vahan Esqr Lieu^{t} Governour and commander in cheif in & over his Majesties Province of New Hampshire in New England, & to his Majesties honoured Counsell for s^{d} Province:

We the Inhabitance of Quamescuk patent, humbly *sheweth:*—The very bad circumstances we lay under by reason of our great distance from the publick Worship of God and haveing no benifitt of any School, notwithstanding we have ever paid our proportion to the School of Exeter, and are now by the Providence of God increased to shuch a number as we hope we are able of ourselves to maintain a Minister & a school & other town charges as shall nessesarily fall upon us, with our proportion of publick assessments: Therefore we your petitioners does humbly pray that your Honours would pleas to set us of from all other Towns and Parishes and grant us a Township by ourselves & bound us as followeth: viz. Beginning at Sandey Point bounding upon Exeter river untill it comes into Wheelwrights Creeks mouth & from thence upon a southeast line three miles into the land; from s^{d} Sandey point to run three miles into ye land upon a southeast line with an head line according to ye s^{d} Patent, which will be greatly to the joy & sattisfaction of your petitioners whose names are under writen.

We your Petitioners does further humbly beg leave to inform yours honors of our ill convenences, being laid some times to one town & some times to another & all wayes a great distance from the Publick worship of God; with submission we would pray your honors to consider which is most reason—Whether those men which lay near Greenland should joyn with us your petitioners, or all we availl to them: We submitt to your honors pleasure.

Dated this tenth day of January Inst. $17\frac{15}{16}$

Simon Wiggin	Richard Calley
Andrew Wiggin	Stephen England
Thomas Vezey	John Haniford
William French	William Powell
Jonathan Wigens	Owen Runals, senor
Moses Leavitt juner	Owen Runalls, juner

James Palmer
Edward Maservy
Benjamin Palmer
Moses Rallins
Aaron Rallins
James Robison
Sam[ll] Green
Edward Fifield
Thomas Rallins
David Robison
Joseph Rallins
Arthur Benitt
Joseph Hoitt
John Mead
Matthew Tomson
William Moore
George Veasey
Thomas Wigins sen[r]
Thomas Wigens, jun[r]
John Wigens
Daniel Moody
John Mason
John Searll
James Keniston
Richard Crockett
John Satchell
John Sinkler
Joseph Mason
Samuel Piper
Gillies Brier
Thomas Toms
John Pett
Thomas Brier
William Seamen
Satchell Rundlett
Jonathan Clark
Nathaniel Folsom
Richard Morgan
Nathaniel Stevens
John Robarts
James Dorety
Daniel Leavitt
Abraham Stockbridge
John Jones
Widow Leavitt
Israel Smith
Benj[a] Leavitt.

It is stated in Bouton's Provincial Papers that Mr. Rust died in 1740; this is a mistake, he died in 1749. At a town-meeting that year it was voted that the reverend ministers, who were his bearers, should each preach one-half day in the meeting-house. At the same meeting it was voted to pay his son Henry, who was the executor, £163, old tenor, as soon as possible, he to give acquittance unto said town from all demands of his father's salary from this day.

Rev. Joseph Adams, the second minister of the town, it seems by the record, had preached for two or three years, more or less, in town previous to the death of Mr. Rust, for it was voted in town-meeting in 1746 that Rev. Joseph Adams be invited to settle as a minister of the gospel in Stratham. Rev. Joseph Adams died in Stratham, Feb. 24, 1785, aged sixty-six, having served as minister for the town thirty-eight years,—ordained March 20, 1747.

At the annual meeting in 1767 it was voted to build a new meeting-house on the spot where the old one now is. Thomas Wiggin, Stephen Boardman, Joseph Hoitt, Samuel Lane, Esq., Daniel Clark, John Taylor, and Simon Wiggin were chosen a building committee.

May 11, 1767, they reported that said house be 63 feet long, 45 feet wide, steeple 12 feet square.

1778, May 7th, Benjamin Barker and Mark Wiggin were chosen delegates to attend the State Convention at Concord, to be holden June 10, 1778. Voted to hire five soldiers to go to the service. Voted to take care of the soldiers' wives and children.

Nov. 10, 1785, a petition, signed by one hundred and one legal voters, was presented to the selectmen for a town-meeting, to see if the town would vote to give Rev. James Miltimore a call to settle as a minister of the gospel in this town. Meeting held Nov. 28, 1785, Hon. Paine Wingate, moderator. Voted to give Mr. Miltimore a call, chose a committee of thirteen to present the call to Mr. Miltimore, and to take into consideration what support he should have.

The committee reported that he have ninety pounds lawful money annually as a salary, have the use of the parsonage land and a house at the expense of the town. P. Wingate, for the committee. The report was accepted.

Mr. Miltimore's letter of acceptance, addressed to the inhabitants of the town of Stratham, was read in town-meeting, Jan. 2, 1786.

He closes with these words, "Assuring you that it is with peculiar satisfaction I behold you, who not long since appeared to tremble over the gulph of dissension, so happily fixed on the sure ground of union and love, constrained to conclude this to be the voice of Heaven, I do with a trembling heart accept your call and manifest my willingness to be solemnly inducted to the work of the ministry in the church and congregation in Stratham."

1775. Voted that the selectmen hire eight months' schooling by a grammar master, and eight months by an English master.

1791. Voted to have the bell belonging to the town cast over, and that all those of the Baptist society and the people called Quakers, who object to the vote, may give in their names to the selectmen before the assessment is made and be excused from any tax on account of casting over said bell. It was voted at the annual meeting in 1795 that every man may wear his hat if he pleases.

At the annual meeting in 1799 it was voted to build four new school-houses; voted to purchase the stuff this year and build them next year. At the annual meeting in 1803 it was voted to raise three hundred dollars for schools, and that each district may hire a schoolmistress two months, and pay her out of the said three hundred dollars.

In 1778 Maj. Benjamin Barker and Maj. Mark Wiggin were chosen delegates to attend the first State Convention at Concord, to be holden June 10, 1778.

Five soldiers were hired to go to the service.

Voted to take care of the soldiers' wives and children.

At the annual meeting in 1786, a committee consisting of N. Rollins, Andrew Wiggin, Jr., and Stephen Piper, was chosen to sell the upper parsonage lot (so called) and apply the money towards the purchase of Capt. Jonathan Wiggins' house and lot for the use of the Rev. James Miltimore.

1790. Voted to have the bell cast over, and all those of the Baptist Society and the people called Quakers that object to this vote by giving in their names to the selectmen may be exempt from tax.

1795. Voted that every man may wear his hat if he pleases in town-meeting.

At the annual meeting 1799 it was voted to build four new school-houses.

Voted to purchase the "stuff" to build said houses this year, and build them next year.

1803. It was voted to raise three hundred dollars for schools, and that each district may have a school-mistress two months, and pay her out of the said three hundred dollars.

Rev. James Miltimore was dismissed from the ministry in Stratham, at his request, by vote of the town Oct. 5, 1807.

List of Pastors. — Henry Rust, Joseph Adams, James Miltimore (graduated at Dartmouth College, 1774), Jacob Cummings (Dartmouth College, 1819), William John Newman, Joseph R. Whittemore (Amherst College, 1843), John M. Steele (Dartmouth, 1844), Edward C. Miles (New York University, 1849), Lewis Goodrich (Bowdoin College, 1845), and Albert B. Peabody.

Voted that he have the parsonage without compensation until the next annual meeting if he choose to occupy it.

At the annual meeting in 1809, Nathan Wiggin, Phinehas Merrill, Esq., and George Wingate were chosen a committee to inspect the schools. This was the first board of superintending school committee in town.

In 1829 it was voted to instruct the selectmen to purchase a farm for the use of the poor in town.

In 1837 the town-meeting house was taken down, the Congregational Society built a new church the same year, and prepared a room in the basement for the purpose of holding town-meetings. From 1717 to 1837 the warrants for town meetings called the voters to meet at the town's meeting-house.

In 1876, Charles N. Healey was chosen a delegate to the State Convention, held at Concord, Dec. 6, 1876, to revise the constitution.

A petition signed by twenty-four legal voters was presented to the selectmen to lay out a cemetery. In accordance with this vote a lot was selected near the Baptist Church, on land of Andrew Wiggin, Esq., at a cost of three hundred dollars,—John N. Thompson, Isaac S. Wiggin, Jenness Brown, selectmen.

At the annual meeting in 1877 it was voted to build a town-house, and that the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars be raised for that purpose. Josiah B. Wiggin, Freeman H. Burleigh, James W. Rollins, and Otis B. French were appointed a committee to locate said house, and report at an adjourned meeting. At the adjourned meeting the committee reported in favor of a lot offered by George Wingate, near the post-office. The report was accepted and adopted. Freeman H. Burleigh, James W. Rollins, and Charles W. Jones were appointed a building committee.

At the annual meeting in 1878 it was voted to sell the town farm, accordingly it was sold to E. J. Folsom for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars by John N. Thompson, chairman of selectmen.

The first town-meeting in Stratham was held April 10, 1716. Capt. Andrew Wiggin was chosen moderator; David Robinson, town clerk. A committee of five was appointed to build a meeting-house. The committee consisted of Capt. Andrew Wiggin, George Veasey, Nathaniel Ladd, Joseph Rollins, and William Scammon. It was voted that the house be forty-eight feet long, thirty-six feet wide, and twenty feet stud. At a subsequent meeting it was voted to raise the meeting-house on land of Daniel Leavitt. (This was near the site of the present Congregational Church.) At a legal meeting held Aug. 15, 1716, William Moore was chosen to represent the town in the General Assembly, Jan. 2, 1717. Andrew Wiggin was chosen to represent the town in the General Assembly. It appears by the record that he served as representative until 1744 (and David Robinson as town clerk forty-seven years, or until 1763). At the same meeting it was voted that Capt. Andrew Wiggin and Thomas Rollins shall entreat with a minister to preach three or four Sabbaths in the year by way of contribution.

March 25, 1717, it was voted that Mr. Rust shall preach in the town, if he be willing, for a quarter or half a year.

April 24, 1717, a committee appointed for the purpose, report an agreement with the Rev. Henry Rust to come and settle among them as a minister of the gospel. The first year to give him sixty pounds, second year, seventy pounds; third year, eighty pounds; one-third to be paid in corn, pork, and beef, the other two-thirds in money, and one hundred pounds in money, to be paid in four years toward building him a house.

Likewise, the Rev. Henry Rust, upon the consideration of these terms hath engaged to settle amongst us.

In consideration of all above-written we of both parties have 'sot to our hands' this 24th day of April, 1717. Andrew Wiggin, Henry Rust, Thomas Rollins."

March 25, 1818, voted that the Rev. Mr. Rust shall be ordained at soon as convenient, and the providing for the ordination be done by contribution, and that Capt. Andrew Wiggin's house shall be the place for the people to carry on and provide for the ordination. A committee was chosen to *seat* the meeting-house, and a fine of five shillings was imposed upon each person who neglected to occupy the seat assigned. It was voted that Capt. Andrew Wiggin shall have liberty to set in whatever seat he pleaseth.

The officers chosen annually at this time and for many years afterwards were a moderator, clerk, constable, five selectmen, two assessors, a committee of three to call the selectmen to account, tithingmen, surveyors of highways and fences. It was voted at this meeting that James Palmer's barn be a sufficient pound for the year ensuing. At the annual meeting in 1727, George Veasey, Jonathan Wiggin, and Moses Leavitt were appointed a committee to sell the com-

mon land and buy a bell for the meeting-house. In 1730, Andrew Wiggin and Richard Calley were appointed a committee to strengthen the steeple for the safety of the ringing of the bell at the charge of the town. At the same meeting it was voted that there be a committee chosen to appoint a place or places for a school-house or houses in town. At the annual meeting, 1733, voted that there shall be a school-house built by the mouth of the lane by Mr. Jonathan Chase's, by the way that leadeth to Jonathan Clark's, and another the south side of Joshua Hill's house.

At a meeting, in 1733, a committee was chosen to take down the bell, which is broke, and send it to London to be new cast.

"To the Inhabitants qualified to vote in Stratham, Greeting: Inasmuch as there is much uneasiness among the people of this town under the Rev. Mr. Rust's ministry, that they are obliged to go to other towns on Sabbath days to hear the word of God preached to them more agreeable to the wonderful outpouring of God's Spirit of late, and Mr. Rust has been applied to, to call a Church meeting, to but a Church meeting can't be obtained. These are therefore in his Majesty's name to notify you to meet at the meeting-house on Friday, the 30th day of September, at 2 O'clk P.M., to know the mind of the town in respect to the ministry, and to choose a committee to agree with some person qualified for the ministry, and that is a friend to and a subject to the wonderful outpouring of God's Spirit at this day to preach to the people in the meeting-house one half each Sabbath day for as long a time as shall then be agreed on. This by the request of a number of Freeholders in this town. Given under hands at Stratham, Sept. 21, 1746.

"BENJAMIN NORRIS,
"NOAH BARKER,
"JOSEPH MERRILL,
"THEOPHILUS RUNDLETT.
"*Selectmen of Stratham.*"

A committee was chosen to agree with a minister to preach half each Sabbath day not exceeding six months.

Baptist Ministers.—The following is a list of the Baptist ministers from the organization of the church to the present time: Samuel Shepherd, Samuel Cook, Samuel L. Gilbert, J. H. Learned, Thomas Archibald, John M. Wedgwood, Benjamin Knight, Charles Newhall, William H. Dalrymple, Jacob Tuck, M. B. Laning, Noah Hooper.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST.—Asa Merrill, William Rodgers.

CHRISTIAN BAPTIST.—Noah Piper.

Christian Baptist Ministers.—The following is a list of the ministers of the Christian Baptist Church from its organization to the present time: Noah Piper, Frank K. Stratton, James L. Pierce, William B. Cottle, John W. Tilton, and Henry C. Plaisted.

Postmasters.—Only two postmasters have been appointed for Stratham, Zebulon Wiggin and Joseph S. Staples.

Phinehas Merrill, Esq., was perhaps in his day one of the most useful and eminent men that this town has produced, born in 1767. He was Representative several years, and for many years town clerk and one of the selectmen. Widely known as a civil engineer, his surveys of land are pronounced by modern surveyors as very accurate. He taught all the schools in town for a good many years, was the author of a series of arithmetics, published a map of the town in 1793; also about 1800 a map of Exeter and a map of the State. A very accomplished penman, specimens of his work with the pen compare favorably with the best we see now. He died in the prime of life, 1815.

We have had other distinguished men, such as Paine Wingate, Dr. Josiah Bartlett, and the Hon. Judge Daniel Clark, who have been members of Congress.

DR. JOSIAH BARTLETT, JR.—Probably no man ever lived in Stratham who was more popular and generally respected than he. His fine personal appearance, with his cheerful social qualities, made him a universal favorite. His practice was extensive not only in this but surrounding towns. He was for many years one of the main pillars of the Congregational Church. His untimely death in the midst of his usefulness by drowning on his return from a medical convention in New York, by the giving way of a bridge in May, 1853, was not only a calamity to his family, but to this whole community.

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1716. William Moore.	1832. George Barker.
1717. Andrew Wiggin, Esq.[1]	1833. No choice.
1744–45, 1748. Moses Leavitt.	1834 Noah Piper.
1752–55. Thomas Wiggin.	1835–37. John Scammon.
1758. Richard Scammon.	1838. James Foss.
1760. Thomas Wiggin.	1839. George Lane.
1762–65, 1768–71. Andrew Wiggin.	1840–41. George B. Fifield.
1774. Stephen Boardman.	1842–43. James Foss.
1779. Andrew Wiggin.	1844–45. George Lane.
1780–82. Mark Wiggin.	1846. George Barker.
1783. Paine Wingate.	1847. George Wingate.
1784–85. Mark Wiggin.	1848–49. James Rollins.
1786. Simon Wiggin.	1850. John F. Adams.
1787. Jonathan Robinson.	1851. No choice.
1790. Jonathan Wiggin.	1852. Mark Barker.
1791–92. Jonathan Wiggin.	1853–54. Daniel Wiggin.
1793–94. Stephen Piper.	1855–56. Addison Wiggin.
1795. Hon. Paine Wingate.	1857–58. James W. Rollins.
1796–99. Nicholas Rollins.	1859–60. Nathan M. Barker.
1800. Nicholas Rollins.	1861–62. Phinehas Merrill.
1801–2. Walter Weeks.	1863–64. Zachariah B. French.
1803. Nicholas Rollins.	1865–66. Greenleaf C. Brown.
1804. Walter Weeks.	1867–68. James E. Odell.
1805–10. Capt. Daniel Jewell.	1869. Leonard Lang.
1811–13. Phinehas Merrill.	1870–71. Bracket Jones.
1814. Daniel Jewell.	1872. Henry P. Wingate.
1815–16. Levi Barker.	1873. Voted not to send.
1817–18. Walter Weeks.	1874. Charles Gear.
1819–20. James Lane.	1875–76. Joseph T. Smart.
1821–24. Daniel Veasey.	1877. Charles Gear.
1825–27. Noah Piper.	1878–79. Josiah B. Wiggin.
1828. Levi Jewell.	1880. (First biennial election) Isaac S. Wiggin.
1829. Noah Piper.	1881. Isaac S. Wiggin.
1830. Aaron Jewett.	1882. Isaac S. Wiggin.
1831. No choice.	

It appears by the record that the representatives to the General Assembly were not chosen every year. Probably each served as such until his successor was elected. For instance, it will be seen that Moses Leavitt was chosen in 1744 and 1745, and again in 1748; no doubt he served in 1746 and 1747. This may have

[1] Served until 1744. Speaker of the House from 1728 to 1744.

RESIDENCE OF JAMES E. ODELL,

STRATHAM, ROCKINGHAM CO., N. H.

been occasioned by the adjournment of the Assembly from time to time by the Governor.

Military Record—Revolution—Rebellion.—The following is a list of soldiers from Stratham who died in service during the Revolutionary war:

William French.
Josiah Piper.
William Brasbridge.
John Tilton.
Thomas Wiggin.
Joseph Jewett.
John Taylor.
Robert Kimball.
John Goss.
John Foss.
Joseph Thurston.
Joseph Burleigh.
Levi Chapman.
Coher Wiggin.
Nicholas Mason.

War of the Rebellion.—Names of soldiers from Stratham who served in the war of the Rebellion.

Horace J. Willey.
Levi W. Colbath.
[1] Josiah N. Jones.
[1] J. Osborne Jones.
[1] George H. Rundlett.
[1] John H. Chase.
[2] Charles H. Chase.
[1] Howard M. Chase.
[1] John L. Chase.
John Murphy.
[1] John H. Whidden.
[1] Bennet Leighton.
[1] Cassius C. French.
[1] George W. French.
Charles W. French.
Daniel J. Wiggin.
Alonso Wentworth.
William Wentworth.
Jeremiah H. Jones.
Frank L. Rundlett.
George Dearborn.
John W. Bride.
George Smith.
George Chapman.
Jacob Wentworth.
Lawrence B. Otis.
Charles Midwood.
[3] John W. Chase.
Levi Chase.
Alvin S. Wiggin.
Henry F. Brown.
[2] William M. Upton.
Charles H. Plaisted.
[1] William H. Hawkins.
[1] Oliver S. Pearson.
John L. Sinclair.
Robert Innis.
John W. Mason.
Thomas H. Brown.
George F. Smith.
John Sanborn.
Alexander Moore.
George B. Wiggin.
Jonas Pearson.
William Rodman.
Charles A. Lord.
Samuel B. T. Goodrich.
Samuel M. Pearson.
[4] Howard M. Rundlett.
Robert Miles.
Charles H. Robinson.
Thomas Barker.
William H. Huntress.
Rufus L. Jones.
James M. Bowley.
Walter S. Weeks.
William H. Yeaton.
[5] Ezra Bartlett.

Physicians.—Richard Rust, Samuel Shepherd, James Odell, Josiah Bartlett, Josiah Bartlett, Jr., and George H. Odell.

Garrison.—The house of John H. Dearborn, a hundred and sixty years ago or more during the Indian troubles, was a garrison, a nightly resort for safety to the people of that neighborhood. It is well preserved, although perhaps the oldest house in town. Five generations at least of the Dearborn family have had their home in this house. A very full and interesting record of the seasons, crops, storms, droughts, earthquakes, diseases, deaths, and other events was made and preserved in this family, commencing more than one hundred and thirty years ago. The record is in a very neat and legible hand, made by the great-grandfather and grandfather of the present Mr. Dearborn, commencing in 1748 and ending with 1800.

[1] Died in the service.
[2] Mortally wounded at first battle of Bull Run.
[3] Lieutenant heavy artillery.
[4] Assistant Surgeon United States navy.
[5] Ensign on the "Kearsarge" at the capture of the "Alabama."

The following are some of the earlier records: "1748. A tedious cold winter, by reason of much snow and bad passing, as ever was known by any person now living. The cold began the 3rd of December, 1747, and held twenty-six days; after that, the deep snows began to come, and continued four months, so exceeding deep, there was scarcely any passing from house to house. Twenty-five snow storms this winter, which contained about twelve feet of snow in depth; middling crops of corn, but the extreme drought hurt the grass. Seventeen deaths.

"1749. A comfortable winter, but in April came on a most distressing drought, exceeding that of last year, which cut off our English corn and grass, that we had but little hay, and cattle ready to perish for want of feed. Indian corn seemed almost past recovery, but a great rain on the 5th of July revived it, so that we had the best crop ever known, which was the principal support of man and beast through the year. 'Tis wonderful to see people strive to keep their cattle alive; many go forty and fifty miles into the country to cut meadows, and drive them into the woods to browse them; some pick leaves off the trees and carry them into their barns for cattle to live on in the winter. Twenty-six deaths.

"1750. A hard winter; hay scarce; cattle are kept alive by corn and browse. A vast many bass fish up our river; a fruitful summer. Twenty-six deaths.

"1751. Uncommon mild winter, so that the ferry-boat crossed the salt river every month in the winter; a wet summer; great crops of grass, middling crop of corn. Fifteen deaths.

"1752. A more than common cold winter, continuing cold for two full months, and froze so hard that it was the common practice to go with sleds and sleighs from Boston to Castle William, and the vessels all froze into the river; a great crop of hay and a great prospect for corn, but on the 29th of August a severe frost killed the stalks, and it immediately turned white, also killed almost every green thing; corn being then in the milk was so blasted there was scarcely any sound corn that year for seed, and the spring and summer following there was such a scarcity of food, both corn and meat, that it would make almost the hardest heart ache to hear the complaints of multitudes of people ready to famish for want of food, begging for a handful of corn; but in the summer of 1753 corn came over sea and supplied many. A very sickly time in Boston and towns adjacent, with the smallpox, throat distemper, and mortal fevers. Twenty-three deaths.

"1753. An open winter, so that boats passed from Exeter to Portsmouth; plentiful crops of corn and grass; a very sickly year through the country. Fifty-seven deaths.

"1754. A very moderate winter; a cold day came on suddenly the 22d of January, in which many people out a-fishing and otherwise exposed perished; a fruitful summer. Thirty-eight deaths.

"1755. Remarkable for earthquakes throughout the world; in particular, Nov. 1, Lisbon sunk, in which ten thousand people lost their lives, and the 18th of the same month, the greatest ever known in New England, at two o'clock in the morning. Fourteen deaths.

"1756. A fourth open winter, many people plowed and fenced in February; as good carting as in summer; a fruitful year: unfortunate in the war; fourteen deaths in town, four in the war.

"1757. A hard winter, much snow; great scarcity of hay; very sharp drought in summer which cut short the fruits of the earth; a terrible sickly time with fevers. Thirty-six deaths.

"1758. A very severe winter; deep snows and the most difficult passing that has been for ten years, the latter end of March the snow being three or four feet deep and hard like ice, and people sledding upon it over the fences. A bad whooping-cough among children. Successful in war this year. Thirty deaths."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EZRA BARKER.

Ezra Barker, son of Levi and Mary (Wiggin) Barker, was born in Stratham, N. H., on the old Barker homestead, on the 22d of May, 1803.

His father was a son of Ezra Barker, born in 1769, and died in 1841. Levi was twice married,—first to Mary Wiggin, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Mark, George, Mary, Elizabeth, Nancy, Ezra, Abby, and Martha J., all born in Stratham, and all have died except Ezra. Mr. Barker was a farmer by occupation, and a Republican in politics. He was selectman several years, and member of the Legislature two years. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and was liberal towards all benevolent institutions. His wife died July 15, 1819, aged fifty-two years, and he married for his second wife Mehitabel Clark, who survived him.

Ezra Barker, Sr., born in 1720, died in 1800. He had two children, viz.: Levi and a daughter, name not known.

Ezra Barker, Jr., spent his boyhood on the old farm in Stratham, attending the district school winters and working on the farm summers. This was supplemented by a few terms at the academy in Greenfield, N. H. He remained at home, taking charge of the farm and his aged parents, till their death, when he came in possession of one-half of the farm, and by purchasing the other half of the heirs the entire homestead of some two hundred acres. Early in life he planted a nursery, and sold his trees of various kinds all through New England; thus he made his first money outside of legitimate farming. He has always been considered one of the best farmers in Stratham, and one of its shrewdest men. He has been very successful at whatever he has undertaken, and now (1882) is one of the wealthiest, if not the wealthiest man in town. He never married, but has lived a quiet, unostentatious life. He is a bondholder in various railroads, and a stockholder in twenty-two banks. In politics he is a Republican. He has never been an aspirant for official honors, preferring the quiet home life of the intelligent New England farmer.

While he is not a member of any religious organization, still he cherishes the faith of his fathers, and is a supporter of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Barker is a man of strong convictions, and has the courage of those convictions. He possesses great force, and has always carried through successfully whatever he has undertaken. Industry and economy have been the cardinal principles actuating him through a long life made successful by them. He reviews the past with no apprehension of the future, and to-day (1882), though nearly seventy-nine years of age, retains all the vigor of youth. He is the youngest man for his years that the writer remembers having ever seen.

George Barker married Mary Piper, and had ten children, viz.: Mary A. (deceased), Albion, Caroline, George M., Louisa, John H., Thomas, Levi, and two others.

George Barker was a farmer in Stratham, and died in 1874.

Mary Barker, daughter of Levi, married Capt. George Lane, of Stratham, and has two children, viz.: Amanda and Henry.

Elizabeth Barker, daughter of Levi, married Edmond J. Lane, and has one son, Edmond B.

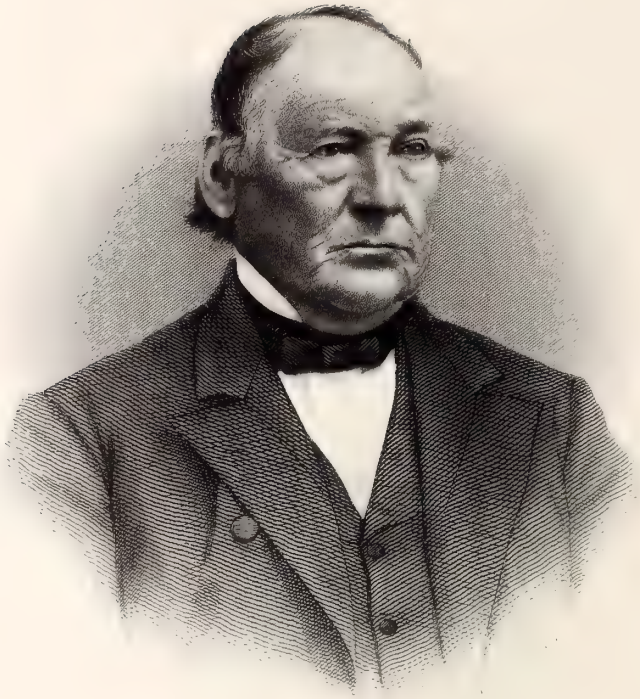
THE WIGGIN FAMILY.

This name is common only in New Hampshire, and is seldom met with in this country out of New England.

Stratham has for nearly two centuries been the seat of the family, and it is thought that at this time more than half the inhabitants of that ancient town are the lineal descendants of Thomas Wiggin, who was the first of the name in this country, and probably the ancestor of all who now bear it,—at least, in the Northern States.

This gentleman came to New Hampshire in 1631, as agent for the proprietary for the Upper Plantation, embracing Dover and Stratham, with part of Newington and Greenland. After spending a year or two here, he returned to England on the business of the province, and by his "good testimony," as Governor Winthrop says, "in behalf of the Massachusetts colony, did much to avert the evils that threatened it from the enmity of Georges and Mason. On his return to New Hampshire he brought with him a considerable number of families from the west of England, some of whom were of good estates and some

Ezra Barker



Caleb Wiggin

account for religion." Mr. Leveredge also accompanied him. He was a worthy Puritan minister, but the colony did not feel able to support him, and he soon removed to Massachusetts. Governor Wiggin was continued at the head of the plantation under the Lords Say and Brook, until the people of Dover displaced him and elected that factious demagogue and immortal minister, Burdette, for their Governor.

Upon the union of this province with Massachusetts Wiggin was appointed a magistrate. He was a deputy to the General Court from Dover in 1645, and from 1650 to 1664 was one of the assistants,—the only one at that time from New Hampshire. He was one of the principal men of the province during his life, and seems to have enjoyed much of the confidence and respect of the community. He did not, however, escape envy and abuse, but he found himself sustained not only by his own consciousness of good intentions, but by the good opinion of those who knew him and by the tribunals to which an appeal was occasionally made for the punishment of libelers. Governor Wiggin died about the year 1667. His wife was Catherine, but her maiden name is unknown. He was probably married in England, upon his return there in 1633. He had two sons,—Andrew and Thomas. The former was born about 1635, and the latter about 1640.

Andrew Wiggin, the eldest son of Governor Thomas, was born in 1635. He married Hannah Bradstreet, a daughter of Governor Simon Bradstreet, of Andover, Mass., about the year 1659. Her mother was Ann Dudley, daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley, celebrated for her accomplishments and poetical genius. A small volume of her poetry was published, and was perhaps the first effort of the American muse given to the public through the press.

On the 4th of June, 1663, Thomas Wiggin and Catharine, his wife, gave to their son Andrew a deed of all that land called or known by the name of Squamscott, being three miles square or thereabouts. Mr. Wiggin was not much in public life, but in private life he was highly regarded, and considered as a sort of patron of the Quamscott.

Mr. Wiggin died in 1710, at the age of seventy-five. His wife died about three years before him. His children were Simon, Thomas, Andrew, Jonathan, Abigail, Mary, Dorothy, Sarah, and another daughter who was the wife of Samuel Wentworth, but whose Christian name we have not been able to learn.

1. Thomas, the eldest son of the first Andrew, was born March 5, 1661. He married Martha Denison, a daughter of John Denison, of Ipswich, and granddaughter of Maj.-Gen. Daniel Denison and Patience, his wife, who was a daughter of Governor Dudley. The mother of Mrs. Wiggin was Martha, a daughter of Deputy Governor Synods, of Massachusetts. Mr. Wiggin died early in life, leaving but one child, Hannah. His widow married Capt. Jonathan Thing, of Exeter, in July, 1693, and by him had one child, Daniel, born May 12, 1694. Capt. Thing died Oct. 31, 1694. Her third husband was Matthew Whipple, of Ipswich. She died Sept. 12, 1728.

2. Simon, second son of the first Andrew, was born April 17, 1664. The name of his first wife is unknown, who was the mother of his children. His second wife was Catharine, widow of Robert Tupton, who took the name of Mason. She was originally Catharine Wiggin, daughter of Thomas, a son of Governor Thomas Wiggin. He died about 1720. His last wife died in 1738. In her will she speaks of her daughter Elizabeth, wife of Walter Philbrick, and of her grandsons, John Tufton, Thomas Tufton, and Tufton Philbrick. The children of Capt. Simon Wiggin were:

1. Hannah, who probably married either William Cogswell, March 15, 1722, or George Veasey, Dec. 17, 1719. Her cousin Hannah, daughter of Thomas, it is supposed, married the other.

2. Deborah.

3. Simon (lieut.) was born Aug. 12, 1701, and died Aug. 11, 1757. He married Susannah Sherburne, who was born March 13, 1703, and died July 9, 1763. His children were:

1. Simon, Esq., was born March 4, 1734. He married Hannah Marble, of Bradford, Mass., July 22, 1756, and died Oct. 11, 1823. His wife died Nov. 9, 1811, aged seventy-five. Their children were:

1. Capt. Simon, born 5th January, 1759. He married Joanna Thurston, of Exeter, who was born Sept. 15, 1765, and of their children were William Henry, who married Mary Ann Shackford, and Sarah Jane.

2. Anna, born April 15, 1760, wife of Noah Robinson, Esq., of New Hampton.

3. Sarah, born June 5, 1762, wife of Daniel Hilton, of Newmarket, and mother of Nancy and Charlotte, wife of Dr. Odell.

4. Hannah, born Sept. 24, 1764, wife of John Smith, of Exeter.

5. Betty, born ——, 1766, wife of Benjamin Clark and mother of, 1, Elizabeth, who married Andrew Lane; 2, Benjamin Franklin, who married Elizabeth Wingate; 3, Daniel; and, 4, David, of District of Columbia, both attorneys-at-law.

3. Hannah, daughter of the first Andrew, was born Aug. 10, 1666, and is probably the one who married Samuel Wentworth, son of Elder William Wentworth. She died prior to the year 1704, and is not named in her father's will, but her son Samuel has a legacy. This son was a merchant in Boston, and died about the year 1715, and his father administered on his estate, a part of which is inventoried as land given to the deceased by his grandfather, Andrew Wiggin.

4. Mary, daughter of the first Andrew, was born ——, 1668. She married Capt. Jeremy Gilman, a son of Moses and grandson of the first Edward Gilman, of Exeter. Their descendants are numerous; among them were Col. Samuel Gilman, of Newmarket, and

afterwards of Tamworth, and who was trustee of Governor Wentworth's estate on his leaving the country; Col. Israel Gilman, of Newmarket; Col. David Gilman, of Tamworth; Bradstreet Gilman, Esq., of Newmarket, and the late Deacon Samuel Gilman, of Exeter.

5. Abigail, daughter of the first Andrew, married William French, of Stratham.

6. Dorothy, was the wife of —— Gilman.

7. Sarah, was the wife of William Moore, whose children were William, Esq., Mary, and Jacob B. Moore, late of Concord, and now of New York.

8. Jonathan, son of the first Andrew, died in the spring of the year 1838. His children were, 1, Sarah, wife of —— Hill; 2, Anna, wife of Joseph Jewett; 3, Mary, wife of —— Perkins; 4, Hannah; 5, Lydia; 6, Hannah; 7, Andrew Wiggin, Esq.

The latter was born March 27, 1719. He married Anna Ross. Second wife was Mehitable Moody. On the 12th of September, 1751, he married Mrs. Dorothy Sweat, who was born Feb. 26, 1727.

Andrew Wiggin died 1774. His children were by his last wife:

1. Andrew, born July 14, 1752, and died Jan. 22, 1836. He married Mary Brackett, of Greenland, on the 29th of January, 1774. Their daughter, Mary, was born Oct. 9, 1780, and died June, 1832. She was married to George Hilton, Esq., of Newmarket, July, 1803, and was the mother of George O. Hilton, who married Nancy Walker, of Portsmouth. The latter's children are Mary Miltimore and George William. Andrew Wiggin's second wife was Mary, the daughter of Hon. Paine Wingate, born July 12, 1766, married Jan. 6, 1788. Their children were (1) Harriet, born Oct. 27, 1788, died April 6, 1836; (2) Caroline, born April 20, 1790, died June 19, 1817; (3) Andrew Paine, born Sept. 1, 1791, married to Mrs. Olive Gilbert Jan. 23, 1821; she died Dec. 31, 1822; (4) Eliza, born Feb. 23, 1794, married to Mr. Andrew Taylor April 23, 1820. Their children are Andrew Bartlett, Charles Green, and George Osgood. (5) Caleb, born Jan. 8, 1796; (6) Sarah B. Wiggin, born Aug. 19, 1803, married to A. W. Miltimore May 13, 1827.

Caleb Wiggin received a common-school education and one year at Phillips' Academy, at Exeter, N. H. He has always been a farmer on the home farm in Stratham. In politics a Republican. He was captain of a State militia for many years. His father was a major.

He has been twice married,—first to Eliza Adams, Oct. 23, 1839. Of this union three children have been born, viz.: Mary C., Anna E., and Caleb M., deceased. He married for his second wife Amelia, daughter of Abednego and Mary Sawyer Robinson, of Dover, N. H., June, 1848. She was born April 30, 1807. She is descended from James Robinson, a Scotchman, who, in company with two brothers, settled at Portsmouth, in Rockingham County, N. H., Exeter, and Stratham. The line of descent is as follows: First, James; second, Jonathan, a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and settled in Stratham; and third, Abednego, who lived in Stratham, Portsmouth, New York City, Ohio, Pittsburgh, Pa., and finally returned to Portsmouth, where he died in January, 1853. He was a merchant and farmer. His wife died February, 1853. He had a large and intelligent family of eleven children, of whom six are living.

CAPT. J. E. ODELL.

Capt. James E. Odell was born Oct. 4, 1813, in Stratham, N. H., and his family on both sides reaches back to old and honored families in the early days. James Odell[1] was a farmer, and was father of five children,—James[2], Mary (Mrs. Zebulon Wiggin), Eliza (died in prime of womanhood), George (a physician in Greenland), Charlotte (who was twice married, (1) to a Boyd, by whom she had one child, Charles A.; (2) Jonathan Leavitt, by whom she had one son, Joseph H. Leavitt). He died, highly respected, at the advanced age of seventy-five years.

James Odell[2], born in Stratham in 1785, commenced the study of medicine at an early age with Dr. Graves, of Brentwood, and after graduation settled in Stratham, where he enjoyed a brilliant though short professional life, exhibiting unusual skill, which at once placed him in the front rank of the medical men of his day. A highly promising career was cut short by his untimely death at the early age of thirty-seven years, in February, 1822. He married Charlotte, daughter of Daniel Hilton, and had children,—James E., Sarah W. (she married John Smart, and had four children, and, with her husband, is dead), William G. (died young), George H. (died April 24, 1871, aged fifty years, leaving a widow, Louisa (Barker) Odell, and three children,—Mary, George H., and James E. He was one of the most prominent physicians of this part of the State. Mrs. Dr. James Odell was a member of the sect known as Disciples or Christians. After Dr. Odell's death she married Walter Wiggin. They had three children,—Horace (deceased), Daniel H., and Charlotte (deceased).

James E. Odell was but nine years old when his father died, and he was placed with an uncle, Dr. George Odell, of North Hampton, and afterwards of Greenland. He remained with his uncle until he was eighteen, in the summer working on the farm, and attending school winters. He then went to Hampton Academy, where he was graduated when twenty-two. During a portion of this time he engaged in teaching to obtain funds to defray his expenses while pursuing his studies. Soon after leaving Hampton Academy he began to farm in Stratham. He hired money and purchased the place where his mother resided, so that the family might have a home. He continued teaching winters and employing his time in summer in labor on the farm. He was in humble circumstances, but by industry, diligence, and economy, accompanied

James E. Odell

James W. Rollins

by strong energy, coupled with patient endurance, he was enabled to steadily advance in prosperity, and by the exercise of his natural good judgment and shrewd common sense he was prevented from taking any backward steps, and has become not only a wealthy representative farmer of Stratham, but of Rockingham County. Sept. 17, 1842, he married Sarah E., daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Clark) Wiggin. She was born in Stratham, July 21, 1823.

Mr. Odell resided on the first place purchased by him, and already referred to as the home of his mother, until about 1853, when he sold it to his brother George, and purchased another near there, where he resided a few years, which, after developing and improving by the addition of beautiful buildings, he sold to Capt. William Lester. He remained on this place until 1869, when he removed to the place where he now resides. Since that time he has greatly improved its condition, largely remodeled the house and out-buildings, erected one new barn, and in many ways made valuable and permanent improvements, which have so beautified the place as to make it the finest in Stratham, and one of the handsomest farm homes in the county. This is but one of several good farms owned by him, and he has not confined himself to agriculture, but has been successfully engaged in dealing in real estate, stock, and also produce for Boston markets.

In all his business dealings he has been uniformly successful. He was a thorough and able teacher, a tidy farmer, a prudent and careful buyer, and a good salesman, thus combining the elements of a live business man. He is prompt in meeting engagements, and his word is as good as his bond. He is a stockholder in the Boston and Maine Railroad, and also in the Savings-Bank of Exeter.

In early life Capt. Odell was a Democrat, but when the Free-Soil elements of both the Whig and Democratic parties united and formed the Abolition party, he joined this party of freedom, and has since been unswervingly a member of it and its successor, the Republican party. Capt. Odell has held all the prominent offices in town; was selectman ten years, town clerk from six to eight years in his early life, and was in the State militia, passing through all the grades from private to captain. In 1867–68 he represented Stratham in the State Legislature.

The captain was for years a member of the Christian Church, but afterwards became an attendant of the Congregational Church, and one of its liberal supporters. Mrs. Odell is a Baptist.

This worthy couple have no offspring, but their declining years are cheered by an adopted daughter of amiability and decided musical talent. Her name is Belle.

Capt. Odell has filled his position in life with the full stature of a man, and is blessed by the esteem and confidence of a large circle of friends belonging to the better class of the citizens of his State.

THE ROLLINS FAMILY.

James Rawlins[1] emigrated to America in 1632, with the settlers of Ipswich, Mass. He did not, however, remain long in Ipswich, for he is mentioned by Farmer as being at Newbury in 1634, being probably one of a small party who went there for the purpose of looking out a favorable spot for settlement. We next hear of him at Dover, where he was located as early as 1644, as he received a grant of land from the town July 10th of that year. Another grant of one hundred acres "was layed out for him" Nov. 26, 1656. This last-named lot is so accurately described, and the position and boundaries are so clearly defined, that the description is copied here for the benefit of descendants who may in future desire to visit the old place:

"Given and granted unto James Rawlins, his heirs and assigns, one hundred acres of upland anext to his one lot, as so layed out and bounded, by Capt. Hall of Sargent Hanson who have bounded it as followeth: that is to say, by the water sied 109 rodde; upon the S. E. sied, 80 rodde; upon the N. W. sied 240 rodde, upon a S. W. and by W. line; and the S. E. sied is upon a S. W. and by W. line. Layed 26th of 11th mo., 1656."

Mr. Rawlins resided in that part of ancient Dover called Bloody Point (now Newington) till his death, receiving grants of land at various times. His will, dated Dover, Dec. 16, 1685, gave property to his wife Hannah, to his son Ichabod (the oldest), to Benjamin, and to his "other children," not named in the will. The will was proved July 25, 1691. Obadiah More, of Strawberry Bank, was executor.

Mr. Rawlins was one of the hardy pioneers in the settlement of the western wilderness, a plain, sturdy farmer, possessed of good common sense and practical ideas, capable of thinking and acting for himself, sometimes independently of the arbitrary enactments of the law of his time, and hospitably to the stranger, though proscribed. Thus, probably, he spent his life as contentedly as the savage foes around him would permit, cultivating his broad acres and rearing a family, who were subsequently to do their part in carrying out the undertaking of founding and establishing the new State, and at a good old age his spirit was gathered to his fathers, while his ashes, the first of his family in the New World, were mingled with the virgin soil which he aided in clearing from the "forest primeval." His children were Ichabod, Thomas, Samuel, James, Benjamin, Joseph, and Deborah.

Thomas[2] (James[1]) lived also at Bloody Point; was taxed there in 1662 and 1668, and removed to Exeter, N. H., where he remained till his death. His farm appears to have been located on the old road leading from Exeter to Hampton. We know but little of him, but one passage in his life has been preserved, which tends to show that he possessed something of his father's independence, and that his ideas of justice

[1] New England Hist. Gen. Register, vol. viii. p. 257.

were something in advance of those of his neighbors. He was one of the company of Edward Gove, a member of the dissolved Assembly of New Hampshire, 1683, who were found in arms, and endeavoring to excite an insurrection for the overthrow of the arbitrary government of the royal Governor, Edward Cranfield. Rawlins was a justice of the peace in 1682. He married, about 1670, Rachel, daughter of Moses and Alice Cox, of Hampton. The precise date of his death is not known. His inventory was returned to the Probate Office, Nov. 7, 1706. His children were Thomas, Moses, Joseph, Mary, Benjamin, Aaron, Samuel, John, Alice, and Rachel. Joseph[3] (Thomas[2], James[1]), residence Stratham. At the first town-meeting held in Stratham, April 10, 1716, he was appointed one of a committee of five to build a meeting-house. This was the first church, of course, in the town, and it appears by the record to have been "48 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 20 feet stud." Joseph Rawlins' will, dated March 11, 1746–47, proved Jan. 25, 1748, bequeathed to his heirs lands in Stratham, Brentwood, Nottingham, and Bow. His children were Mary, Joseph, Hannah, Elizabeth, Charity, Mercy, Rachel, Mary, and Joshua. Joshua[4] (Joseph[3], Thomas[2], James[1]), residence Stratham, married Mary Clark, of Stratham, 1735; died April 19, 1800. Dea. Daniel Clark, the executor of his will, was a brother of Mrs. Rollins, and grandfather of Hon. Daniel Clark, United States senator from New Hampshire, and judge of United States District Court. Their children were Hannah, Jonathan, David, Elisha, Nicholas, Sarah, Anna.

Nicholas[5] (Joshua[4], Joseph[3], Thomas[2], James[1]) resided at Stratham, was one of the selectmen twenty-six years, and for six years represented that town in the New Hampshire Legislature; was commissioned justice of the peace by Governor Gilman in 1795. He was engaged in service of various kinds during the Revolution. In the fall of 1775 fears were entertained that Portsmouth might be attacked seaward, and the fortifications were doubly guarded. Joshua Wingate, of Stratham, was appointed colonel of the forces in the harbor, and Jonathan Moulton, of Hampton, colonel of the troops for guarding the sea-coast. Twenty-eight companies were detailed for service at different points in Portsmouth Harbor. Nicholas Rollins commanded the Tenth Company, which was stationed at Pierce's Island. In December, 1775, he served as lieutenant in one of the companies sent to reinforce Gen. Sullivan at Winter Hill. In 1777 he was captain of the Fourth Company in Col. Abraham Drake's regiment. Gen. William Whipple's brigade participated with his command in the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. He served till January, 1778. He married Abigail, daughter of Abraham Tilton, of Stratham, 1761. Their children were Hannah, Elisha, Nicholas, Daniel, Mary, Levi, Mark, Asa, Ann, Elisha, and Abigail.

Nicholas[6] (Nicholas[5], Joshua[4], Joseph[3], Thomas[2], James[1]), residence Stratham; married Ann Fifield, of Stratham, 1795. He was one of the town officers of Stratham many years; died Sept. 20, 1842. Their children were Clarissa, James, Hannah, Levi, Mary, Ann, Martha, Abigail, Nicholas F., Louisa.

James[7] (Nicholas[6], Nicholas[5], Joshua[4], Joseph[3], Thomas[2], James[1]), residence Stratham, N. H., which town he represented in the Legislature of New Hampshire, 1848–49. He married, Nov. 9, 1823, Sophia Moore, of Stratham. Her mother, Mrs. Moore, was a daughter of Deacon Daniel Clark, and sister of Benjamin Clark, father of Hon. Daniel Clark, of Manchester, United States senator. Their children were Benjamin F., James W., Sophia A., Augusta H., and Albert N.

James W. Rollins, an influential farmer in Stratham, was born on the old Rollins homestead, which has been in the family several generations, in Stratham, N. H., Dec. 27, 1825. His educational advantages were confined to the common schools of his native town. He taught school ten or more years, singing school several years, and for many years was leader of the Stratham and North Hampton Choral Union. He is a Republican in politics, and as such has been selectman five years; moderator of town-meetings, representative to State Legislature in 1857 and 1858, serving on the committees of roads and bridges and agriculture. He married Abby A., daughter of L. B. Smith and Betsey Dole, of Newmarket, N. H., Oct. 14, 1874. Their children are Florence E. and James W., Jr.

Mrs. Rollins is a native of Andover, Mass. Her father was an extensive dealer in wood and lumber; was twice married,—first to Betsey Dole, and had four children, of whom Mrs. Rollins is the third. His second wife was Mary Folsom, of Laconia, by whom he had three children.

JOSIAH B. WIGGIN.

Josiah Bartlett Wiggin was born in the town of Stratham, Rockingham Co., N. H., June 1, 1811. His father was Capt. Andrew Wiggin, and his mother Dolly, daughter of David Wiggin, of Greenland, and is a lineal descendant of Thomas Wiggin, who was one of the original grantees of the Squamscot patent, and the first Governor of the provincial colony of New Hampshire. The line of descent was as follows: Thomas Wiggin was the father of Andrew, who was the father of Judge Andrew, who was the father of Bradstreet, who was the father of Andrew, whose son Andrew was the father of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Wiggin lives on the farm where he was born, and which was the property of his ancestor, Thomas Wiggin, who settled at Dover Point in 1631, and has descended from father to son through these various generations to himself, never having been conveyed out of the family.

Josiah B. Wiggin

Mr. Wiggin received a common-school education, and during a long and active life has been engaged in many callings. When seventeen years of age he left the old home and commenced his business career as clerk in a store at Exeter, where he remained one year; then had charge of the post-office there for some three years; thence to Dover, in the post-office there, one year; then to South Newmarket, where he remained several years in trade for himself, the latter part of which he was confidential clerk of George O. Hilton, agent of the South Newmarket Iron Foundry Company. For more than forty years he has been an active politician, and as early as 1836 he was the engrossing clerk of the State Legislature, in which capacity he served during the summer and fall session. He was re-elected the next year, and again in 1840, when there were also two sessions. He was assistant clerk of the State Senate in 1841, and re-elected in 1842, when there were two sessions, and elected again in 1844, when there were summer and fall sessions. He was elected register of deeds for Rockingham County in 1845, and again in 1849, and re-elected in 1850. He has been justice of the peace and quorum throughout the State, and notary public; county auditor three years; has been in the insurance and pension business, and in settling estates; was editor one year, and correspondent of several newspapers for many years, and been engaged in historical and genealogical researches, especially those relating to the Wiggin family. He was town clerk and selectman for several years of his native town, and representative to the State Legislature in 1878 and 1879, and on the last day of the session of 1878 he was presented with an elegant gold-headed ebony cane.

He has been prominent in town, county, and State affairs. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and widely known to prominent men of both political parties of the State.

Mr. Wiggin married Eleanor Hilton Smith, of Epping, April 16, 1842. Of their four children the first died in infancy; the second, Andrew C., now resides at Manchester, N. H.; the third, Clara E., married Ephraim Gordon, of Brentwood; and the fourth, Linnie B., died at three years of age.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.[1]

WINDHAM.

WITHIN the narrow limits allotted to me for this article it will be impossible to give little more than a disjointed and fragmentary sketch of this old town, of its hardy first Scotch settlers, its civil, political, ecclesiastical, and other history, all of which is so interesting and so honorable. For the main annals of the town and its families, drawn out with great elaborateness and detail, desiring readers, if such there are, will find in my forthcoming "History of Windham."

Situation.—Its location is in the nave of a wheel, the Merrimac River acting as two-thirds of the circumference of this wheel. It is bounded on the north by Londonderry and Derry, on the east by Salem, on the south by Salem and Pelham, on the west by Hudson, Beaver River, or Londonderry. It is thirty-five miles northwest of Boston, Mass., thirty-three southwest of Concord, N. H., ten miles east of Nashua, twelve miles west of Haverhill, Mass., fifteen miles southeast of Manchester, and ten miles northwest of Lawrence, Mass. It is situated in latitude about forty-two degrees forty-eight minutes north, and in longitude five degrees fifty minutes east from Washington.

Gaentake or Beaver River is the principal stream, which flows out of Tsienneto (Shometo) or Beaver Lake, in Derry, and flows through Windham in nearly a southerly direction, and empties into the Merrimac River at Lowell, Mass. There are six lakes, called ponds, namely,—Spruce Pond, Hitititty, Mitchell's, Golden's, Cobbett's, and Policy.

Cobbett's Pond is two miles in length, is the second in size, and covers one thousand acres. It lies in a basin, is beautiful for situation, and from its shores in places rise well-cultivated farms or wooded hills. Policy Pond lies partly in Salem, is the largest in area, and extends over ten hundred and seventeen acres. This is also a lovely sheet of water, and is much frequented by pleasure parties from the cities.

Causes for the Settlement.—Windham from 1719 to 1742 was a parish of Londonderry, a part and parcel of that historic town. Consequently the early history of the two towns is indissolubly connected. It will be impossible to speak of the first settlements here and the characters of the settlers without speaking of the causes which induced the emigration and settlement of our Scottish ancestors in the wilderness, and of their political and religious influences which aided so powerfully in the development and formation of their minds and characters, giving those characteristics which contributed to the success of the new settlement, to the high honor which has ever been accorded to it, to the remarkable intelligence of its people, and the great influence which has gone out from it during these succeeding generations. The causes were of a politico-religious nature, closely connected with the times in which they lived.

During the reign of King James I., of England, a large portion of the six northern counties of Ireland fell to the king, being the sequestered estates of his rebellious Irish subjects.

To hold in check the wild and turbulent spirits of his Irish subjects he induced a large emigration of his Scotch countrymen to the province of Ulster, Ireland. This was in the year 1612. In 1613 the first Presby-

[1] By Leonard A. Morrison, author of the "History of the Morrison Family."

terian Church ever established in Ireland was established by these Scotch emigrants at Ballycorry, county of Antrim. The Scotch emigrants were stern Presbyterians; the native Irish were ignorant Roman Catholics. They were different in blood and in religion. The Scotch settled on the lands from which the Irish had been expelled, and in consequence of this fact, the unlikeness of the races in manners and customs, and of the distinctness in race and religion, a bitter feud existed between them. Marriages were not contracted by representatives of the different nationalities.

In 1641 the Catholics massacred over forty thousand Protestants. But a change soon occurred in the government; royalty fell, the protectorate was established, a man was placed at the helm who was both able and willing to protect the Protestants from their enemies.

In 1649 the strong arm of Cromwell bore an avenging sword, punished the Catholics, and brought peace to the country.

On the accession, in 1660, of Charles II. to the throne of England, his brother James (afterwards James II.) was appointed viceroy of Scotland. He was a bigoted Catholic, and the Scotch Presbyterians were the legitimate objects of his hate. The fires of persecution were rekindled; the sword was again unsheathed and bathed in the "blood of thousands of slaughtered saints."

In consequence of this persecution thousands of the Scotch fled to Ireland and joined their Protestant countrymen there, and among them were many of the fathers and the mothers of the first settlers of Windham and Londonderry.

In 1688–89 occurred the memorable siege of Londonderry, Ireland. Many Scotchmen from Scotland rallied to aid the Scotchmen of Ireland, then residents of that city. The heroic nature of the defense, celebrated in history, is hardly surpassed in the annals of any people. Many of those who were young at the time of the siege were the sturdy men who came in 1719 and afterward, and helped to found this settlement. They sought in the new world a larger degree of religious and political liberty than the old world afforded. They came in manhood's strength, prepared the rude habitations, broke the ground, scattered the grain which the rich and virgin soil would bring forth into abundant harvests. Then the *old* people came, —men who were stalwart and strong during the defense of the city,—and shared with them the joys as well as the perils of the new life in the wilderness. Many letters came direct from the "bonnie blue hills" of Scotland.

Such was the nationality and such the education derived in the school of trouble, war, and adversity of the early settlers, and the characteristics thus developed enabled them to triumph over all obstacles in the hard life in the wilderness. From the fact that the early residents were called Scotch-Irish, on account of a prior abode in Ireland, many have supposed that it denoted a mixture of Scotch and Irish descent, but such is not the fact. The blood of Scotia and Erin did not flow commingled in the veins of the first emigrants. "They were of Scottish lineage, pure and simple," and the terms Scotch-English or Scotch-Irish, so far as they imply a different than Scotch origin, are a perversion of truth and false to history.

First Settlements.—The first settlements in Windham were made near Cemetery Hill as early as 1720, and in the locality called Stone Dam. At the latter place, near Butten's mills, in Pelham, David Grigg and Alexander McCoy, each of Scottish blood, the former of Londonderry, Ireland, the latter from the Highlands of Scotland, settled, according to an old record, in 1721. The place was then an unbroken wilderness,—no trails or paths through the forest save as they made them by spotting trees. John Waddell, on the highest point of land near Cemetery Hill, was an early pioneer, and built the first house in town. In 1723, "Daddy" John Dinsmoor, the emigrant, located on the line between Windham and Londonderry, at what is now known as the Hopkins farm. He had been an Indian captive, but was released, and came to Londonderry. His father was a native of Crehenmead, Scotland, and he himself was the ancestor of the two Governors of that name, of Robert Dinsmoor, the "Rustic Bard," and all the Dinsmoors of Windham. About 1730, Samuel Morison, son of James and grandson of John Morison, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, located in the range. He was the ancestor of the Morisons of the town and of the writer. Thomas Morison, his cousin, settled about the same time near him. He afterwards settled in Peterborough.

In 1733, Henry Campbell, born in Londonderry, Ireland, son of Daniel, of Scotland, settled in the west part of the town, and where his descendants "live unto this day." About this same time Alexander Simpson and Adam Templeton struck for settlement here.

John Cochran, also of Scotch blood, came in 1730, and upon his farm, which he hewed from the wilderness, his descendants have since lived. Alexander Park and John Armstrong appeared soon after.

These are some of the pioneer fathers: William and Robert Thompson, Joseph Waugh, Thomas Quigley, Alexander and James Dunlap, John Kyle, John Morrow, Hugh Graham, John and James Vance, Samuel and William McAdams, James Gilmore, Andrew Armour, John Hopkins, Daniel Clyde, William Thorn, John Stuart, Francis Langlie, Hugh Brown, Samuel Kinkead, Alexander Ritchie, William Jamison, Nathaniel Hemphill, James Caldwell, and others, who were here in early times, and not a single descendant of any one of whom bearing their names live in town to-day.

The First Settlers.—Immediately after the first settlement had been made in Londonderry, near what

is now Derry East Meeting-house, individuals went out to work in summer upon the more distant glebes and returned to the more populous settlement in the winter. Many of the young men would thus live several years, laboring to provide a home for their future companions. Then they went or sometimes sent to Ireland for the brave lass who had consented to cross the wide ocean, braving the dangers of the deep and the perils of the wilderness to meet her stern lord in the forest home. Land was cheap, and John Hopkins bought a large tract for a web of linen cloth. Neighbors were far apart, oftentimes as much as three miles, and it was said "we were obliged to go three miles to borrow a needle, not being able to buy one."

Then there were no grist-mills nearer than Haverhill or Andover, Mass.; so the grain was carried upon poles which trailed from the horse's back. They broke their corn into meal by two revolving stones, being a hand mill called a *cairn*. They lived mainly on what could be raised in the ground. They possessed but little wealth, for their lot was cast in a wintry land like their fatherland, Scotland, with a rocky soil.

Amid the trials of their lot their character stands out in bold relief. They were not illiterate people. They had received a fair education, many of them in Scotland or Ireland.

They were stern, uncompromising Presbyterians, and held to their form of worship with great tenacity. They loved intelligence, liberty, and religion. No sacrifices were too great for liberty, no sufferings too severe for their religion, no hardships too extreme to win a home for themselves and their posterity where liberty and true religion, twin sisters, might dwell together, and the domestic virtues might undisturbed shine forth with peculiar brightness.

Petitions and Act of Incorporation.—Up to this period the residents of the territory now known as Windham and nearly a third of Salem had been included in the town of Londonderry. They labored under great difficulties. They were seven miles from either church of Londonderry. In order to remedy these disadvantages, and to secure a more perfect union among themselves, forty-seven freeholders, in 1747, petitioned for the erection of a new parish to Governor Benning Wentworth and the Legislature. The act of incorporating the town of Windham was passed and assented to by the Governor Feb. 12, 1742. The bounds of the town were as follows: "Beginning at the dwelling-house of one John Hopkins of said Londonderry, yeoman, and from thence running on a due west course to Beaver brook so called, then beginning again at the said house at the place where it began before (so as to have ye said house to ye Northward) and from thence to run on a due east course till it comes to ye easterly line of said Londonderry, thence to run as said line runs till it comes to the southerly boundary of said Londonderry, thence to run to the westward as the said boundary runs till it comes to the said brook, and thence to run as the said brook runs until it comes to the place on the said brook where the said west line runs across said brook." There were excepted out of these limits the polls and estates of John Archibald, James Clark, James Morse, John Hopkins, and John Cochran, and their respective families. This exception was a fruitful cause of disorder and litigation for many years, till at last they were legislated into Windham, where they have since remained. By the provisions of the charter Robert Dinsmoor, Joseph Waugh, and Robert Thompson were authorized to call a meeting of the inhabitants March 8, 1742.

The sun which rose on the morning of Feb. 12, 1742, ushered in a new and brighter day to the people. That day Windham became a town with a legal name, clothed with individuality, possessing the same rights, enjoying the same privileges, and subject to the same burdens and responsibilities of other towns in the province. Henceforth the people of this little republic in their Congress, where every man was a member, and could and would be heard, were to manage their domestic affairs in their own time, in their own way, and for their own good.

First Town-Meeting was holden at ten o'clock, March 8, 1742. As Robert Dinsmoor's name stands first on the list of committee, he probably called the meeting to order and presided till Lieut. Samuel Morison was elected moderator. He presided in the first meeting, and in twenty-nine subsequent legal gatherings of the freeholders. First officers chosen were Robert Dinsmoor, Joseph Waugh, Robert Thomson, Samuel Morison, William Gregg, selectmen; William Thom, town clerk; Thomas Morison and John Dinsmoor were chosen inspectors of *dears*.

It was "voted that the selectman is to provide too staves, one for the Constable, and one for the taything man, and a town book."

In this simple, plain, direct way, Windham commenced her career as a municipality. The officers worked without pay.

In March, 1744, commenced the French and Indian war, which lasted till October, 1748. This town escaped the ravages of the merciless foe, but she shared in the general alarm, and her sons aided in defending other towns in the State from the enemy, and William Campbell, William Gregg, Jr., N. L. Smiley, and William Smiley were scouting as soldiers of Windham in the Merrimac Valley in July, 1745, and other of our soldiers did good service in the war.

The year 1752 was one of trouble. There was contention in their annual meeting, one party seceded and held another meeting, and two boards of officers were elected. The proceedings of each meeting were declared illegal by the Legislature. A new meeting was ordered, the vanquished became the victors, and so ended the dual government of the town.

This year Windham was dismembered, and about one-third of its territory was annexed to Salem.

Windham was so much weakened by this dismemberment that it could no longer support its pastor, Rev. William Johnston, who was dismissed.

The Last French and Indian War.—The treaty of peace signed between England and France October, 1748, was of short duration.

In 1754 hostilities commenced anew. It was the conflict of differing civilizations, and did not cease till French-Catholic supremacy was overthrown in Canada, that province conquered and placed under the domination of the British government. As an integral part of the British empire this town was called upon for sacrifice, to contribute her share for the prosecution of the war, so her sons left the delights of the home and fireside for the sufferings of the march, the duties and privations of the camp, and the perils of the battle-field. Among her soldiers were Samuel Thompson, William Thompson, Hugh Dunlap, Daniel Clyde, and many others too numerous to mention here.

In August, 1757, the French and Indians captured Fort William Henry on the north shore of Lake George, in New York, and three thousand troops surrendered, when an infamous massacre of prisoners took place. In a New Hampshire regiment of two hundred men, eighty were killed. Windham soldiers were there. Among them was Thomas Dunlap, who was pursued by a savage, who caught him by his queue, and was on the point of braining him with his tomahawk, when Dunlap sprang away, tearing out a large part of the hair from his head, escaped, reached the fort, and was protected by the French.

Some fifty-five different men from this, or the same men at different times, served in the course of the "seven years' war." This was a heavy burden on the young settlement, and we can look back with pride upon this military page of our local history, which shines so brightly with self-sacrifice, heroism, and patriotism. The conflict drew to a close, and Great Britain was victorious. The struggle between the two rival powers of Europe for supremacy in America had ceased, and great was the rejoicing of the English colonists.

The world advances, is educated, and brought to a higher plane through conflict, suffering, sacrifice, and blood. This conflict had aroused the martial spirit of our people, developed their manhood, strengthened their determination and resolution, and fitted them for the greater conflict, the grander struggle of the Revolution, which was so rapidly approaching.

1770, Windham helps colonize Belfast, Me.

In 1770, a year or two previous, and for several years succeeding, citizens of Windham settled in Belfast. Among the actual settlers were John Davidson, Deacon John Tufts, and, later, Lieut. James and John Gilman, sons of Col. James Gilman. Owners and proprietors were Alexander Stuart, Robert McIlvaine. At a later date John Cochran, Joseph Ladd, and A. W. Park became residents.

The crisis was now on them! The waves of that long contest, the French and Indian war, had hardly lulled themselves to rest before the ominous mutterings of another tempest were distinctly heard. The breezes of the Atlantic brought to American ears the approaching danger. This war was to prove the mettle of our people, to show the stern grit of our citizens.

Our men were soldiers by their mode of life in the new settlement. They had seen great exposure in the previous wars. They weighed the issues of the coming contest in the intellectual balances of their minds, and were prepared to meet the danger which their conclusion involved. They knew their strength, and were not afraid to use it. They were true in peace and quiet, they were steady and true in the tempest and storm.

A company of minute-men was formed, and when the swift courier brought the news of the Lexington alarm, Capt. Joseph Clyde left his field hurriedly, rallied his company, and was gone. The good housewives cooked provisions, loaded them upon the backs of horses, and sent them after the soldiers.

The following men enlisted immediately after the Lexington alarm, April 23, 1775: James Caldwell, Samuel Caldwell, John Caldwell, Nathaniel Burrows.

May 25, 1775, Lieut. John Dinsmoor was sent a delegate to the County Congress.

Committee of Safety, 1775, were George Davidson, Peter Merrill, Robert Hemphill, Samuel Morison, Joseph Smith, John Dinsmoor, James Gilman, Nehemiah Hadley, and William Campbell.

June 17, 1775, the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, the cannonading being distinctly heard in Windham. Her sons mingled in the deadly fray, and some had sealed their devotion to American liberty by their death. Tradition says five were slain, but the name of only John Collins has come down to us. John Simpson lost a part of his hand, and received a pension.

These men were in the Continental service July 8, 1775: William Duty, Charles Amiss, Mark Duty, Alexander Brown, John Jameson, Abram Planet, Jacob Nordy, Moses Morys, Jonathan Thompson, John Kinkead, William McIlvain.

The legislation of the town was patriotic. It was always in favor of the patriots. Their quotas of men and money were usually promptly furnished. When a few citizens wished to be excused from the soldier rates, the town always voted not to excuse them.

The following persons signed the Association Test, which was virtually a declaration of independence:

SIGNERS IN WINDHAM.

Hugh Graham, Jr.	William Gregg.
Willm Gregg, Jr.	David Gregg, Jr.
Alexr McCoy.	Thomas Gregg.
John Campbell.	James Campbell.
Henry Campbell.	Arthur Darrah.
Robert Park.	Alexr Gregg.
David Gregg.	William Dinsmoor.

John Cochran, Jr.	William Dickey.
Alex Simpson.	Andrew Park.
John Morrison.	Alex^{r} Park.
Adam Templeton.	Willm Thom.
Nathl Campbell.	Timo. Ladd.
Allen Hopkins.	Timothy Ladd, Jr.
Thos. Wilson.	Eliphalet Ladd.
Danl McIlvaine.	Andrew Armor.
George Davidson.	Robert Spear.
James Bolton.	Alex Richey.
John Anderson.	David Davidson.
Joseph Cloyd.	Nehemiah Hadley.
John Dinsmoor.	Alex Wilson.
John Dinsmoor.	Hugh Brown.
John Simson.	James Caldwell.
William Simson.	David Currier.
Saml McAdams.	David Armstrong.
Isaac Thom.	John Armstrong.
Benj. Thom.	Saml. Wilson.
Robert McIlvaine.	Ebenezer Hall.
John Cloyd.	John Kyel.
Alexdr Park.	Hugh Clyd.
Joseph Smith.	John Wilson.
James Richey.	Simon Williams.
Alex^{r} Morrow.	Peter Merrill.
John Cochran.	Peter Merrill, Jr.
James Cochran.	James Wilson.
Robert Dinsmoor.	Alex^{r} Richey.
William Rowell.	Hugh Graham.
Willm Jameson.	John McCoy.
Isaac Cochran.	Thomas McCoy.
Thomas Jameson.	James Davidson.
David Hopkins.	Saml. Campbel.
Robert Smith.	Willm Shed.
Jeffery Donough.	Henry Campbell.
James Gilmore.	Nathl Hemphill.
James Jameson.	Robt Hemphill.
George Wilson.	Gain Armor.
Moses Duty.	John Morrow.
James Dinsmoor.	John Miller.

State of New Hampshire, Windham, Aug. the 26th, 1776.

To the Honorable Committee of Safty of this State the foregoing Request hath been Punctually observed. Notwithstanding, *Lent* Abram Reid, Matthew Reid, Amos Merrill, hath Refused or Neglected to sign the foregoing Declaration.

Alex'r Wilson
Sam'l. Morison } Selectmen.
Nehemiah Hadley

During the whole war our men shared in the joys of the army's triumphs, or in the sadness of its defeats. Fourteen men, at least, from Windham were in the battle of Bennington, as follows: in Stark's brigade, Col. Mons Nichol's regiment, Capt. Daniel Runnell's (or Reynolds') company, who enlisted July 20, 1777, were John Campbell, Samuel Campbell, John Stuart, John Hughes. (These are incorrectly credited to Londonderry in Parker's history of that town.)

In Capt. Jesse Wilson's company, same regiment, were Ensign David Gregg (afterwards lieutenant), Samuel Morison, sergeant (grandfather of the writer), Ephraim Kyle, corporal, Alexander Morrow, David Campbell, John Kinkead, John Jameson, Jesse Davidson, James Wilson, Thomas Karr, William Bolton.

Casualties.—David Gregg had his thumb shot off. Samuel Morison suffered severely from sunstroke. James Wilson was taken prisoner by a British soldier, and he in turn took his captor captive. John Kinkead was killed. His sad fate and other incidents of the battle have been put in verse by the "Rustic Bard," Robert Dinsmoor. When our soldiers returned from the battle they were welcomed by the citizens, and the "Rustic Bard" had a poem written to commemorate the event. The muse's voice has long been silent, and patriotic verse no longer emanates from his pen. The soldiers go no more forth to battle, nor are they troubled by war's alarms. But soldiers and poet sleep their last sleep, and gently the sods cover them.

The success at Bennington was the harbinger of a brighter day. The auspicious morning was at hand when England would be compelled to accord justice to America. The gallant sons of the old Granite State now rallied to join the northern army as men flock to a feast. The British commander was effectually "bottled up," and on the 17th of October, 1777, Burgoyne surrendered to Gen. Gates. Windham men helped to swell the ranks of the patriot army, and participated in those battles, and shared in the glories of the victory. Among them, who enlisted September 29th and discharged October 28th, were Col. Isaac Cochran, Sergt. James Davidson, Sergt. Eliphalet Ladd, Robert Dinsmoor ("Rustic Bard"), Fifer William McCoy, John Campbell, Alexander Gregg, John Cochran, John Armor, Alexander Simpson, John Dinsmoor, Daniel McIlvaine, John Williams (Corp. Daniel McIlvaine was incorrectly credited to Londonderry in Parker's history of that town). In Capt. Joseph Finley's company at Saratoga, which marched from Londonderry, enlisted Oct. 1, discharged Nov. 4, 1777, were Adam Dunlap, John McCoy, David Quentin, and William McKeen. These four Windham soldiers are incorrectly credited to Londonderry in Parker's history of that town.

So the record might be swelled with the names of our soldiers, their valor, and the war legislation of the town, but lack of space forbids. These will all be found in the "History of Windham," devoted to such full details; suffice to say that the record of the soldiers was valiant, the legislation of the town energetic, prompt, and patriotic, the enthusiasm and self-sacrifice of the people under all the privations the war imposed was worthy of all honor.

Members of Constitutional Conventions and Representatives, 1775 to 1882.—At the commencement of the Revolution, when royal authority was opposed, a convention was called in Exeter in 1774, and most towns in the State were represented. The second convention met in May, 1775, to consult on State affairs; the third convention December 21, and proceeded to form a temporary State government. June 2, 1775, John Dinsmoor was sent as delegate. June 22, James Bolton was sent. In October and December he was re-elected; also in 1776–77. Since that date they have been as follows:

Lieut. John Dinsmoor, 1778.	Deacon Gain Armor, 1783.
James Bolton, 1779–81.	James Bolton, 1784–86.
Three conventions of 1782, Deacon Samuel Morison (2d), James Bolton (3d), Deacon John Dinsmoor.	Col. James Gilmore, 1787–88.
	James Bolton, 1789.
	Voted not to send, 1790.
	James Bolton, 1791.

September convention, James Davidson.
Voted not to send, 1792.
James Bolton, 1793.
Col. James Gilmore, 1794.
Samuel Armor, 1795–98.
John Dinsmoor, 1799.
1800, no record.
Samuel Armor, 1801–2.
John Dinsmoor, 1803.
Samuel Armor, 1804.
John Dinsmoor, 1805.
John Campbell, 1806.
Samuel Armor, 1807–11.
John Campbell, 1812.
Samuel Armor, 1813.
John Campbell, 1814–18.
Samuel Armor, 1819–20.
John Nesmith, 1821.
Jonathan Parker, 1822–24.
Jeremiah Morrison, 1825–26.
Samuel Anderson, 1827–28.
Isaac McGaw, 1829–34.
Alexander Park, 1835.
Isaac McGaw, 1836.
Voted not to send, 1837.
Alexander Gordon, 1838.
Isaac McGaw, 1839.
Samuel W. Simpson, 1840.
Jeremiah Morrison, 1841.
Theodore Dinsmoor, 1842–43.
John Hills, 1844–45.
Isaac McGaw, 1846–47.
Theodore Dinsmore, 1848.
Jonathan Parker, 1849–50.
John Hills, 1851.
Jeremiah Morrison, 1852.
Samuel W. Simpson, 1853.
Theodore Dinsmoor, 1854.
Robert B. Jackson, 1855–56.
Samuel W. Simpson, 1857.
No choice, 1858–59.
Samuel Campbell, 1860–61.
Isaac Emerson, 1862–64.
William C. Harris, 1865.
George W. Weston, 1866.
Leven Thayer, 1867.
Roi Hills, 1868–70.
Albert A. Morrison, 1871–72.
William D. Cochran, 1873–75.
Joseph P. Crowell, 1876.
Abel Dow, 1877.
Horace Anderson, 1878.
Abel Dow, 1878–80.
Horace Anderson, 1880–82.

Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, 1850, Jeremiah Morrison.
Member of Constitutional Convention, 1876, Horace Berry.

War History from 1812-15, and during the Great Rebellion.—When the war of the Revolution was over the best of feeling did not exist between England and her late colonies. In 1795 war between the nations was averted by an unpopular treaty. There was an itching on the part of the government and a portion of the people to reduce the arrogance of Great Britain, who was mistress of the seas. War at length broke out. It was extremely unpopular in Windham, and denounced in unmeasured terms as a wicked, causeless war, and a useless sacrifice of blood and treasure. It is said that only four men in the town voted in favor of the war, and the conditions of the treaty of peace between the nations justified the views of our people. Though bitterly opposed to the war, the following persons were enlisted or drafted for the service, the most, if not all, being stationed at Portsmouth: Benjamin Blanchard, William Balch, Robert P. Dinsmoor, Samuel Dinsmoor, Thomas Nesmith, Samuel Davidson, Richard Dow, David Campbell, Alexander Gordon, John B. Hilands, Moses Sargent, Phillip K. Wilds, Rufus Patterson, Stephen E. Blaisdell, Samuel Rowell, Amos Dow, Thomas Moore, David Durrer, Phineas Danforth, James Simpson, Samuel Marshall, Aaron Senter, Solomon Corliss, John Webster, William Simpson, John Nesmith (served in a Massachusetts regiment), Woodbridge Cottle. When the treaty of peace was signed, Dec. 24, 1814, and ratified by the President, Feb. 17, 1815, there was great rejoicing by all parties. The news of peace was brought from Harbor Hill, Mass., to Windham by Samuel Armor, Esq., who rode up to the houses of people shouting, "*Peace, peace, peace!*" and with only a word of explanation he reined his horse into the highway and was gone to carry joy to other households.

So far as this town is concerned, peace reigned for many years. The war with Mexico did not affect us, and not a soldier is known to have gone from the town. But a storm was brewing which would shake to their centre the foundations of our national government. The slaveholders' rebellion was at hand, and the hour would call for sacrifice on the part of our people. Sumter was attacked April 19, 1861. The North sprang to arms. The following list is very nearly correct of the men furnished by the town:

Three months' men, five. Walter Burnham, Asa Bean,[1] Seth N. Huntley,[1] William Wyman, Moses Wyman,[1] James G. Batchelder, Jesse Crowell, Theodore Clark, Joseph R. Everett,[1] Albion K. Goodwin,[1] Horatio Gleason, John Calvin Hill, Samuel Haseltine, John G. Johnson,[1] Lemuel Marden, Moses Myrick, Louis McConnihe, Lewis Ripley,[1] James G. Stone, Caleb G. Wiley,[1] Moses Wyman.

William Anderson, John G. Bradford, Asa Bean, George W. Colburn, Henry W. Chellis, Horace W. Hunt, Seth N. Huntley, John W. Hall, David B. Fessenden, Micajah B. Kimball, William N. McConnihe, Reuben A. Phillips, James S. Stephens.

Carl Albert, Joseph G. Ayers, James Baker, James Brown, C. H. Bachelder, George W. Durant, Severe L. Duplissis, Albert Fletcher, Charles E. Hanscom, George A. Jackson, Joseph F. Mugot, Elixis Marcotte, Truworthy Norris, Ephraim Plimpton, Wentworth S. Cowan, Thomas Crook, Patrick Hannan, Bernard McCam, Oliver Burns, James Murphy, Russell W. Powell, Jasques Dreux, James Brown, Charles Cole, Frederick Otis, James C. Crowell, Charles Fegan, George W. Carr, Whiting R. Richardson, Gilman Jaquitt, James Jones (colored), Harry Hancock. Seven citizens were drafted and sent substitutes. Eleven citizens voluntarily sent substitutes to the war.

So closes the war history of the town.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

WINDHAM.—(*Continued.*)

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, ETC.

THE Scotch settlers of Windham were of a stern and rugged type, and clung to the tenets of the Presbyterian Church with an obstinacy hard to surpass. Nor is this surprising when we consider the circumstances of their lives and stock to which they belonged. They were the descendants of the Covenanters. Their fathers had resisted the onslaughts of the Roman Catholic and the English Established Church. They *hated* Popery, and had but little more regard for the English Church. They had struggled on through the troubled years, bearing aloft the en-

[1] Re-enlisted.

sign of their faith,—to *them* the only true faith,—and their banner the only true standard of the cross.

The story of the past was familiar to our first settlers. It was engraved upon "the red-leaved tablets" of their hearts, and that they should cling with great tenacity to the faith and form of worship of their fathers is not surprising.

The religious side of their characters was strongly developed. They were the followers of John Knox, and exhibited much of the stern, honest, plain, uncompromising spirit of that reformer.

This town has been decidedly orthodox from the beginning. Many families attended meeting at what is now East Derry. After attending to their morning duties the whole family, even women and children, would walk eight or nine miles to meeting, listen to two long sermons, and then return to their homes, not reaching them till after dark. So they prized the sanctuary, and appreciated and loved dearly the faith in which they trusted. The first religious meetings were holden in barns during the warm season for eleven years, when, in 1753, the first meeting-house was built on the high ground southeast of Cobbett's Pond. Following the custom of the dear old fatherland, the burying-ground stood beside the kirk. The dead rested near the living, worshiped where in summer days, through the opened windows which let in the sunshine and the breath of flowers, the words from the lips of the living preacher might be borne by the breezes and quietly wave the grass which grew and the flowers which bloomed on the mounds above the peaceful sleepers. This spot is now known as the cemetery on the hill, a lovely place, sacred to the associations of the past, sacred, too, to the tender memories of the present as well.

Rev. William Johnston received a call, July 12, 1742, to settle here, but was not installed till 1747. His salary was two hundred pounds and the use of the parsonage, besides three hundred pounds as a settlement. He ordained as ruling elders Nathaniel Hemphill, Samuel Kinkead, and John Kyle. By the dismemberment of Windham, in 1752, whereby about one-fourth of our territory with its people were annexed to Salem, the society was so weakened that it could not support the minister, and he was dismissed in July, 1752, having been with this people at least ten years. He was a highly-educated man, having been graduated at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, after a seven years' course. He was of Scotch descent, was born in 1710 in Mullowmale Co., Tyrone, Ireland, and was the son of William and Elizabeth (Hoey) Johnston. Came to America previous to 1736; was then pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Worcester, Mass. After leaving town he preached at Corry's Brook, now Duanesburgh, Washington Co., N. Y. He afterwards purchased five hundred acres of land at Sidney Plains, N. Y., where his descendants live, and died at Florida, Montgomery Co., N. Y., May 10, 1782. He married while in Windham a sister of the wife of Rev. William Davidson, of Londonderry, Anna, daughter of Dr. John and Anna (Witter) Cummings. Her father was a surgeon in the British navy, and died on the coast of Africa.

Rev. John Kinkead was installed October, 1760, with a salary of £1300, old tenor, or about $216, six pounds making one dollar. The following elders were ordained by him: John Armstrong, Samuel Campbell, David Gregg, Lieut. Samuel Morison, Robert Hopkins, John Tuffts. The ministrations of Mr. Kinkead were not satisfactory, nor his deportment such as to win the love and respect of his people, and he was dismissed in April, 1765.

Rev. Simon Williams was ordained in December, 1766, with a salary of about $233.33, with a settlement of $200 and the use of the parsonage. He was pastor here for twenty-seven years, dying Nov. 10, 1793. He did a noble work, and his influence lives after him. He established a private academy, which was an important tributary of Dartmouth College. As a scholar he was eminent, and was much beloved by the people. He married Maria Floyd, who died July 28, 1805. They were born Feb. 19, 1729, the same hour, in Trim, County of Meath, Ireland, and they are buried in the cemetery on the hill, and his grave is directly beneath where the pulpit stood in the old church. He ordained as elders John Dinsmoor, Robert Park, John Anderson, William Gregg, Samuel Morrison, Robert Dinsmoor ("Rustic Bard"), Alexander McCoy.

A new church was at the centre of the town in 1798. Rev. Samuel Norris was ordained over the church Oct. 9, 1805, and continued as pastor till he was dismissed on account of failing health, in 1826. He continued to reside here till his death, Sept. 6, 1848, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He married, April 17, 1798, Ruth Pratt, born Aug. 29, 1779, died March 22, 1869. Their son, William C. Harris, is a resident of Windham. His ministry was a successful one. David Gregg, James Davidson, William Davidson, John Davidson, Jesse Anderson, Samuel Davidson, J. P. Johnson, Eleaser Barrett, James W. Perkins, Jacob E. Evans, and David McCleary were ordained elders.

Rev. Calvin Cutter was installed over the church in April, 1828, and died Feb. 19, 1844. He had previously been settled in Lebanon, N. H., was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1819, at Andover Theological Seminary, 1823. During his ministry the present church was built (1834), and the old house is now the town-house. The latter has at different times been occupied for preaching some three months a year by the Methodists and Unitarians.

The eldership was increased by these additions: In 1833, Samuel Anderson, Jacob Harris, Silas Moore, David Campbell, Jonathan Cochran. In 1843, Theodore Dinsmoor, Joseph Park, Benjamin Blanchard, David A. Davidson, and R. Hills. One hundred and fifty-eight persons united with the church be-

tween 1830 and 1844. Mr. Cutter possessed a great deal of intellectual strength and vigor. He married, June 3, 1824, Rhoda Little, of Boscawen, N. H., who died Aug. 15, 1852. Their sons, Rev. Charles Cutter, is settled in Burton, Ohio; Rev. Carroll Cutter, D.D., is the efficient and able president of Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio.

In 1845, November 5th, Lorin Thayer was ordained over the church, with a salary of five hundred dollars. Like the most of his predecessors, he continued with his people till death. For over twenty years he continued their pastor, and the disease which terminated in his death, Sept. 19, 1869, was the cause of the dissolution of his pastoral relation with his people, April 25, 1866.

He died at the age of fifty-four years, and he is buried among us, as are three of his predecessors. He was thrice married, his last wife being Elizabeth C. Farley, who became closely identified with the society and interest of the people. She survived her husband till March 4, 1878. His ministry was an eminently successful one, and the memory of him and his wife are tenderly cherished by many. Samuel Campbell became an elder during his pastoral charge. Jan. 20, 1868, Joseph Lauman received a call to settle, and he was installed June 2, 1868. A parsonage was built in 1868 at an expense of over three thousand dollars. Mr. Lauman's pastorate continued till his resignation. He was dismissed Feb. 6, 1872. He now resides at Taylor's Falls, Minn.

Rev. Charles Packard was installed April 29, 1873, at a salary of eight hundred dollars and the use of the parsonage. The church was thoroughly remodeled in 1874, and rededicated Dec. 29, 1874. The outlay was two thousand six hundred dollars.

William C. Harris, Horace Anderson, and William D. Cochran became elders in the church Dec. 26, 1878.

Mr. Packard was born at Backfield, Me., Oct. 14, 1818, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1842, at Bangor Seminary in 1845. As a pastor he was faithful, as a friend he was true, as a citizen he was always upon the right side, and always had the best interests of the people in view.

He performed his pastoral duties till Jan. 29, 1881, when the disease which had been upon him culminated in entire prostration, and he died Feb. 20, 1881, and is buried in Farmington, Me. He married, in Norway, Me., Dec. 15, 1845, Hannah Holt. She resides in Farmington, Me.

Rev. Joseph Smith Cogswell was born in Boscawen, N. H., Oct. 29, 1836, and was installed over the church Dec. 21, 1881, with pleasing prospects.

The Sunday-school was commenced in 1817. The larger part of the congregation attend the school. It has a large and well-patronized library.

The people of this town have been a *thinking*, consequently a reading people. Their advantages in this direction have been better than in many country towns. With many, whenever an opportunity for self-culture has presented itself, it has been embraced; whenever books have come within their reach, they have been read; whenever an opportunity has occurred for establishing a library, it has been established.

Previous to 1800 some of our people were shareholders in a library in Salem, and the books were much read. The first book controlled by the town was in 1800. This was the commencement of the first public or social library, which was incorporated June 7, 1806. It had a constitution, by-laws, and a board of officers annually elected. In 1825 the number of volumes exceeded two hundred,—and valuable works.

The Sunday-school library was started in 1832, and now contains some five hundred volumes.

School District Libraries.—John Nesmitt, Esq., of Lowell, Mass., a native of Windham, and afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, presented each school district with a library of fifty volumes. It was a generous gift, and admirably adapted to the end in view, and has done a good work.

A social library was founded in 1851, numbering over one hundred copies, and was destroyed by fire April 7, 1856. The third and present public library was founded by Col. Thomas Nesmitt, of Lowell, a native and former citizen. By his will he left a legacy of three thousand dollars for this purpose. Two thousand dollars was expended for books and one thousand dollars was put at interest, and the interest, sixty dollars per year, is to be perpetually paid by the town for the replenishment of the library with new works. It was established in 1871, and the board of trustees at the time were Rev. Joseph Lauman, James Cochran, Hiram S. Reynolds, William D. Cochran, Leonard A. Morrison. It was dedicated June 21, 1871, an eloquent address being delivered by Hon. John C. Park, of Boston, Mass. Within two years a fine library of eighteen hundred volumes was in successful operation, and a well-arranged printed catalogue had been put into the possession of every family in town. The library is second to no *public* library of its size in the State. The selection of books was made with great care, and many of the choicest and most valuable works extant are found upon its shelves. The numerical standing of the library in round numbers is two thousand four hundred.

Our Schools.—The early residents possessed considerable education, having acquired it in Scotland or in the Scotch settlements in the north of Ireland before their removal here. In accordance with the laws of the province and their own elevated views, provision was immediately made after the settlement for the education of the young. Four common schools were supported in Londonderry in 1727, of which Windsor was then a part. Of the earlier schools in town we have no record; the receding years have borne away all specific knowledge of them. The first

school of which we have a positive account was in 1766, and James Aiken was the teacher. He taught a singing-school evenings, and a day-school for the children. Nicholas Sauce, a discharged British soldier, in 1760, of the French and Indian war, afterwards taught for a long time. He was a cruel teacher, as was the custom of those days, yet his scholars owed him a great debt of gratitude for the instruction received from him.

Master McKeen was the next teacher in order, and taught about the year 1776. He was a man of fine acquirements and ripe scholarship, but his mind was not upon his calling, and if he chanced to see a squirrel by the roadside he would catch that squirrel if it took "all summer."

The school-houses were but rude affairs at the best, and often unfit for school purposes, oftentimes the school in summer would be kept in shops or barns. The school-houses were wholly discarded in winter and the schools taught in private houses. Family schools were much in vogue, the elder child teaching the younger ones. In one family there were eighteen children who were thus taught.

It was the custom in former days for the scholars to teach school on New Year's day, and lock out the teacher. On one bright New Year's morning the scholars came early, became masters of the castle, and held the fort. The succeeding day was one to be remembered to their dying day by some of the scholars. It was a day of trouble, of mental darkness, of sorrow, and lamentation.

"The quality of mercy" which "droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven" found no lodgment in the teacher's breast. A *wild* justice reigned triumphant, and those riotous, fun-loving boys received a most unmerciful flogging. Over eighty years have gone since then, teacher and pupils have passed away, but the event is still alluded to.

Williams' Academy.—This academy was the most potent influence ever exerted in town for the higher education of our youth. It was taught by Rev. Simon Williams, commencing about 1768, and terminating a short time previous to his death, in 1793. His scholarship was of the highest order, and he was a celebrated teacher while in town and previous to his coming here. Among those whom he fitted for college were Joseph McKeen, first president of Bowdoin College; Rev. Samuel Taggart, the distinguished clergyman and Congressman, of Coleraine, Mass.; Silas Bolton, M.C., of Salem; and Dr. John Park, editor and physician; Rev. John Goffe; John Dinsmoor; Silas Dinsmoor, the noted Indian agent; and the elder Governor Samuel Dinsmoor.

In the fourth class (1773), graduated at Dartmouth College, nearly one-half were fitted for college by Mr. Williams. The school often numbered forty to fifty scholars.

Since 1790 appropriations for the support of schools have been made yearly by the town, and latterly special appropriations have been made, above that required by law. There are now seven school districts, each having a good school-house in thorough repair, and usually supplied with maps and appurtenances for the successful prosecution of a school. Since 1850 a new school-house has been erected in each district, at a total expense of six thousand five hundred dollars, and their funds for different districts amounting to three thousand dollars.

The schools are now successfully managed and are wisely fostered by the citizens.

CENSUS.

In 1767, total population	402
In 1773, total population	502

1775.

Males under 16 years	120
Males from 16 to 50, not in the army	86
Males above 50 years	33
Persons gone in the army	15
All females	262
Negroes and slaves for life	13
Total	529

1786.

Population, Blacks, 9; whites	583
" 1790	663
" 1800	751
" 1810. Colored, 8; males, 355; females, 379	742
Population, 1820. Males, 464; females, 443	907
" 1830	1006
" 1840. Males, 469; females, 554; Colored, 3	926
Population, 1850	818
" 1860	859
" 1870	753
" 1880	695

Authors, Books, and Pamphlets.—Rev. Simon Williams wrote previous to 1793 an introduction to the American edition, and published Thomas Blackwell's book on "Genuine Revealed Religion."

He also published a small book by the presbytery.

Rev. Samuel Harris printed in 1816 a sermon on the death of Miss Mary Colby, of Chester; in 1820 the "Memoir of Miss Mary Campbell," of Windham; in 1827–28 two editions of "Questions on Christian Experience and Character;" also his farewell sermon about 1826.

Rev. Loren Thayer wrote a sketch of the Windham Church for the "New Hampshire Church."

Deacon Robert Dinsmoor (the "Rustic Bard") printed a volume of his poems, 264 pages, 1828.

Leonard A. Morrison compiled in 1881, and placed in the Nesmith Library, the Thanksgiving Sermon of Rev. Calvin Cutter, 1835; Sermon by Rev. Loren Thayer on the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, May, 1865; Centennial Sermon of Rev. Charles Packard, 1876; and a complete set of printed reports of Windham. In 1880 he published 1100 copies, 470 pages, of his "History of the Morison, or Morrison, Family." In 1882 he re-wrote and condensed this work for "The Highlander," a magazine printed at Inverness, Scotland. He published (1882) his complete "History of Windham," 1719–1882. He wrote (1882) this condensed history of Windham for the "History of Rockingham and Strafford Counties."

Bissell and Bissell's Camp.—Among the most eccentric persons who ever resided here was F. L. Bissell. The most romantic place was his camp, so famous when standing in its glory, and so well remembered since its decay. The parsonage and the place have become historic.

In May, 1823, F. L. Bissell, then nineteen years of age, came to Windham. He was an East Indian, or Malayan, a native of the Isle of Sumatra, and came to this country when very young. He acquired a good English education, and was fortunate in being the heir to a large estate, which was managed by a trustee or guardian named White, of Salem, Mass. He came to this town accompanied by Maj. Dudley, a teacher of military tactics. They selected a spot and built a camp of pine boughs, having a large stone fireplace. The camp was but little higher than the ground around it. It was quickly supplied with all kinds of the choicest liquors, and with all proper food and utensils suitable for pioneer life. Thus equipped he, with Maj. Dudley and other boon companions, was ready for fishing at Mitchell's Pond and for the pursuit of the wild game with which the woods abounded on both sides of the brook which runs from Mitchell's Pond. Then commenced the frolic, the gayety, and their dissipation. The woods resounded with the sharp report of guns, the yell of swift-running hounds, which made music for that portion of the town. The novelty of the place, the strange occupants, and the odor of rum induced many to visit Bissell's Camp.

Evidently it was not Bissell's intention to be more than a temporary occupant when he first settled at the camp, but the notoriety he acquired, the throng of visitors by whom he was generally surrounded, the attractiveness of the place, and the abundance of game caused a change to come "over the spirit of his dream." So he made a change from what was almost a savage mode of life to one a few steps nearer civilization. The brush camp was torn away and a log house erected in its place. The latter contained two rooms, with a hall across the west end. The house was finished in the most elaborate and elegant manner, the walls painted with East India scenes, and the tall palm-tree was emblazoned in native colors. The outside of his abode was left in the roughest possible state. A stable was built and equipped with fine horses and carriages. Money was of no account with Bissell, and it was scattered freely. He took a five-dollar note to light his pipe, according to report. Once while riding out he saw a large flock of geese near the road, and raising his shot-gun he blazed away at them, killing several and wounding others. He then ordered his driver to stop, and, having found the owner, he told him what he had done and asked him his price for the shot. The price (not a small one) was paid, and Bissell went on his way rejoicing.

One day one of his men went for a pail of water; he heard the sharp crack of a gun, and looking around he saw Bissell at the door of his camp just lowering his gun from his shoulder. He was an *excellent shot*, and had merely put a bullet through the man's hat as he stood several rods away.

Bissell had erected summer-houses, made an artificial fish-pond, put a fine latticed house over his well, and had made of his abode a sort of fairy-land. He was a good penman, and embellished his writing by using, instead of black sand, what was apparently gold dust. So he lived some four years. But his days of glory, wealth, license, and pride were fast drawing to a close. His money was exhausted or withheld by his guardian. He contracted many debts, and his creditors were not slow in taking his possessions by due process of law, and his financial trouble caused his sudden departure from the town.

He went to Vermont, and his subsequent history is unknown. The beauty of the place quickly faded after the departure of its founder, the log cabin was demolished about 1865, the summer-houses are gone, but the latticed, circular well-house still exists, the artificial pond is still there, and there are other ruinous evidences of the places where his buildings stood, but the pomp and circumstance of its early state and beauty are gone forever.

Biographies.—Early settlers and later residents. David Gregg was one of the earliest settlers. He was born in Londonderry, Ireland, being the son of John Gregg, born 1655, in that place, and the grandson of Capt. David Gregg, who was in Argylshire, Scotland, and was a captain in army of Cromwell in 1655, and assisted in the conquest of the rebellious subjects in Ireland, was a tanner, and received a deed of land in Ireland from Cromwell.

David Gregg, of Windham, came to Watertown, Mass., in 1712, staying nine years, then came to Windham in 1721, settling in the west part of the town. There were then few if any white inhabitants within ten miles of him, and the woods abounded with game of all sorts. He hewed his farm from the wilderness, and after the activities of life were over he found a quiet spot in which to sleep in the old cemetery on the plain. He was the ancestor of the Greggs of Windham.

John Cochran came to Londonderry in the autumn of 1720, and permanently located in East Windham in 1730, and is the ancestor of the family of that name. He was of unadulterated Scotch blood, the son of John and Elizabeth (Arwin) Cochran, of Londonderry, Ireland, born there, 1704, and his father shared in the defense of that memorable city against the Catholics in 1688–89. When young Cochran came to Windham (then Londonderry) the country was an almost unbroken wilderness, and he displayed great endurance and fortitude amid the hardships and privations of his life. The farm he occupied has since been in possession of his family, and is now occupied by his great-grandson, William D. Cochran. He married his cousin Jenny, daughter of Justice

James McKeen, of Londonderry, and died at eighty-four. Their life was long and pleasant together, and side by side they rest in the cemetery on the hill.

Alexander Simpson, ancestor of one branch of the Windham family, came to Windham about 1747, and located in the southeast part of the town. He was a weaver, and could do exceedingly fine and nice work, could weave anything "where the warp was strong enough to bear the weight of his beaver hat." He married Janet Templeton, and died Dec. 12, 1788, at sixty-nine years.

James Belton was not one of the earliest settlers, but came about 1753. He was born in Scotland in 1727 or 1728, and died March 18, 1803. He settled in the north part of the town. He became a very active, popular, and influential citizen, was well educated, and became an auctioneer, surveyor, and justice of the peace. He filled all the prominent positions in town, and was in 1777 an agent from the State of New Hampshire to the seat of the national government at Baltimore, and brought to the New England States a large amount of money with which to prosecute the Revolutionary war. He was the father of Hon. Silas Belton, at one time member of Congress from New Hampshire.

Lieut. Samuel Morison was born in Ireland, at or near Londonderry, was the son of James Morison and Mary Wallace, of that place, emigrants to Londonderry, N. H., in 1719. His grandfather was John Morison, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who died in Londonderry, N. H., 1736, at the reputed age of one hundred and eight years. Lieut. Samuel Morison came to Londonderry when a lad of fifteen years, and settled in what is now Windham about 1730. He was well educated in Ireland, and became prominent in the little settlement where his lot was cast, often held public positions, was a lieutenant in a Massachusetts regiment at Fort Cumberland, Nova Scotia, in 1760, during the French and Indian war. He married Martha Allison, the first female child born in Londonderry, and daughter of Samuel Allison, one of the first sixteen settlers. She was born March 31, 1720, and died Dec. 3, 1761. He died Feb. 11, 1776. He is the ancestor of the Morrisons of the town.

Henry Campbell came to Windham in 1733. He was born in Londonderry, Ireland, 1697, and married Martha Black in 1717. He was the son of Daniel Campbell, a descendant of Sir John Campbell, of Scotland, Duke of Argyle. Henry Campbell located in the west part of the town, and his descendants still reside upon the ancestral acres.

John Dinsmoor, of Scotch blood, came from Londonderry, Ireland. He came to Londonderry, N. H., in 1723, and is ancestor of the Dinsmoors here. His house was in Londonderry, the front door stone being on the line between the towns. His grandson, William Dinsmoor, was a man of parts, and possessed quite a poetical gift. He was the father of Samuel Dinsmoor, of Keene, Governor of New Hampshire, 1831–33.

This sketch of Windham will be closed with a notice of Robert Dinsmoor, the "rustic bard." He was born in Windham, Oct. 7, 1757. He wrote much, and generally, when for the press, in verse. He wrote in the Scotch dialect, which was spoken by many in the Scotch settlement, and understood by all, and the Scotch *brogue* has not been so long extinct among the descendants of the Scotch settlers but that some of the younger members of the community have listened to it with pleasure. After he had been writing poetry several years, a friend sent him a copy of Burns' poems, which he hailed with great delight, and immediately addressed the following verses to his favorite poet:

"Fare fa' ye Robie, canty callan,
* * * * * * * *
May never wae come near your dwallin'.

"I've read your warks wi' muckle glee;
Auld lucky nature, there I see,
Has gi'en ye genius like a bee,
To suck the flowers;
Where'er ye gang—weel met ye be—
Blithe be your hours.

"Let college gumphs glib Horace praise,
Gie auld blin' Homer still the bays,
An' about Virgil mak' a phrase,
A guid Scotch taste
Prefers your ain untutor'd lays
To a' their best.

"Let them like gauks auld Latin speak,
An' blather out their brak'-jaw Greek;
Though you were born whar hills are bleak
And cauld winds blow,
Au' though frae buiks nae helps ye seek,
Ye ding them a'!"

* * * * * * * *

In writing a letter to his friend, Hon. Silas Belton, a native of Windham, then a member of Congress, and resident of Salem, he said,—

"Though Death our ancestors has cleckit,
An' under clods them closely steckit,
We'll mark the place their chimneys reekit,
Their native tongue we yet wad speek it
Wi' accent glib."

In a letter to his daughter he says,—

"That mine is not a longer letter,
The cause is not for want of matter,—
Of that there's plenty, worse or better;
But, like a mill
Whose stream beats back with surplus water,
The wheel stands still."

While plowing, his mould-board turned over a sparrow's nest, which called forth from his pen a poem, in which is the following:

"Poor innocent, hapless sparrow!
Why should my mould-board gi'e thee sorrow?
This day thou'll chirp, an' mourn the morrow
Wi' anxious breast;
The plough has turn'd the mould'ring furrow
Deep o'er thy nest.

"Just in the middle o' the hill
Thy nest was placed with curious skill,—
There I espy'd thy little bill
Beneath the shade,—
In that sweet bower, secure frae ill,
Thine eggs thou laid.

"Five corns o' maize had there been droppit,
An' through the stalks thine head thou poppit;
The drawing nowt couldna' be stappit,
I quickly foun',
Syne frae thy cozie nest thou hoppit,
An' fluttering ran."

* * * * * * * *

He was a farmer, and cultivated the paternal acres. The Quaker poet, John G. Whittier, says, "The last time I saw him he was chaffering in the market-place of my native village.[1] A genial, jovial, large-hearted old man, simple as a child, and betraying neither in look nor in manner that he was accustomed to

"Feed on thoughts which voluntary move
Harmonious numbers."

Peace to him! . . . In the ancient burial-ground of Windham, by the side of his "beloved Molly," and in view of the old meeting-house, there is a mound of earth, where every spring green grasses tremble in the wind, and the warm sunshine calls out the flowers. There, gathered like one of his own ripe sheaves, the farmer-poet sleeps with his fathers.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

LEONARD ALLISON MORRISON.

Robert C. Mack, Esq., of Londonderry, contributes the following biography:

Leonard Allison Morrison, son of Jeremiah and Eleanor Reed (Kimball) Morrison, was born in Windham, N. H., Feb. 21, 1843. His father was a leading citizen of Windham, and died Nov. 24, 1862, aged sixty-seven years. He is the sixth generation in descent from John Morison, a sturdy Scotchman, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who emigrated to the north of Ireland previous to 1688. At Londonderry, Ireland, he participated in the heroic defense of that city, and with his wife and children and friends shared in the sacrifices, sufferings, and horrors of the siege, and the glory of the deliverance of that city with the triumph of the Protestant cause. He emigrated to Londonderry, N. H., about 1723, and died Feb. 16, 1736. His son, Charter James Morison, had preceded him to America in 1719, and died in 1757. The latter was the father of Lieut. Samuel Morison, who settled in Windham, who was its first moderator, member of its first board of selectmen, and an honored and respected citizen, who died Feb. 11, 1776, aged seventy-two years. He was the father of Deacon Samuel Morison, the grandfather of the one whose history is here given.

The mother of Mr. Morrison, an excellent woman, was the seventh generation in descent from Richard Kimball, who emigrated to America from Ipswich, England, in 1634. His maternal grandmother was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Read, of Uxbridge, Mass. The latter was the fifth generation in descent from John Read, who settled in Rehoboth, Mass., in 1630.

Such was the blood from which sprang the subject of this sketch. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were very intelligent. They were hardy, respected, and influential in their day and generation.

Mr. Morrison was studious always, and at the common school and academies, which he attended, he ranked well as a scholar. He was educated in the common schools of Windham, supplemented by a few months attendance at the seminary at Tilton, N. H., and Gowanda, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

He occupies and cultivates the ancestral and pleasant farm where he was born. His tastes would have led him to a collegiate course, and his capacities fitted him for a successful professional life. But circumstances forced his life into a quieter channel. After leaving school his spare hours were given to reading, and he often held communion with the best writers of the language through the medium of their writings. He found continual companionship and delight in reading the best works in poetry, history, or romance. In this manner, though unknown to himself or to others, he was educating and fitting himself for the special and important work which he has done and is doing. We refer to his literary labors of the last five years.

In his town he is deeply interested, and it possesses nowhere a more loyal or loving son, or one more heartily devoted to its best interests. He mingles freely in municipal affairs; having served as selectman, and for nine successive years he presided acceptably in the annual town-meetings.

Possessing, as he does, a commanding voice, tact, quick perceptions, and decision of character, he excels as a presiding officer. He is therefore often called to preside in meetings in his own town and elsewhere. As a public speaker he never fails to interest his audience. He has the rare talent of saying the right thing at the right time, and stopping when he has done. If his early training had been in this direction, and the circumstances of his life favorable, he would have won distinction as a public speaker.

In 1871–72 he did an important work in aiding in the establishment of the Nesmith Free Public Library of two thousand volumes. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Republican State Central Committee. But the most important labor of his life, that which will be looked upon with most satisfaction, is his *literary* work. Since 1861 he has been an occasional contributor to the newspapers.

In 1878, '79, '80, he prepared a history of the Morison or Morrison family, an octavo volume of four hundred and seventy pages. An edition of eleven hundred copies were printed, published by A. Williams & Co., Boston, Mass. The labor of the work was immense, and it was peculiarly rich in ancient historical lore. It received many warm encomiums from the family, and

[1] Haverhill, Mass.

L. A. Morrison.

was most cordially welcomed by the press, receiving many favorable reviews. Copies found their way into many of the State libraries of the country, the Historical and Genealogical Society libraries, the college libraries, and libraries of many of the larger cities and towns. Some copies found their way to Scotland and England. This brought him a request from the editor of a magazine in Inverness, Scotland, to *rewrite* and condense the history, making it appropriate for the Scotch readers. This work he has nearly completed. In the spring of 1880 he commenced the preparation of the History of Windham, N. H., 1719–1883. Upon this he has since labored continuously and persistently till the present. The history is now passing through the press, and estimated to contain seven hundred or eight hundred pages. He wrote the *condensed* history of Windham, N. H., found in the History of Rockingham and Strafford Counties. He was enumerator of the census in 1880, and was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society in June, 1882.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

LONDONDERRY, 1719–1827.[1]

THE boundaries of Londonderry, as defined by the charter of June 21, 1722, included all the territory of the present towns of Londonderry, Derry, and Windham, and adjacent parts of Manchester, Hudson, and Salem. The history of these towns is one till division of the large tract became a necessity, thenceforward each town has its own history. As Windham was early set off, nothing pertaining to that town will be embraced in this sketch. Londonderry is the most western town in Rockingham County, is in latitude 42° 54′ north, and longitude 5° 45′ east from Washington. It is about twenty-five miles from Concord, N. H., twenty-five from Exeter, and forty from Boston, Mass. There are a few ponds in town. Beaver Pond, called by the Indians "Tsienneto," is a beautiful sheet lying between Derry East village and the English Range. Northwest of this lie Upper and Lower Shield's Ponds in Derry, and Scoby's in Londonderry. Ezekiel's Pond is near the Windham line, and a part only of Island Pond lies in Derry. Beaver Brook, in the Indian tongue "Kiahiomtatie," is the only considerable stream. The surface of the ground, though broken, is not hilly. The highest elevation is probably Richey Hill, a little over one mile east of East Derry village. The original growth of oak, hickory, and chestnut is everywhere succeeded by pine. The town has always been mainly agricultural, although much of its early thrift was directly derived from the manufacture of linen cloth within its own borders, while much of its later prosperity is indirectly derived from the manufacture of cotton in the cities of Manchester, Lowell, and Lawrence.

[1] By R. C. Mack.

At the time of the settlement of Londonderry, N. H., April 11, 1719, O. S., the people of Ireland were mainly divided into three classes: the descendants of the Celtic race, which had occupied the soil from time immemorial, and who were Roman Catholics; the descendants of the English emigration of 1612 and thenceforward, and who were attached to the forms and ceremonies of the Church of England; and the descendants of the Scotch emigration of the early part of the seventeenth century, and who held with undying tenacity to the principles of the Presbyterian Church. From the former of these, the Irish and the English, Londonderry derived its name, and to the latter is it indebted for the hardy men and women who took possession of its virgin soil, and made settlements of its wooded hill-tops, its sunny slopes, and fertile vales.

Name.—The Irish name of Derry had come down with the race through the long centuries prior to 1612, when the great London guilds in taking possession and settling the sequestered lands granted by James I. prefixed to the old name that of their famous city. It was thus that the name of Londonderry had origin, and our settlers shortly after their arrival adopted it from the mother-country, although the territory they selected had for some years previous been known as a part of a very indefinite tract called "Nutfield." The latter name disappeared from the record early in 1722.

They were termed Scotch-Irishmen. New ideas and new facts demanded new names. It was necessary that a people originating in the blood of one nationality and born on alien soil should have a distinctive name. From this came the appellation of Scotch-Irish; nor is it inappropriate, barring a little long-forgotten misconception of the meaning of the term. Excepting a few of English descent and an occasional Scotchman to the "manner born," the Londonderry settlers were of Scotch lineage, born on Irish soil; and, although reared among and surrounded by the native Celt, whose origin antedated veritable history, little if anything distinctively Irish was engrafted upon the Scotch character by the ancestral one hundred years' sojourn in Ireland. The antagonisms arising from the diversity of the races and widely differing religions, in connection with the unforgotten confiscations of James I., were more than sufficient to prevent any intermingling of bloods. The peculiar circumstances that surrounded the Scotch-Irish kept them as homogeneous a race as was that of their contemporaries in Scotland, who had never taken departure from their native heaths of Argyleshire. In this respect their isolation from the Catholic Irish was as complete as if an ocean rolled between them.

Cause of Emigration.—The motives that led the Scotch-Irish emigrant of 1719 to sunder all ties

with his native land and make for himself a new home in the wilderness were widely different from those which impel the emigrant of to-day. The former, in the assured hope of securing freedom of conscience and religious liberty, was willing to take his chance in worldly matters. The latter reverses this order, and for the sake of worldly advantage he is willing to imperil his religious interests. Rev. James McGregor, one of the Londonderry emigrants, and their pastor the last ten years of his life, gives the following reasons for their removal to America: "1st. To avoid oppressive and cruel bondage. 2d. To shun persecution and designed ruin. 3d. To withdraw from the communion of idolaters. 4th. To have an opportunity of worshiping God according to the dictates of conscience and the rules of his inspired Word."

Emigration.—The settlers of Londonderry left their native Ireland late in the spring or early in the summer of 1718, and arrived at Boston, Mass., August 4th of that year. As they were embarking on board the ship at Belfast that was to convey them across the sea, an old lady of the kith and kin of the emigrants, too far advanced in life to encounter the perils of the deep, gave them her parting blessing: "Go, and God be wi' ye a' but Willie Humphrey, and he'll be smart enough to take care of himself."

The winter following their arrival in Boston was spent in the harbor of Falmouth, now Portland, Me., under great privations for want of shelter and food, so much so that the great and General Court of Massachusetts aided them to the amount of one hundred bushels of meal. Some late changes in the waters of Casco Bay, near the anchorage of their vessel, have revealed among other things a stone fireplace built by them and used in cooking their food during their sojourn there.

To Nutfield.—Leaving Falmouth April 1, 1719, they retraced their steps toward Boston as far as Haverhill, Mass., where they arrived the next day. Here they remained a few days awaiting the selection of land for a township by their agent, James McKean, grandfather of Joseph McKean, first president of Bowdoin College. This done and a portion of the Nutfield or Chestnut territory determined upon, a part of the resolute company on the morning of April 11, 1719, saddled their horses and struck out into the pathless wilderness in search of their future homes, taking their route over "Providence Hill," in what is now Salem, N. H. Another small company under the guidance of Rev. James McGregor, who had spent the previous winter at Dracut, Mass., engaged in teaching, left that place, and, taking their line of travel up Beaver Brook, joined, by previous arrangement, the Haverhill party near the southern shore of Beaver Pond.

Settlement.—Tying their horses at the foot of the hill, ever since known by the name of Horse Hill, they made survey of the surroundings on foot. They passed around the western end of the pond and along its northern shore, arriving at its most eastern extremity a little after noon. Here, under the spreading branches of a stately oak, one of the ancient lords of the soil, they rested their weary limbs, gratified their religious feelings, and fortified their faith by listening to a discourse from their future pastor, Rev. Mr. McGregor. Returning to their horses, they took a southerly direction to the northern side of a brook, to which they gave the name of West Running Brook. Here they kindled their first fire beside a rock on land now owned by James M. Batchelder, and encamped for the night. The following day, after a sermon by Mr. McGregor, they made their way back to Haverhill to bring on their families, leaving two young men, John Gregg, son of Capt. James Gregg, and Andrew Walker, to pre-empt the soil and guard their hastily constructed camp. They left a gun and ammunition for their protection and three days' provision for their sustenance. Some unforeseen circumstances prevented the return of the settlers at the allotted time, and the young men fell into peril for want of food. In a few days, however, sixteen men with their families arrived upon the ground, took occupancy of the soil, and the work began in earnest.

First Families.—The names of these men are as follows: James McKean, John Barnett, Archibald Clendenin, John Mitchell, James Starrett, James Anderson, Randal Alexander, Robert Weir, James Gregg, James Clark, James Nesmith, Allen Anderson, John Morrison, Samuel Allison, Thomas Steele, and John Stuart. Rev. Edward L. Parker, a careful and judicious writer, in his excellent "History of Londonderry," says,—

"These pioneers of the settlement were most of them men in middle life, robust, persevering, and adventurous, well suited to encounter the toils and endure the hardships of such an undertaking. Most of them attained to advanced age. They lived to see their descendants settled around them and the forest converted into a fruitful field. The average age of thirteen of the number was seventy-nine years, six attained to nearly ninety, and two surpassed it. John Morrison, the oldest of this company, lived to the advanced age of ninety-seven years."

First Land Laid Out in Londonderry.—This was without doubt granted by the Massachusetts Colony to the Indian sagamore Passaconnaway, of Pennacook, now Concord, N. H., upon his petition of March 8, 1662, and was surveyed March 27, 1663. It was a tract three miles square, and as it extended one mile and a half east of the Merrimac River, opposite the northern part of the town, must have included a part of Londonderry.

The second grant was by Massachusetts to the proprietors of "Old Dunstable," Oct. 16, 1673. This must have overlapped the territory afterwards Londonderry, as its most "eastern line ran within sight of Beaver Brook."

"Leverett's Farme."—This "farme" was the third grant in order of time, and was to John Leverett, Governor of the Massachusetts Colony from 1673 to 1679. It was a "Wilderness Farme" of one thousand acres, and was situated between what is now Ezekiel's Pond, in Derry, and the Dock. A bridge and the meadows there still bear his name. There is some evidence that the Governor sent parties to colonize the grant, but the enterprise failed.

Wheelwright Deed.—The deed of Col. John Wheelwright to the proprietors, Oct. 20, 1719, first gave bounds to the territory. It conveyed a tract of land not exceeding ten miles square, bounded on the north by Cheshire, on the east by Haverhill, on the south by Dracut, and on the west by Dunstable. The settlers had, however, taken possession of the soil on the principle of "squatter sovereignty" six months before, under encouragement from Governor Shute, of Massachusetts, in accordance with a numerously signed petition of the "Inhabitants of ye North of Ireland," dated March 26, 1718.

The First Crops raised by the emigrants were potatoes and flax. They had brought their seed and spinning-wheels from Ireland, and were the first to cultivate the potato and manufacture linen in New England. They appear to have cultivated land in common the summer after their arrival, as there is a tract known by the name of the "Common Field," containing about two and one-half acres, situated a few rods west of the dwelling-house of Mr. Jonathan Cate, in Derry. It was undoubtedly a clearing, and may have been an abandoned planting-ground of the Indians, who were gradually retiring to deeper shades of the wilderness in the wilds of Canada.

Allotment of Lands.—Before the settlers received the deed from Wheelwright three lots of land had been laid out: the "Common Field," April 18, 1719, only seven days from their arrival; James McKean's home lot, August, 1719; and Robert Wears' home lot of sixty acres, also August, 1719. For some reason no more land was assigned till the following year, when nearly all the one hundred and five home lots were laid out, most of them in the summer and autumn. Afterward, when the town came to receive its charter from the Legislature, several gentlemen residing in Portsmouth, N. H., then called "Strawberry Bank," were admitted as proprietors, making in all about one hundred and twenty-five grantees of the town.

The proprietors designated their different divisions of land as "Home lots, 2d, 3d, and 4th divisions, amendment land, and meadows." The former were sixty acres each, while the other lands varied very much in size.

The lots assigned to each proprietor by the committee are designated by the name of home lots second, third, and fourth divisions, addition land, amendment land, and meadows. The home lots were sixty acres each, the second divisions forty acres amendment land, "to make up to every proprietor what his Home Lot wanted in quality to make equal with what was termed 'The Precept.'" The Precept was the home lot of John Stuart, agreed upon as a fair average of lots, and to this all others were compared. If a proprietor deemed his sixty acres of less value than John Stuart's lot, and the lot-layers concurred in this opinion, they laid out to him amendment land in quantity sufficient to equalize his interest.

The second division was made as soon as the settlers began to feel themselves "straitened for want of room." At first no reserve was made for land for roads, and this oversight was remedied by laying out tracts isolated from the home farm in lieu of land taken for highways.

The meadows were of great value, for it was from them that the settlers for a long time obtained the means of keeping their cattle and horses. Every proprietor therefore had a small piece of meadow assigned to him, and it often happened that it was located many miles from his home lot. The quantity of this sort of land allotted to each one varied from one-quarter of an acre to one and a half acres. The rule adopted was that each proprietor should have land enough to yield "three small loads of hay." These meadows must have had astonishing fertility, as many of them yield great burdens after undergoing the discipline of one hundred and sixty-three years' cropping without the smallest return.

Double Range.—From a fragmentary record in the first volume of the proprietors' books it appears that the first lots were laid out in the Double Range, situated within the present bounds of Derry, on both sides of West-Running Brook. There are about thirty lots in this range, and are one mile long north and south, and thirty rods wide. The committee began at the line, as claimed by Haverhill, on the south side of the brook, at the eastern end of the range, assigning the first lot probably to William Humphrey, and passing westerly down the brook, the third lot fell to Jonathan Tyler, the south part of which became the property of Archibald Stark shortly after, and on which Gen. John Stark was born, Aug. 28, 1728.

John Stuart's lot, "The Precept," was the most eastern one north of the brook of this range, and was situated a few rods east of the present residence of Col. George W. Lane, once known as the Prentice, or Gen. Derby place. The settlers built their cabins very near together, the north side of the range building at the south end of their lots, and the south side at the north end, the brook running between, securing in this way an advantage in case of an attack from the Indians.

Back Range.—The range known on the records as the Back Range consisted of some half a dozen lots, and in this and the northern part of the Double Range is situated the present village of East Derry, and is the place selected by the emigrants as the site of their first meeting-house.

English Range.—The English Range, of about twenty lots, lies north of Beaver Pond, the long lines running northeast from the pond, six of which abut upon its waters. This range took its name from the fact that several of the proprietors of English descent had their lands assigned in that locality. Among them were John Goffe, first town clerk, and his son, John Goffe, Jr., afterwards quite prominent in the civil, ecclesiastical, and military history of the State. The most northwestern lot of this range was laid out to James Rogers, father of Maj. Robert Rogers, the ranger, who was born here.

Aiken's Range.—The Aiken's Range, of seven lots, derived its name from the three or four families of that name that settled there. At the west end of this range John Bell, the emigrant ancestor of this honored family, had his home lot and second division laid out together, making one hundred acres in all. The South Range of a few lots adjoined the Double Range on the south near the Windham line. All these ranges are within the present town of Derry; and in the east part of this town several lots were laid out to Portsmouth proprietors, and Governor Wentworth's three-hundred-acre farm in the locality, known as "Derry Dock." James C. Taylor, Esq., is now the owner of part of this farm.

Governor Shute's charter farm of five hundred acres was laid in Windham, and other land in that town to a considerable extent was assigned to the Londonderry proprietors, but was mainly amendment or other lands than home lots. In the present town of Londonderry the Ayers' Range and the High Range were regularly laid out, the lots of the former being uniform in size and shape with those of Derry. Excepting the seven Ayers' Range lots, the greater part of the present town of Londonderry was laid out as second division amendment and highway lands in very large tracts, amounting in some instances to over four hundred acres.

As the original charter bounds of Londonderry covered considerable portions of the city of Manchester, extending a mile across Hanover Street, a range of several lots, termed Blaisdel's Range, was laid out by the Londonderry committee. This range extended from Nutt's Pond to a point about one mile northeast of the City Hall. On this land, or near it, is the site of a fort built for the protection of the settlers there. It was at the outlet of Nutt's Pond, then Swager's Pond, and called Stark's Fort in compliment to Archibald Stark, who was efficient in building and garrisoning it.

Large tracts of land were laid out for the support of the ministry. They were called "Ministerials." The land assigned to the West Parish, or that part of the town called Canada, was laid out Nov. 6, 1729, on one of the highest hills in what is now Londonderry, and contained one hundred and twenty acres.

The next year a ministerial was allotted to the old parish church, now East Derry, of fifty-four acres.

In 1744 new bounds were given to it, and six acres added. Most of this land is now owned by Hon. William H. Shepard. The ministerial land for the parish of Windham was situated near "Cobbit's Pond," and was laid out in 1744, and contained fifty-five acres.

Incorporation.—The long-pending dispute between New Hampshire and Massachusetts in reference to the lines between these States occasioned the Londonderry settlers much inconvenience. The latter State refused to incorporate the town, and it was not until June 21, 1722, more than three years after the settlement, that the New Hampshire Court granted a charter, although "humbly petitioned" to that effect as early as Sept. 23, 1719.

Probably the colonists were hindered in their attempts to secure town privileges by a misconception of their character on the part of the State governments. They were supposed to be Irish Roman Catholics.

Notwithstanding this the colony thrived. Before the first of the autumnal months had closed fifty-four families from Ireland and elsewhere, in addition to the original sixteen, "did sit down in Nutfield," and the work of settlement went rapidly on. Cabins were built, the forests were leveled, roads were marked out, and obstructions cleared away. There were no idlers in the new colony; labor, skill, and enterprise soon brought their usual reward.

Encroachers.—A large tract of land, some three or four miles wide, along the whole eastern border of the town and within its chartered limits, was claimed by Haverhill people under the old Massachusetts grant, and it was not till the settlement of the State lines in 1740–41 that the border warfare ceased. The Londonderry residents within that claim were arrested and confined in Massachusetts jails, and on the other hand many arrests were made of the "Haverhill squatters," and much litigation followed. Many charges like the following are to be found on the old Counter's books: "To Johne Barnet six days watching prisoners 1–4–0." Nor was the comfort of these prisoners neglected. Gabriel Barr was paid for thirteen days guarding prisoners at Mudget's house and furnishing them "Board, Rhum, and Vitals." The town also suffered much annoyance from people living on its western borders, along the Litchfield and Nottingham-West lines, claiming lands under the old Dunstable grant.

Location of Proprietors.—The first lot in the English Range was laid out to David Cargill, Sr. It is now owned by Mr. Tucker. The house just taken down by him was the residence of the late Robert McMurphy. It was the third framed house built in the settlement. The second lot was assigned to Samuel Houston. Mr. Samuel Clark is now the owner. Houston was the father of Rev. John, the Bedford loyalist. No one lives on the next original lot. It was called Governor Wentworth's "home lot." His

early and steadfast friendship for the settlers was appreciated, and partly repaid in recorded thanks, gifts of salmon, linen cloth, and other very large lots of land. The fourth lot was laid out to Col. John Wheelwright, the grantor of the famous deed. There has been much learned discussion relative to the validity of the Indian deed of his ancestor, dated May 17, 1629. The weight of legal evidence of late years appears to sustain the will. The next three lots successively were Edward Proctor's, Benjamin Kidder's, and John Gray's. Samuel Marshall lives on the lot of Joseph Kidder. Mr. Morill resides on John Goff's lot; Mr. Seavey on the lot of S. Graves; Mr. Nathaniel Palmer on John Combe's. Matthew Clark's and James Lindsay's lots are now the Cheever place. Mr. Sefton lives on James Lesley's lot, John Baker on John Anderson's, George Choate on James Blair's, and George W. Dickey owns the lots of John Blair, James Moor, John Shields, and James Rogers. It was on this last lot where the famous Robert Rogers, the Indian fighter, was born. The lots of Simonds, Keyes, Robie, and Senter lie northwest of Beaver Pond. Rev. B. F. Parsons resides on William Cochran's lot, and the other Cochran lots lie on the north of that. In the Aiken's Range, James Aiken's lot is now the Bradford place. William Aiken's is now the Carr place. John Folsom owns the Edward Aiken lot. John Wallace lived where the late David H. Pinkerton resided. He was a man of great prominence in the early history of the town. His lands are still held by his descendants. The lots of B. Wilson and Andrew Todd are owned by Joseph R. Clark. Col. Todd was a man of much influence in the town. His brother-in-law, John Bell, lived on the next lot west, and shared with others the honor and responsibility of organizing the new settlement. The land of the seven lots of the Ayers' Range lies mostly in Londonderry, while the settlers' houses were nearly all situated in what is now Derry. At the north side was David Morrison's lot, now Mrs. James MacMurphy's, then Samuel Morrison's, now A. McMurphy's. The last lot came near to the mill, now Horne's, and was laid out to "John McClurg, Elizabeth Wilson, and Mary, her daughter." It is a singular fact that in this family occurred the first and last death among the proprietors.

Mr. Wilson died in Boston, January, 1721, less than two years after the first settlement, and four months after his land was allotted to him. His widow, "Elizabeth (Fulton) Wilson, and Mary, her daughter," were allowed all further rights; and Mary, born, according to the record, on board a pirate ship on the passage over, July 28, 1720, lived till Feb. 13, 1814,—an interval between the death of the first and last proprietor of ninety-three years. "Ocean-born Mary" was the grandmother of Hon. George W. Patterson, of New York, and the late Capt. Thomas Patterson, of Londonderry.

William Humphrey, Jonathan Tyler, Alexander Nichols, John Barr, all had lots near Humphrey's Hill, in Derry. James McKeon's lot was a little west of these, where Mrs. W. Hixon lives. He had large influence in the colony. Mr. W. O. Noyes resides on James Morrison's lot. He was the ancestor of Leonard A. Morrison, the historian of the Morrison family and of Windham.

Following the order of the lot-layers going west, there were in the south part of the Double Range ten lots assigned to men of whom not much is known. On the north side of this range Jonathan Cate lives, on Capt. James Gregg's lot. He was probably the most wealthy of all the emigrants. Henry Humphrey lives on a part of the Gregg lands. Miss Jennie Clark resides on the lot of her ancestor, James Clark. Mrs. Thomas Pillsbury lives on the Allen Anderson place. The lots of John Morrison, Samuel Allison, Thomas Steel, and John Stuart were united to make the Prentice estate, now Col. George W. Lane's.

Around no place in old Londonderry cluster more historic memories. The original owners were all men of note. John Morrison was the father of Jonathan, the first-born male child in Londonderry, and who in the next generation enjoyed with Capt. Samuel Allison the honor of being the best public speaker in town. John Morrison's daughter, Elizabeth, married William Smith, of Peterboro', N. H., and become mother of Hon. Jeremiah Smith, one of the most gifted of the sons of New Hampshire.

Hon. Samuel Livermore lived in a stone house on the place, just opposite the mansion of Col. Lane. Hon. John Prentice, who came after him, built the main part of the present house. Besides these several other eminent men made their homes here. Two judges of the highest court in New Hampshire were born on the place,—Arthur Livermore and Charles Doe.

John Richey settled on the Nowell place, and the widow of Calvin Morrison lives on one of the lots originally Rev. James McGregor's. It is well known that here was built the first framed house in town. The Montgomery lot is now Mr. Beede's, and Mr. Rand lives on the Alexander McNeil place. George McMurphy resides on the lot of John McMurphy, Esq., a man of much note in his day. This is one of the only two places in the old township now owned by descendants of the original proprietors and in the same name, the other being James Clark's. Robert Boye's lot was next east from McMurphy's. His house was burned in 1733, while he was absent in Ireland seeking for a minister. Hon. W. H. Shepard owns and occupies the land of John McNeil, who removed early to Derryfield, and William Campbell resided between there and Beaver Pond. In the South Range were the Wilson lots and the lot of John More, who was born in a malt-kiln the night after the massacre of Glencoe, 1692.

Dismemberment of the Town.—The original township of Londonderry has been divided into

several parts. Windham, including a part of Salem, was detached Feb. 12, 1742, and upon the incorporation of Derryfield, now Manchester, Sept. 3, 1751, a large tract along its northern border was taken off and added to that town. March 6, 1778, another part of Londonderry was cut off and united to Nottingham West, now Hudson, by act of the New Hampshire Legislature. July 2, 1827, the remaining part of the old town was divided by the incorporation of Derry.

Earthquake.—"On Tuesday, Nov. ye 18, 1755, at foure o'clock in the morning & ten minutes there was an Extrornary Shock of an Earthquake, & continuous afterwards with smaller shocks." It is said that bricks were thrown from the top of the chimney of the Gregg house, now Mr. Cate's.

Town and Parish Records.—Much interest appertains to these various records. All the early records of the East Parish Society, now East Derry, and the early church records of the West Parish, now Londonderry. The former were found a few years ago, and again lost; the latter were loaned during the pastorate of Rev. J. R. Adams to Rufus Choate, the eminent lawyer, and are said to have been burned with the Concord, Mass., court-house a few years ago. The books of the Congregational Church formed in East Parish after the settlement of Rev. Jonathan Bow are now at the rooms of the New Hampshire Historical Society at Concord, N. H. The following are some of the many curiosities of these records: Oct. 3, 1727. "Thomas Smith being cited doth appear, & John Morrison & John Mitchel being called doth witness that they saw him get several beaver skins of the Indians for Rum without their value." 1730. "Voted that the town hath agreed to let Hugh Wilson be prosecuted for an idler." 1730, 8th article in town warrant. "To see what the town will do with John More." Record. "Deferred by reason John More is dead."

Fisheries.—The charter of Londonderry inclosed a strip of land extending from the northwest corner of the main body of the town, one mile wide and three miles long. From that point the course was "N.N.E. three miles, then E.S.E. one mile, then S.S.W. to the S.W. angle of Chester." It extends across Hanover Street in the city of Manchester one mile northerly to the place known as the Hall Place. The bill as originally drawn for a charter gave these long lines a north-northwest direction, thus including Amoskeag Falls, but for some unexplained reason the bill was engrossed giving these lines a north-northeast course. The object of this singular addition to the territory of the town was to secure the Amoskeag fisheries at the falls, then of very great value to the people of Londonderry as a means of sustenance, hard pressed as they often were for the necessaries of life before their small clearings afforded a comfortable living. In this way Londonderry lost possession of these valuable fishing-grounds. They nevertheless asserted their rights, and were measurably successful in maintaining them.

It is an indication that the fishery was of much consequence to the people that one of the earliest roads was laid out to "Ammosceag Falls." There were a large number of rocks among the surging waters of the falls that offered favorable opportunities for catching fish. These places were highly prized, and the strifes of the bold, courageous, and athletic men contending for them, added to the foaming waters rushing around the rocks, often occasioned accidents, many of which were fatal. "Todd Gut" derived its name from the fact that John Todd, son of Col. Andrew Todd, was drowned there while fishing in company with his cousin, John Bell, of Londonderry. Before the dams were built at Lawrence, Mass., vast quantities of shad, alewives, and eels were annually caught, and often a fine salmon. This royal fish must have been abundant, as many charges are found on the town books like the following: "To John Goffe, Jr., for 98 lbs. salmon at £10 4*s.* 0*d.*;" "To Hugh Morrison, for carrying salmon to Portsmouth, £1 10*s.* 0*d.*" If a favor was to be asked of the Governor, some prominent man was dispatched to Portsmouth on horseback with a salmon in his saddlebags for his Excellency. Large quantities of fish were taken at Thornton's Ferry. Within the memory of living persons, many families regarded their barrel of shad of equal importance with their barrel of beef or pork. With the settler fish was a healthy and grateful change from the inevitable samp and barley broth, which was their staple diet.

Indian History.—From some cause, not fully understood, the town suffered but little in the various Indian wars that distressed the people of other towns of New Hampshire. It is not known that a single person from Londonderry lost his life at the hand of the savage tribes that carried desolation and death to many homes in the State. Parker ascribes this exemption "to the influence of the Rev. Mr. McGregor with the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the French Governor of Canada. It is said they were classmates at college, that a correspondence was maintained between them, and that at the request and representation of his former friend the Governor caused means to be used for the protection of the settlement."

Probably the Wheelwright deed had much to do in saving the settlers from harm, as the following incident from the legends of the town would indicate. Shortly after the arrival of the settlers an Indian who evidently had enough of the English language at command to be able to talk, read, and write came along from out his forest haunts and demanded by what right the Scotch-Irish had planted themselves on that spot. The reply was that all the territory then in possession of the new-comers had been bought for a consideration, and that they held a good, valid deed from the Indians, which was on record at Portsmouth. The Indian suddenly disappeared and was never seen again. The

next Sunday, however, traces of a camp were found a little south of the church in the present cemetery, and it was conjectured that an ambush and a massacre had been avoided in consequence of the Indian going to Portsmouth and seeing the record above alluded to, and returning to his companions with the intelligence.

A further illustration of the friendliness of the Indian tribes is related as occurring in the family of Archibald McMurphy, Esq., who lived in the north part of the West Parish, on the farm known as the David R. Leach place. McMurphy and wife, one Sunday when two miles on their way to church, met eight Indians going to Amoskeag, and in the direction of their house, where were several small children. The mother became alarmed, and proposed to turn immediately back to protect their helpless family. The father replied that the Indians were too strong for them, and asked her what she could do. Said she, "I can die with the weans if I can't do better." On their way back they found the remains of a deer, and on their arrival home the savages were broiling and roasting the venison and giving the young McMurphys a delicious repast.

Notwithstanding all this, Londonderrry furnished at different times men and means to assist in repelling the incursions of the "Indian enemy." There were three men from the town in the famous expedition of Capt. John Lovewell to the Pigwacket country in 1725,—John Goffe, Jr., subsequently Col. Goffe, Benjamin Kidder, his brother-in-law, and Edward Linkfield. Kidder was taken sick, and was left at a fort by the company at Ossipee Lake. Goffe, with several others, also remained at the fort. Linkfield alone of the three was in the fight which took place May 19th. He was one of the nine that received no considerable wound, and, with Goffe and Kidder, returned home in safety. In the summer of 1745, Capt. Peter Pattee, of Londonderry, "scouted the woods with a small company of cavalry," and the next year Capt. Samuel Barr with seventeen men performed a like service. Capt. Andrew Todd also ranged the woods in July, 1746, with twenty-two men. During the year 1755 the town furnished many men at Crown Point, and enlistments were made in 1757 and 1758. In the expedition to Canada in 1760 Londonderry was largely represented. The town furnished one company at Louisburg in 1745. It was under command of Capt. John Moor.

Garrison-Houses.—Notwithstanding Londonderry dwelt in comparative security from Indian attacks, a few garrison houses were built, to which the people could repair should danger impend. The house of Capt. James Gregg, near the mill, was a garrison, and also the house of Samuel Barr, now Mr. Thwyng's. The town paid for a "flanker" round Rev. Mr. McGregor's dwelling, and there were other garrisons in the East Parish. In the West Parish a garrison stood on the spot where now stands the house of Jonathan W. Peabody. Mr. John A. Plumer, who was born in the *old* house, remembers, when a boy, of looking through the holes cut in the immense timbers, through which an assailed party could thrust their guns. John Woodburn, a proprietor who died in 1780, is said to have lived in a garrison-house.

Town's stock of bullets and ammunition.

In June, 1718, the province of New Hampshire enacted a law requiring towns to keep on hand one barrel of good powder, two hundredweight of bullets, three hundred flints for every sixty listed soldiers for use in case of an Indian attack. Londonderry obeyed the law of the land and always had a full supply of the required ammunition. A few of the bullets are still kept and ready for use. There are payments recorded in the town books like the following:

"To Daniel McAfee for making bulits, £0 4*s.* 0*d.*"

"To James Alexander for lead for bulits, £0 2*s.* 0*d.*"

People were paid for taking charge of the town stock. By vote of the town at one time the stock of powder was stored in the attics of the meeting-houses, a pleasant and useful place in case of lightning during church services. "1745, voted to buy two barrels of gunpowder and lodge one-half in the old meeting-house and the other half in the new."

Early Grist-Mills.—Capt. James Gregg built a grist-mill in 1722, in what is now Derry village, probably on the spot where the mill of W. W. Poor now stands. This is usually regarded as the first in town. There is, however, a record on the town books indicating that the mill of David Cargill, at the eastern extremity of Beaver Pond, may have an earlier date. It is the record of the road running along north of the pond from Samuel Marshall's house to George McMurphy's, dated Feb. 13, 1720. The road crosses "the brook below Capt. Cargill's grist-mill." The Gregg mill was long kept in that family, but since it passed to other hands has had many owners.

In Londonderry the mill privilege of E. C. Kendall has been improved as such since about June 1, 1731. At that time the proprietors granted it to Benjamin Wilson, who built the first mill. It has since been known as Moor's mills and Goss' mills, and now Kendall's. Mills were first built in the northeastern part of Londonderry, where the Manter mills now are, by David McAfee.

Early Saw-Mills.—A grant of land was made by the proprietors June 17, 1719, to Robert Boyes, James Gregg, Samuel Graves, and Joseph Symonds, on condition that they should build a saw-mill upon Beaver River (Brook), to be ready some time in the month of September of that year. The "privilege of the stream was also granted to them and their heirs forever, from the foot of the falls to the upper end of Beaver pond, and James Gregg to build a grist-mill on said stream." It is not known just what time this saw-mill was built, but it must have been before Feb. 20, 1720, as the road between the two villages was laid out at that date, "beginning at the bridge below the

saw-mill." William Gregg was paid in 1721 four pounds for sawing boards for the meeting-house. In 1721 a grant of the privilege of Aiken's Brook and one acre of land was made to the proprietaries in Aiken's Range, on condition that they should build a saw-mill. This mill must have stood where is now the mill of Washington Perkins. Horne's mill is on the same stream, lower down.

Highways—First Road.—The following is the record of the laying out of road between the villages: "Feb. 13, 1720. A byway laid out from the bridge below the Sawmill, from thence running sou-easterly by Mr. Gregg's hous, from thence turning more easterly, along by James Clark's new hous, & so up by James Neasmath's & so along as the old way as far as the east corner of Robert Wear's fence." There is no authority given for this, but Dec. 16, 1725, the selectmen of that year indorsed it, and added, said road to be "two rods wide & to be open & common without *gates & bars*." The English Range road from George W. Dickey's to Samuel Marshall's, and along the north of the pond to George McMurphy's, was laid out about the same time.

The road to "Ammasceegg Falls" was first laid out by Capt. James Gregg and William Aiken in 1724. But a small part of this road is now in use. The roads from the East Church in Derry to the pond, and that running south by the cemetery, and also the highway across the Double Range south of West Running Brook were all worked out by the selectmen June 1, 1723. The Aiken's Range road, Nov. 6, 1723, to be four rods wide across the Aiken lots, and *two* through the village to the mill. The Chester road was laid out Nov. 17, 1723. The highway between Derry village and the depot, and thence to William P. Nevin's land in Londonderry, three rods wide, was laid out in 1737. Many of the leading highways in Derry were laid out in 1723 and the two or three years following. The Londonderry turnpike was built in 1806. In Londonderry the laying of roads began June 19, 1730, at John Duncan's house, now William Clark's. The road running east to meet the Aiken's Range road was laid out at that time. Jan. 31, 1740, was laid out the highway by Aaron P. Hardy's house, north and south, and west by the graveyard. No roads over the old graveyard hill were laid out till 1739, although there must have been much travel there. The road from W. P. Nevin's land, running west by the house of John Gilcreast to Mason Boyd's house, three rods wide, was laid out in 1737, and the main road across Londonderry, east and west to Litchfield, in 1744 and 1745, and from Dinsmore's Corner north to the Baptist Church in 1745. The Mammoth road was built in 1831.

Some laid-out highways were never built, and many years elapsed before even the main portion of them were anything but bridle-paths. In the last hundred years great improvement has been made in both towns in widening and straightening.

Wild Animals.—The early settlers of Londonderry found the forests alive with many kinds of game. Deer and bears were abundant. A moose killed in the West Parish gave name to a hill there of five hundred feet elevation. For more than sixty years the town elected men to "prevent the killing of deer out of season." Bounties were paid on wolves' heads, and as late as the Revolution people brought their sheep to the fold every night to guard against the depredations of this fierce animal. Many stories relate encounters with bears. Probably the last one killed was in 1807. It took fifty men and three days' time to capture him. He weighed two hundred pounds dressed, and his skin afforded the party a whisky-punch and a jollification.

Domestic Animals.—Horses were common in town from the first settlement. The earliest accounts record payments similar to the following: "To Abel Merrill for money due from the town and horse hire, £0 12*s.* 0*d.* To James Nesmith for his horse £0 8*s.* 0*d.*" There was constant use for horses in "going to ye Bank,"—that is, Portsmouth,—with salmon and cloth for the State officials, and in "going down for the elements of the Sacrament;" and the long distances that had to be gone over by most of the people every Sunday in attending meeting needed the services of this useful animal. Deacon James Reid, the father of Gen. George Reid, lived in the locality called Kilrea, on the extreme southern border of Derry, but was always a regular attendant at the West Parish Church. The McClary family never failed to appear at church in the East Parish, although their residence was in the west part of Londonderry, near the present site of the Baptist Church. Large numbers traveled equally as far to their places of worship, and were constant in their attendance. Just what time oxen came into general use is not known. The following extract from the records, dated March, 1722–23, would indicate that cows at least were abundant, possibly too much so: "Voted that all persons shall have the liberty to bring in cattle to the town, so as to make up the number of six with his own cattle and *no more*, and those that have cattle of their own have the liberty to bring the number of ten if they bring a bull with them, otherwise to bring in no more." Hogs were plenty and troublesome, and were allowed to run at large, requiring a by-law that compelled their owners to yoke them. 1722, "voted that hogs shall be yoked from the 20th of March to the last of October." The people were often called upon to entertain the Governor and other gentlemen high in office, and when salmon or venison were out of season a sheep or lamb was brought to the block.

Exempt Farms.—A few of the Londonderry settlers who were in the siege of Londonderry, Ireland, 1688–89, and who took an important part in the defense of the city, were, in common with all the soldiers engaged there, exempted from taxation by an act of the British Parliament. This exemption continued down

to the Revolution, which terminated all the authority of England here. Among the exempts were Rev. Matt. Clark, John Barr, William Caldwell, Abraham Blair, and James Wilson. There were probably more, but their names are unknown. James Wilson lived on the Proctor place, now Mr. Palmer's.

Slaves.—There were a few slaves in town before the Revolution. The census of 1773 enumerated twelve male and thirteen female persons of this class. Rev. Mr. Davidson had two, mother and daughter, named "Poll and Moll." In the West Parish, Deacon James Thompson and Thomas Wallace held property of this kind. The latter owned a negro boy, for whom he had paid one hundred dollars. Toney made a raft and went for a ride on the flowed meadow of the "fourteen-acre meadow brook." The craft proving unsafe, Toney, in fear of drowning, shouted to his owner to come and help him and save his one hundred dollars.

Revolution.—Londonderry was not behind other towns of New Hampshire in carrying the burdens imposed upon them by the war of the Revolution. The town entered early into the conflict with men and means, and held resolutely on till the long and severe contest with England was terminated in the treaty of peace in 1783. Mr. Parker, in his history, says, "When the news came that Gen. Gage was marching troops into the interior, New Hampshire at once took up arms and hastened to the scene of action. Twelve hundred of her sons instantly repaired to Charlestown and Cambridge. Among these was a company from Londonderry. The tidings had no sooner reached the town than the whole community were seized with a warlike frenzy. A number of men, dropping instantly their implements of husbandry, hastened to spread the news, and in a few hours all who could bear arms were assembled on the common at the meeting-house. They were prepared to act. From the two companies of militia in town a large company of volunteers was at once formed. They started instantly on being organized, their provisions, ammunition, and whatever was necessary for their encampment and future wants being afterwards forwarded by express. The roll of this company is as follows: George Reid, captain; Abraham Reid, first lieutenant; James Anderson, second lieutenant; John Patten, quartermaster-sergeant; Daniel Miltimore, John Nesmith, Robert Burnet, John Mackey, sergeants; James McCluer, Robert Boyer, Joshua Thompson, George McMurphy, corporals; Robert Burke, drummer; Thomas Inglis, fifer; Matthew Anderson, Robert Adams, Samuel Ayers, Hugh Alexander, John Anderson, Alexander Brown, William Boyd, John Campbell, Thomas Campbell, Peter Christie, Solomon Collins, Stephen Chase, William Dickey, James Duncan, Samuel Dickey, John Ferguson, John Head, Asa Senter, Samuel Houston, Jonathan Holmes, Peter Jenkins, John Livingstone, Hugh Montgomery, John Morrison, James Morrison, Joseph Mack, Martin Montgomery, Robert McMurphy, William McMurphy, William Moore, Robert Mack, David McClary, Archibald Mack, James Nesmith, James Nesmith, Jr., William Parker, Joshua Reid, William Rowell, Thomas Roach, Abel Senter, James Stinson, Samuel Senter, Samuel Thompson, John Vance, Hugh Watts, Thomas Wilson, John Patterson, Henry Parkinson, Samuel Stinson, John Smith, Richard Cressey, and James Moore, and six men from Windham, privates. Lieut. Reid was of Windham. As William Adams, William Gregg, and David McGregor were in the service at that time, they were probably at Bunker Hill. There were also seventeen men from Londonderry in Col. Prescott's regiment who took a part in that engagement, and probably a few others, as the town paid bounties to ninety-nine men.

Capt. John Nesmith commanded a company raised in August, 1776, in which were thirty-nine men from Londonderry. Of these, not before named, were Samuel Cherry, ensign; Solomon Todd, sergeant; Michael George, drummer; Timothy Dustin, fifer; John McClurg, William Rogers, Robert McCluer, James Ewins, Robert Boyer, Jr., John Orr, Samuel Rowell, John Humphrey, John Cox, Edward Cox, John Anderson, Jr., Thomas White, Ephraim White, James Moor, Samuel Eayers, John Ramsey, David George, Jonathan Gregg, Abner Andrews, Alexander Craige, William Colby, Patrick Fling, William Adams, James Boyer, Jr., Jonathan George, Charity Killicut, and John Lancaster, privates. In December, 1776, the following enlistments were made, not before named: Jonathan Wallace, William Lyon, Moses Watts, Thomas McClary, Jesse Jones, Arthur Nesmith, John Todd, Benjamin Nesmith, James Hobbs, Nathan Whiting, Benjamin Robinson, David Marshall, William Burroughs.

The enlistments in 1777 and 1778 of three years' men numbered about fifty, several of whom had previously seen service. Capt. Daniel Reynolds commanded a company of seventy men at Bennington, David McClory and Adam Taylor lieutenants, John Smith, John McKeon, John Anderson, and John Robinson sergeants. Lieut. McClory was killed there, and is said to be the only man from Londonderry who lost his life in battle during the war, although according to the muster-rolls the town furnished more men than any other in New Hampshire. Twenty-five men under Capt. Joseph Finlay served for a short time at Saratoga in 1777, and the same year there were five men in Col. Henry Jackson's regiment. In 1778 the town paid bounties to twenty men for service in Rhode Island. 1779 there were seventeen enlistments; in 1780, thirteen; in 1781, thirty.

Association Test.—At the beginning of the second year of the war there were so many persons in all our towns suspected of Toryism that the New Hampshire Committee of Safety, in accordance with a recommendation of the Continental Congress, requested

selectmen to circulate papers for signature affirming opposition to the British government. In Londonderry there were three hundred and seventy-two males over twenty-one who signed a declaration of independence, substantially the same as the memorable declaration of July 4, 1776, and but fifteen who refused to sign.

Tories of the Revolution. — Londonderry had perhaps her share of Tories. This offensive name was given to those persons who took sides with Great Britain in our war of independence, and was applied to those who even leaned that way. "Time's effacing fingers" have softened down the asperities of that period, and the "king's friends" are now everywhere designated by the less opprobrious name of loyalists. Considering the power of England, the feebleness of the colonies and their poverty, it is not surprising that large numbers of the people either openly favored the crown or were inclined that way. It is to be added, however, that as soon as the first blow was struck a large portion of the latter class sided with the patriotic party, and joined with them heart, hand, and purse in the unequal contest with England. Many of the loyalists were on the shady side of fifty years, and were looking towards the setting sun. The ambition and enterprise of younger days were gone, and after the severe struggles they had endured in subduing the forest and the Indian enemy that roamed through them they desired to possess their homes of peace and plenty in quiet, and pass the remainder of life undisturbed by war's alarms. But when aroused by the blood shed at Bunker Hill, many of them were ready for the fray. It is related of Samuel Campbell, of Windham, who leaned at first to the loyalist side, that when he heard from Bunker Hill he saddled "his old meer," and took provisions in his saddle-bags to his two boys, who had been in the fight, thinking, as he said, "they might be hungry." The loyalists, as a class, were men of wealth, education, and respectability, many of them holding office under the crown. It is no wonder then that large numbers hesitated to go at once into rebellion. For some reasons not known there were more loyalists in the English Range than were to be found in any other part of the town. There were a few that lived near the First Church, now East Derry. Among them Col. Stephen Holland was the most prominent. His reputation as a Tory was more than local, as the history of the times clearly proved. He was tavern-keeper and a merchant, was a man of wealth and education, and his influence, in the language of the day, is said to have "tarred numbers of the people with the stick of Toryism." He was proscribed and banished by the act of Nov. 19, 1778, and his property, numbering four farms, was confiscated. The same act also proscribed and banished the following men of Londonderry: Richard Holland, John Davidson, James Fulton, Thomas Smith, and Dennis O'Hala. It does not appear that any one suffered confiscation except Col. Holland. There were perhaps some twenty men in town who were Tories, but they were not prominent enough to cause much trouble. John Clark, of the English Range, was confined for a time to his own premises, with liberty only to attend church on Sunday. He ventured to step across his lines to pick up a hawk he had shot, for which he was fined. A barn was raised on the hill where Mr. Clement lives during the height of the Tory excitement, and much apprehension was feared that trouble would ensue, as the Tories of the English Range would be there and meet the Pinkertons, the Aikens, and the Wallaces. It was feared that blows would follow political discussion, and a fight between those stalwart men would be no small affair. The parties, however, had the good sense to raise the barn, quietly drink their whisky, and depart for their homes in peace. The women of that day had their politics as well as the men. The wife of Dr. Alexander Cummings "wished that the English Range from its head to Beaver Pond ran ankle-deep in Whig blood."

Taverns.—Before May 12, 1726, John Barr, who lived on the John B. Taylor place in the East Parish, kept a tavern for the "accommodation of Man & beast." This is made certain by the following extract from the journal of John Wainwright, clerk of the Massachusetts Bay Committee, sent to lay out Pennacook, now Concord, N. H. In going from Haverhill to Pennacook, "about 11 or 12 o'clock we arrived at Nutfield, alias Londonderry, & refreshed ourselves & horses at the house of one John Barr, an Irish tavern-keeper, but we had nothing of him but 'small Beer.'" There were numbers of hostelries in Londonderry; many of them, however, were merely places where spirits in some form was sold, and they were much frequented long after the Revolution by the old soldiers of that and the previous Indian wars. They often got together of a winter's night, and after inspiring draughts of punch and flip the old-time memories would come over them, and as "the night drave on wi' sangs and clatter," they would "shoulder their crutches and show how fields were won." The loyalist colonel, Stephen Holland, kept tavern where the late David Bassett lived, and after him Capt. Samuel Allison and others. Dr. Isaac Thom, with much other business, was a hotel-keeper. In Derry lower village a public-house was kept at the Thornton place several years by John Dinsmoor and others.

In the West Parish, James Thompson, at the Hurd place, entertained the surveyors for Holland's map in 1784, and near the close of the Revolution, at the Dinsmoor corner, three hundred Hessian prisoners from Burgoyne's army, on their way to Boston, were kept for a night. Packer's tavern was on the High Range. He employed Richard H. Brinton, a deserter from the British army, to paint a sign during the excitement of the Jefferson campaign. He had Jeffer-

son's likeness put on one side of the sign. The painter asked what he should paint upon the other. "Oh," replied Packer, "I am not particular; anything appropriate to go with Jefferson." "Well, then," said Brinton, "I will just paint the devil!" At Derry village the Danforth tavern is now the house of Dr. Crombie. A hotel has long been kept where Mr. Saunders entertains the public. Of the landlords there, Charles Redfield and Richard Melvin are the best known.

Stores.—The Londonderry fair obviated the necessity of very early stores. The precise date of the first has not been ascertained. James Ayers was a trader in 1735, and Christopher Ayers also about that time. John Duncan early had a store at the Duncan place. A part of his shop is now used as a dwelling. The Duncans were a race of merchants. At a "catechising" in answer to the question, "Who was the first Christian martyr?" Col. William Adams, when a boy, replied, under a little confusion of the term, that "he didn't know, but thought he might have been a Duncan." John Dickey, Esq., who removed to New York in 1819, was a merchant in the West Parish many years. Since then, in the present town of Londonderry the leading merchants were John N. Anderson and Arley Plumer, now both dead, and William Anderson, Esq., now a resident of Derry.

Currency.—Like all new countries, the people of Londonderry suffered great inconvenience for want of a circulating medium wherewith to transact their business. There was but little of what could be called money in the settlement during the lives of the emigrants, and yet they were not wholly destitute.

To convince the friends in Ireland that such was the fact, in 1744 a member of the Cochran family sent over a pine-tree shilling as a specimen of the money in use. The present commercial value of that shilling, could it have been made available to the early settlers, would have been more than sufficient to purchase one of their best "Home Lots," or even their "Precept." It remained in Ireland one hundred years, and in 1844 it was sent back to Londonderry, and is now in possession of the writer. Most business was done by means of barter, corn, beans, peltry, and even spinning-wheels taking the place of money. In the emergencies arising from the various Indian wars the government was compelled to issue "Bills of credit." All such bills authorized before 1742 were called "Old Tenor," and the issue of that year and subsequently till the Revolution were denominated "New Tenor." The temptation to over-issues beyond the credit of the government to respond could not be resisted, and great depreciation was the natural result, to the severe embarrassment of the people. The salary of Rev. Mr. Davidson, of the East Parish, in 1767 was fifteen hundred pounds old tenor, and the next year it was seventy-five pounds lawful money. The depreciation of the Continental money wrought financial ruin to large numbers of the people. The following table, kept by Deacon Thomas Patterson at the time, shows how rapid was the decline of the Continental bills:

1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.
Jan.....At par.	325 per 100	742 per 100	2934 per 100	7,500 per 100
Feb.....104 per 100	350 "	868 "	3322 "	7,500 "
March ...106 "	375 "	1000 "	3736 "	7,500 "
April.....110 "	400 "	1104 "	4000 "	7,500 "
May.....115 "	400 "	1215 "	4600 "	7,500 "
June.....120 "	400 "	1340 "	5700 "	12,000 "
July .....125 "	425 "	1470 "	6000 "	
Aug .....150 "	450 "	1630 "	6300 "	
Sept.....175 "	476 "	1800 "	6500 "	
Oct.....275 "	500 "	2000 "	6700 "	
Nov.....300 "	545 "	2308 "	7000 "	
Dec.....310 "	634 "	2313 "	7300 "	

The subjoined order among the town's papers will illustrate some of the difficulties the fathers had to wrestle with in relation to their currency:

"To Mr. Jesse Jones, Constable:

"Please pay or discount with James Rogers, ten shillings in certificats, and five shillings of Indents, & three shillings and four pence out of your town list, & one shilling & eight pence in specie, & one shilling eight pence in specie orders, and one shilling eight pence out of your county list, it being for his father's pole tax, rated and dead in the same year, & it will be allowed on settlement of your lists.

"George Reid, *Select Clerk.*

"Londonderry, Jan. 15, 1790."

Schools.—The settlers of Londonderry made early and as full provision as possible for the rising generation; and this good example has been followed to the present day. An early law of the province required "every fifty householders to be provided of a schoolmaster to teach children and youth to read and write, and one hundred families were required to set up a Grammar school." Accordingly the town voted in 1726 "That a Grammar school shall be sett up by David McGregor." And the same year "Voted to build a school-house 18 f[t] long beside the chimney, that there shall be two fire-places in one end as large as the house will allow, 7 foot in the side of logs at the meeting-house." In 1728 the wages of a schoolmaster were thirty-six pounds per annum. March 25, 1732, "Voted that there shall be two schools kept as public schools for the year; the one at the meeting-house, and at or by, as near Allen Anderson's house, or thereabouts, and Mr. John Wilson shall be the schoolmaster." Before the establishment of the present system of common schools all through the town teachers were employed, and schools were taught in private houses, and not infrequently barns were used as school-rooms. The Hon. Samuel Bell, afterwards Governor of New Hampshire, when in college taught a winter term in a dwelling-house in the West Parish. He was a strict disciplinarian even for those times, and during the first week of the term some of the mischievous boys got sundry raps over the head from a cane in the hands of the teacher. The following Sunday, at church, John Bell, the father of the college student, anxious for his success, asked Deacon Thomas Patterson how Sam was getting on in school. The deacon replied, "Very well; only I think he had

better leave his cane at home to-morrow." The hint was taken, the cane was left at home, and an excellent school was the result.

The various divisions in town known as school districts were at first called "classes," and prudential committees called "heads of the class." The divisions were not numbered as at present, but designated by some local name, as the Aiken's Range Class, etc. All through the years great attention has been given to all matters pertaining to education, and large sums annually expended in support of common schools. The fact that high schools and academies were early established in town is abundant proof that the people have not been and are not behind other towns in providing for the welfare of the rising generation.

Spotted Fever of 1812.—The town has always enjoyed remarkable immunity from epidemics. But two of any account are known in its history. In 1753 a fever of great malignity, much resembling the yellow fever of later years, carried off several of the inhabitants, among whom were a few of the leading citizens. The ravages of the spotted fever of 1812 caused great excitement, and many families suffered severely. In the West Parish three children in the family of Alexander Anderson died, and three or four in the family of David Anderson. Robert Taylor, who lived in the East Parish, lost four children, and William Thompson, two. Bleeding was thought to be a means of cure, but the sickness was so general that the doctors were unable to respond to all the cases. In this emergency Christopher Thom, Abraham Morrison, and Joseph Gregg went through the town using the lancet. Physicians from abroad were employed. The writer has a bill paid by the town for one hundred and twelve dollars to Dr. Matthias Spalding, a noted physician of Amherst, N. H.

War of 1812-15.—Soon after the declaration of war President Madison requested Governor Plumer, of New Hampshire, to order into service of the United States such a part of the State militia as he should deem necessary for the defense of Portsmouth. A company was drafted from the Third Brigade, to which Londonderry belonged, to serve six months, and Capt. John Leonard, of this town, was put in command. The following-named men went to Portsmouth: Capt. John Leonard, Moses C. Pillsbury, John Palmer, Moses Messer, John Plumer, David Wilson, John Saunders, and James Whittemore. Under Governor Gilman's order of Sept. 9, 1814, Capt. James Thom, of Londonderry, was in command of a company for a short time, but there were no privates from town in this company. Under the same order Londonderry furnished twenty-two men for the service, who were enlisted Sept. 23, 1814, for sixty days. In the same company there were ten men from Windham. The names of all the men above enumerated are on record, but the town furnished others that the muster-rolls are silent in respect to. The political sentiment of the town being largely in opposition to the war, the voluntary enlistments were few. Most of the men were drafted.

Tomatoes were first raised in town in 1822, by Madame Morrison, widow of Rev. William Morrison, she having brought the seed from her early home at Octorara, Pa.

Emigrations from Town.—No sketch of Londonderry can be perfect without mention of towns colonized therefrom. Very early several of the proprietors relinquished their "home lots" and settled in other parts of the town on second divisions, or amendment land. Among these were John Woodburn, of the Ayers Range, and John Senter, of the English Range, who removed to the lower part of the High Range in the West Parish. John Goffe, four years town clerk, took up residence in 1734 at "Goffe's Falls." Prior to 1736 a vaguely-defined strip of land, called Harrytown, extending several miles along the eastern bank of the Merrimac, opposite Amoskeag Falls, had been partly settled by the Scotch-Irish and English. Much contention arising among them relative to the fishing interest, the former thought best to strengthen their party by a reinforcement from the Scotch-Irish fighting blood of Londonderry. John McNeil, in 1735, and Archibald Stork, in 1736, and several others responded to the call. How well the imperiled settlers, struggling to maintain their claim, judged of the character of the men they summoned to their aid let Chippewa, Bunker Hill, and Bennington in a succeeding generation tell.

Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y., settled in 1740, received an important addition to its population from that part of Londonderry now Windham. Col. Samuel Campbell, Samuel Clyde, and several others were among the early settlers. Bedford, N. H., incorporated May 19, 1750, was largely represented by settlers from Londonderry. Among them were the Riddles, the Moors, the Aikens, the Walkers, the Orrs, and many others. Many of the leading families of Petersboro', N. H., incorporated Jan. 17, 1760, were from Londonderry,—the Morrisons, Smiths, Steels, Greggs, etc. In 1760 a company of Archibalds, Taylors, Fishers, and others settled in Truro, Nova Scotia. Large numbers of the early citizens of New Boston, N. H., were of Londonderry,—the Crombies, Cochrans, Clarks, Pattersons, McColloms, McAllisters, etc. Nearly all the proprietors of Henniker, N. H., were from Londonderry. Those who removed thither were most prominent in the new settlement,—the Wallaces, Campbells, and Pattersons. The first permanent settler in Antrim, N. H., was Deacon James Aiken, of Londonderry. He was succeeded by Duncans, Greggs, and others. The towns of Acworth, Merrimac, and Goffstown, N. H., claim a Londonderry origin for many of their people, also the towns of Londonderry and Windham, Vt. Belfast, Me., is indebted to this town for its most prominent settlers.

Londonderry Literature.—Several of the early colonists were said to be gifted with poetical talent,

and among them were Rev. Matt. Clark and Robert Boyer, Esq. The former was an eccentric minister, and the latter was a man of talent, had great influence in town, and was often in public employment, but the specimens of their writing that have come down to us do not warrant us in giving them a very high place among the poets. Dr. Thornton is said to have left a manuscript work on some religious subject. Rev. David McGregor, Rev. Dr. Morrison, and Rev. Daniel D. Dana, among the older ministers, and Rev. E. L. Parker and Rev. L. S. Parker, of later years, all published sermons. The century sermon of Rev. E. L. Parker in 1819 is the basis of the history of the town he had got nearly ready for the press at the time of his death in 1850. The history, a work of three hundred and fifty-eight pages, was published by his son, Edward P. Parker, Esq., in 1851, and is regarded as a very valuable work, and one of the best town histories. Copies of the work are very rare, and, like all Londonderry literature, command high prices. In 1870 a compilation of the "Exercises on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the town's settlement" was published.

Rev. Luther B. Pert, pastor of the Presbyterian Society in Londonderry, published in 1876 a valuable centennial sermon, historical of the society, church, and town.

Londonderry claims many eminent men who were either natives of the town or residents for a time. Of these may be mentioned John Bell, ancestor of three Governors of New Hampshire and three United States senators; Gen. George Reid, the trusted friend of Washington; Gen. John Stark, the hero of Bennington; Matthew Thornton, the jurist and statesman; Samuel Livermore and John Prentice, the accomplished lawyers; Rev. Dr. Joseph McKeen, first president of Bowdoin College; and many others, of whom there is no space in this sketch even to name. Very large numbers of the most prominent living men in the land "claim kindred here, and have their claims allowed." A fuller account must be reserved for a complete history of the town now in preparation.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

LONDONDERRY.—(*Continued.*)

1827-82.

Post-Offices and Postmasters.—On the 18th of August, 1827, soon after the division of the town, a post-office was established in the High Range, in the western part of the town, and Ebenezer Whittier appointed postmaster. Aug. 30, 1828, the office was removed two and one-half miles eastward to the store of William Anderson (3d), who was made postmaster. May 7, 1829, the Post-Office Department ordered the office back to the store of Mr. Whittier, who was again put in charge of it. It remained there until the 6th of March, 1835, when it was again removed, this time to the store of William Caldwell, on the Mammoth road. He served as postmaster till the appointment of Arley Plumer, April 6, 1836, when Mr. Plumer was relieved by Daniel H. Batchelder, Aug. 28, 1850. Mr. Plumer again received the appointment, Sept. 27, 1852. A. J. Morse succeeded him July 20, 1875, and was postmaster till May 15, 1876, when D. H. Burns took the place. Mr. Burns gave up the office June 2, 1881, to the present incumbent, W. P. Wallace.

Post-Office and Postmasters at North Londonderry.—An office was opened here May 21, 1832, with Reuben White as postmaster. Succeeding him were Dr. David Flanders, March 29, 1839; Reuben White again, May 28, 1846; Mrs. Rachel White, April 9, 1858; B. F. Garvin, April 22, 1862; S. C. Barker, July 17, 1865; Robert W. Wilson, Jan. 18, 1866; Dr. John Haynes, January, 1868; and James W. Mackey, May 5, 1873. For thirty years the office was kept in the hotel of Mr. White; afterwards for a short time at the depot of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad; since then at the store near by. The mail was carried by stage-coaches on the Mammoth road till they were taken off in 1849, and then for a few years by special messenger to Manchester. At present it is carried by the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad.

Post-Office at Wilson's Crossing.—The office here was established June 25, 1862, and Warren Richardson appointed postmaster, who still serves in that capacity.

Mammoth Road.—This road was built in the summer of 1831, and opened to travel in the autumn of that year. It became at once a popular line between Concord, N. H., and Boston. Three lines of daily stages were put on the road, which carried vast numbers of passengers. In the winter season large quantities of country produce were carried over the road, seeking a market at Lowell and Boston. This continued till the opening of the Concord and Nashua Railroad, in 1838. The Mammoth road, so named in derision by its enemies, has always been a great convenience to the people of the town. In 1832 President Jackson and cabinet passed over it on their way from Boston to Concord, N. H., and dined at the hotel of Mr. White, in the north part of the town.

Libraries—Leach Library.—A social library was established by a few citizens in 1830. It contained several hundred volumes, and was kept at first at the store of William Anderson, now an honored resident of Derry. In 1834 the books were transferred to the house of Robert Mack, on the Mammoth road. In a few years they were sold at auction, and the avails divided among the stockholders. Feb. 23, 1858, forty individuals raised money and purchased about two hundred volumes; but having no renewal fund, the books have been donated to the Leach Library. David Rollins Leach, born in Londonderry, Aug. 8,

1806, and died at Manchester, N. H., April 1, 1878, left in his will three thousand dollars to the town to found a library. The town at its next annual meeting voted to accept the bequest, chose a board of nine trustees, and authorized the selectmen to build an addition to the town hall for a library room. The room was in readiness Jan. 1, 1880, and about one thousand books placed upon the shelves. The library went into operation Feb. 25, 1880. Since that time more books have been purchased, making in all about sixteen hundred volumes. All the religious societies in town have small libraries of excellent books, which are much read.

Cemeteries.—The oldest cemetery in town is situated upon the hill known as "Grave-yard Hill," about one mile from the Derry line, nearly opposite the site of the First Church. An acre of land was bought of Robert Wallace. The first interment was "ye learned William Wallace," who died March 27, 1733. He was born at Bush Mills, Ireland, in 1707, graduated at a college in Edinburgh, Scotland, and studied for the ministry. Although it is now a lonely place, unused for purposes of burial, it contains the remains of many of the honored dead of the olden time. Among them John Bell, the emigrant ancestor of the eminent family that has through three or four generations taken a distinguished part in the councils of the State and nation. He died July 8, 1743, aged sixty-four. A massive marble slab marks the resting-place of Maj. John Pinkerton, the founder of Pinkerton Academy. Many members of the Duncon family lie here, and there are stones "In Memoriam" of David and Margaret (Clark) Woodburn, maternal grandparents of Horace Greeley. The second cemetery in town received its first recorded burial in February, 1793,—David Patterson, son of Deacon Thomas Patterson, who died the 12th day of that month. Since that time about twelve hundred of the people of Londonderry have followed him to that place of final rest. Two ministers of the West Parish—Rev. Dr. Morrison and Rev. Amasa A. Hayes—are buried in this yard. Near the centre stands a stately and appropriate granite monument inscribed to the memory of Hon. John Bell and wife. He was born in Londonderry, Aug. 15, 1730, and died there Nov. 30, 1825, having long served faithfully the town and State in many important positions. An addition to this yard was made on the south in 1852.

The cemetery in the northwest part was originally a private yard, but now belongs to the town. There are here not far from three hundred and fifty graves.

Glenwood Cemetery.—About fifty citizens of the town, in 1869, purchased three acres of land of Robert Mack, fenced it, and laid it out into lots. The first person buried here was Mrs. John Haynes. Since then about one hundred and forty interments have been made.

Rebellion, 1861-65.—The attack upon Fort Sumter, April 13, 1861, united the people of Londonderry, without distinction of party, in favor of vigorous measures by the general government to maintain the integrity of the Union. The enthusiasm of the town developed itself in the formation of two companies for purposes of military drill. Frequent meetings were held and enlistments encouraged, so that when the time came for action the town was ready to do its duty. Seven of its citizens enlisted in the first regiment sent from New Hampshire. May 11, 1861, the town voted to provide for the families of volunteers, and all through the war generous bounties were paid, the last, Jan. 2, 1865, of six hundred dollars. Drafted men received each three hundred dollars.

ROLL OF SOLDIERS.

First Regiment, Three Months' Men.

Wesley B. Knight, corp. — Charles H. Morrison.
Edwards O. Dodge. — David W. Coffin.
W. H. Martin. — Joseph C. Abbott.
Haskell P. Coffin.

Second Regiment.

Charles Vickerey, lieut., wounded and captured July 2, 1863; died July 8, 1863.
Samuel N. Payne. — James C. Furbush.
Peter Flynn.

Fourth Regiment.

William S. Barker, capt., com. Feb. 17, 1865; disch. May 20, 1865.
William S. Pillsbury, 1st lieut., com. Sept. 20, 1861; res. Oct. 20, 1861.
Joseph C. Abbott, died of disease at Folly Island, S. C., June 13, 1863.
John W. Barker, killed in action near Petersburg, Va., July 28, 1864.
James Dooley.
Thomas Dissmore, died at Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 11, 1863.
Charles R. Frost. — William C. Flanders.
George Lawson. — Stephen A. Nichols.
Warren G. Pike, wounded Oct. 22, 1862; died July 22, 1863.
Lorenzo Wight, died of disease at St. Augustine, Fla., Aug. 19, 1862.

Fifth Regiment.

John D. K. Marshall, wounded June 3, 1864.
William Kerner.
John Curtin, wounded Sept. 30, 1864.
E. G. Holmes. — Patrick Murphy.
Thomas O'Neil. — L. Schuttsmayer.
Andrew C. Smith. — John Wilson.
Silas F. Dean, pro. to chaplain Feb. 1, 1864.

Sixth Regiment.

John O'Donal. — John Wilson.
James Mitchell.

Seventh Regiment.

Charles H. Brickett. — William M. Boyce.
William C. Bancroft. — Edward Clark.
L. P. Gardner. — G. M. Clark.
Thomas F. Dodge. — Moses F. Colby.
Henry C. Dickey.
Irving T. Dickey, wounded Feb. 20, 1864; died April 11, 1864.
Timothy A. Smith. — Charles O. Dessmore.
A. P. Colby.

Eighth Regiment.

Eugene L. Curtis. — George W. Blood.
Elbridge Curtis.
Charles E. Follonsbee, died of wounds at Port Hudson, July 4, 1863.
Charles E. Conant, wounded June 14, 1863.

Ninth Regiment.

A. F. Hamblett.
Andrew C. Smith, captured at Poplar Grove, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.

Tenth Regiment.

John Haynes, ass't. surg., res. June 30, 1863.
Samuel Woodbury. — Alonzo R. Wells, wagoner.
George W. Vickerey.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Charles D. Annis, wounded May 6, 1864; died May 18, 1864.
George W. Vickerey.
Armanda S. Vickerey, wounded May 12, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., June 10, 1864.
William H. Vickerey.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Peter Flynn. Benjamin Wilson.
D. B. Harrington, died at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
Calvin Johnson. Amos H. MacGregor.
Isaac Colley, killed at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.
Daniel Goodwin, killed in action June 25, 1864.
Samuel Clark, captured May 16, 1864.
O. B. Goodwin.
John C. Estey, wounded May 16, 1864.
John F. Davis. Clinton Farley.
David Goodwin.
Edward P. Moore, sergt., wounded July 27, 1864; died Aug. 16, 1864.
Benjamin F. Pettingill.
Horace P. Estey.
Albert Atwood, killed in action June 30, 1864.
Charles E. Estey, wounded May 16, 1864; taken prisoner, and died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 10, 1864. Grave No. 5337.
Moses M. Myrick, killed at Deep Run, Aug. 16, 1864.
Wesley B. Knight, sergt., captured, and died at Florence, S. C., Oct. 20, 1864.
William Lamson, wounded May 16, 1864.
William H. Martin.
Charles H. Morrison, captured; died in prison at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 22, 1864.
George H. Robinson.
David C. Stevens.
Benjamin Shipley, died of disease on steamer "Ben. Deford," June 7, 1865.
Joseph A. Wyckoff, killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
Mr. Wyckoff was the first soldier from Londonderry killed in war.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Dearborn W. MacGregor. John H. Little.
A. H. Randall.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Washington Perkins. Martin L. Moore.
M. N. Holmes. A. P. Alexander.
Charles MacGregor. Horace D. Gregg.
W. F. Holmes. Washington I. Coburn.
W. J. Pond, died of disease at Baton Rouge, June 20, 1863.
John H. Sanborn, wounded May 27, 1863, and died at Port Hudson, June 2, 1863.
John Orall. James G. Morrison.
Charles R. Clark. Hiram Webster.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Thomas F. Dodge. James Dooley.
Washington Perkins, 1st lieut. M. N. Holmes.
David W. Coffin.
John H. Estey, died of disease at Washington, D. C.
Frank O. Greeley, died at Concord, N. H., May 6, 1865.
William P. Nevins. Lyman J. Slate.
G. F. Plumer. John C. Scully.
Walter L. Robbins. Horace E. Woods.
George W. Wilson.
Samuel L. Woodbury, died of disease at Londonderry, Feb. 27, 1865.
Francis Lupean. Hugh Mulheran.
O. S. Sorer. William P. Wallace.
Daniel Griffin.

FIRST REGIMENT N. H. VOL. CAVALRY.

George F. Anderson. Samuel Whittier.

FIRST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

William S. Pillsbury, lieut., date of commission, Sept. 5, 1864.
Haskell P. Coffin, lieut. Washington I. Coburn.
Carlos W. Noyes. A. J. Benson, sergt.
James H. Eaton. Charles R. Frost.
Isaac W. Hall. William Clark.
John H. Nutter. John Merrill.
Arley P. Tenney. Augustus Alexander.
J. M. Bancroft. Benjamin Martin.
John E. Bancroft. James A. Nichols.
John L. Blood. A. H. Nichols.
G. W. Clark. N. B. Perno.
John R. Campbell. L. Pickering.
David Flanders. B. Sullivan.
George F. Greely. John C. Towns.
Duston Hamblett, died Jan. 10, '65. D. G. Wheeler.
David W. Coffin. William Young.
Henry A. Hovey. G. W. Annis.
Thomas M. Holmes. James S. Wheeler.
W. P. Lund. Edwin Follonsbee.

FIRST REGIMENT OF SHARPSHOOTERS.

Henry Moulton, National Guards, N. H. Militia, in the U. S. service sixty days, on garrison duty at Fort Constitution.
Elijah G. Chase. Charles Goodwin.

UNATTACHED CO. N. H. VOLS. AT PORTSMOUTH HARBOR.

B. L. Center.

MEN FROM LONDONDERRY IN THE 14TH MASS. REGT.

Alexander McGregor. Elijah Watts.
A. J. McKenny. Henry Colby.
Charles McKenny.

The latter was killed in the service. Enrollment of Londonderry, April 30, 1865, 139; total of quota under all calls from July 1, 1863, 107; credits by enlistment and draft, 108; surplus, 1.

Londonderry Grange, No. 44, was organized Jan. 18, 1875. The names of the first officers were Charles R. Frost, Master; C. O. Butterick, Overseer; E. W. Peabody, Lecturer; John C. Towns, Steward; H. C. Smith, Assistant Steward; J. W. Peabody, Chaplain; L. H. Nesmith, Treas.; Daniel G. Annis, Sec.; D. D. Smith, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. D. G. Annis, Ceres; Mrs. C. R. Frost, Pomona; Miss Nettie E. Smith, Flora; Mrs. C. O. Butterick, Lady Assistant Steward. In 1878 and 1881 the Grange held successful fairs in connection with the citizens of the town. The business agent is D. G. Annis.

Wesley B. Knight Post, No. 41, G. A. R.—This post was named for Wesley B. Knight, who enlisted as corporal in the First New Hampshire Regiment of three months' men. He again enlisted in United States service Sept. 18, 1861, and served as sergeant. He was taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864, and from there he was sent to Libby prison, and thence to Andersonville, where he arrived June 10, 1864. Leaving there Sept. 28, 1864, he was taken to Charleston, S. C., and there remained three weeks. Oct. 20, 1864, he died, just before reaching the stockade at Florence, S. C. The post was organized March 6, 1879, and now numbers forty-four active members. Orrin B. Stokes was the first Commander, and George O. Colby the present Commander.

Business at North Londonderry.—In 1878, Messrs. Daniel G. & Roswell Annis erected a large store, and commenced the sale of grain, flour, and groceries. Shortly after they built a steam grist-mill, all of which was burned Oct. 26, 1880. They rebuilt at once, larger and with sufficient power to operate a grist-mill and saw-mill. The trade of the firm is prosperous, selling at least thirty thousand dollars worth of goods annually. Like the first store, the present one has a convenient hall in which religious exercises are held

on Sunday. Messrs. B. & A. D. Fessenden, from Townsend, Mass., in the spring of 1881, began the manufacture of staves and headings, renting power of Annis & Co. They do a large business, employ forty men, and use one million feet of lumber annually.

In 1868, George F. MacGregor began the manufacturing of shoes in a part of the store, near the depot of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad. Two years after he formed a partnership with A. M. Corning. This firm had a profitable New England and Western business till the fire of July 18, 1872. Upon the dissolution of the firm Mr. Corning built the large shoe factory opposite the depot, and engaged in business there till 1875, when he sold to his brother, Nathaniel Corning, who put in steam-power, and made sewed goods. He employed a large number of hands till the business terminated by his death, in 1878. Messrs. Haskell, Woodbury & Butman, from Beverly, Mass., followed him, and carried on business one year. In the village, besides the store of D. G. & R. Annis, is that of James W. Mackey, three pump-shops, a blacksmith-shop, and the post-office. The other merchants in town are A. P. Hardy, W. Richardson, and W. P. Wallace, who have a prosperous trade. Farming, however, is the principal employment of the people, and among the many excellent farmers in town are Washington Perkins, William Clark, David W. Ela, William P. Nevins, Charles E. Young, Benjamin McAllister, Aaron P. Hardy, Mason Boyd, Montgomery Dickey, Jonathan McAllister, Walter Reed, Simon Mullins, Newell Boyce, Charles Pillsbury, and Sherburn D. Smith.

The health of the town is such that the services of only one physician are needed. Dr. Eugene Wason, a native of New Boston, N. H., having received his medical education at Harvard and Dartmouth, followed by six years' practice at Nashua, N. H., came here Sept. 14, 1875.

The number of ratable polls in Londonderry in 1828, the year following the division of the town, was 233; number in 1882, 372; valuation of the town in 1828, $245,977; valuation in 1882, $572,761; population in 1882, 1335.

West Parish, or Londonderry Presbyterian Meeting-House.—Feb. 25, 1740, the New Hampshire Legislature incorporated a second parish in Londonderry. It took the name of the West Parish, and embraced all the present town of Londonderry and a considerable part of Derry. The first meeting-house of the parish was erected near the old graveyard certainly as early as 1735, and may have been as early as March 14, 1733, as that was the date of the call to Rev. David McGregor, the first pastor. It was never fully finished, and probably only occasional services were held in it. The second house was built one mile and a half east of the former, in the Aiken's Range, now Derry, about 1737, as we find the parish voted, Sept. 7, 1736, "that they sett up their meeting-house upon that part of James Aiken's home-lot known as his sheep pasture." This house was "low in the post, with a low floor requiring descending steps to reach it." It stood on land now owned by the heirs of Thomas Bradford. The location so far to the east, in connection with some dislike of Rev. William Davidson, pastor of the "old church," occasioned disaffection, which resulted in an unhappy quarrel, which lasted till the close of Rev. David McGregor's ministry, in 1777. Forty families of the West Parish attended meeting at the East Church, now Derry, and the same number from the latter society attended meeting at the West Parish.

The next and third church edifice of the West Parish was begun in 1769. It was located near Henry Campbell's tobacco-yard, a short distance from the residence of A. P. Hardy. The next year the house was finished outwardly, but the interior was not finished till 1780. Pews were made in 1787, and sold in the aggregate for £1025 5*s*. This house stood without much alteration till 1845, when it was taken down and removed to the centre of the town, on the Mammoth road, and fitted up for a town hall.

Some time during the winter of 1836–37 the leading men in the West Parish met at the house of Robert Mack, and took steps for the erection of a new church. Committees were chosen, subscriptions were obtained, and during the summer and fall of 1837 the present church was built. The land for a site, originally laid out to David Morrison, was the gift of Robert Mack. Capt. Samuel Dickey framed the building, and Thomas Kennedy, from Goffstown, N. H., finished it. The cost was about $4000. In 1860 a little over $2000 were expended in frescoing the house and making repairs. The bell of this church was purchased in 1856.

Ministers of the West Parish in Londonderry.—Rev. David McGregor was born in Ireland in 1710, came with his father to Londonderry in 1719, and became the first pastor over the West Parish. He early entered the ministry, receiving a call from the West Parish, March 14, 1733. He alternated Sunday services between the Hill Church and that in the Aiken's Range. His abilities and eloquence drew many people from neighboring towns in regular attendance upon his ministrations. He died May 30, 1777, having faithfully served the society forty-four years. He was a non-resident of the parish, living in a house of his own erection on land laid out to his father, where Mr. G. W. Batchelder now resides, better known as the Humphrey Choate Place, one mile from East Derry village. The "forty family quarrel" between the parishes came to an end shortly after his death, the New Hampshire Legislature aiding this result in 1778 by repealing the law allowing that singular interchange of families.

William Morrison, D.D., succeeded Mr. McGregor. He was ordained February, 1783. He was born in 1748, in the town of Auchlinnes, parish of Cornerey, Perthshire, Scotland, and died March 9, 1818.

Rufus P. Clark

Rev. Daniel Dana, D.D., having resigned the presidency of Dartmouth College, was installed over the society Jan. 15, 1822. He was dismissed in April, 1826, "much to the regret of the people," as appears by a record on the West Parish books.

Rev. Amasa A. Hayes, a native of Granby, Conn., a graduate of Yale and Andover, was installed June 25, 1828, and died, greatly lamented, Oct. 23, 1830.

Rev. John R. Adams followed Mr. Hayes by ordination Oct. 5, 1831. He was dismissed in October, 1838. He was afterward settled in Brighton, Mass., and Gorham, Me.; was chaplain in the Fifth Regiment Maine Volunteers, and also of the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Regiment. He died at Northampton, Mass., April 25, 1866.

Rev. Timothy G. Brainerd became pastor of the West Parish Nov. 6, 1840. He was dismissed April 25, 1855. He was born in Troy, N. Y., graduated at Yale and Andover, and now resides at Grinnell, Iowa.

Rev. William House was installed Oct. 7, 1857, and dismissed Feb. 26, 1873. He is now settled over a Congregational Church at Barrington, R. I. His wife is the daughter of Rev. Thomas Savage, long the eloquent pastor of Bedford, N. H.

Rev. Luther B. Pert, a native of Spencer, N. Y., and a graduate of Hamilton College, was installed Feb. 23, 1875. In early life he studied law, practiced that profession fifteen years in New York City, studied for the ministry, and was for several years settled in Raisin, Mich. His death occurred at Bergen Point, N. J., May 31, 1881. He was an able, eloquent, and scholarly man.

Rev. Ira C. Tyson, the present pastor, was born in Whitemarsh, Pa., March 3, 1830. After a preparatory course in the languages he entered Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., and graduated in 1862. He was installed over the Presbyterian Society in Londonderry June 9, 1881.

Baptist Church and Ministers.—This church was organized in 1779. Services on the Sabbath were occasionally held at the houses of the members fifty years, or till 1829, when the society erected their meeting-house. In November, 1828, a subscription paper was circulated for the object of building a house. Two sites had been in contemplation; "one near Caleb Gooden's corner," and the other "on a gore of land north of John Butterfield's house." Jan. 3, 1829, a meeting was held, the latter place selected, and the church built that year. Caleb Gooden, Stephen Moor, William Plumer, John Butterfield, and James Watts were large contributors. The following-named clergymen, among many others, have preached for the society: Rev. Ezra Wilmorth, Rev. John Upton, Rev. Stephen Pillsbury, fourteen years; Rev. J. W. Poland, two years; and Rev. Thomas W. Herbert. Rev. Joshua L. Whittemore was pastor from 1857 to 1867.

The late William Plumer, of Londonderry, left his homestead in the north part of the town to the society.

Methodist Meeting-House and Ministers.—The Methodist Episcopal Society worshiped in the town hall for two years before the erection of their church. This was built in 1855-56, and dedicated March 5, 1856. Rev. Henry Nutter was their first minister. Below are consecutively all the names of the other preachers and the dates of their pastorate: 1856-57, Rev. A. Folsom; 1857-59, Rev. J. Hayes; 1859-60, Rev. A. C. Dutton; 1860-62, G. W. T. Rogers; 1862-65, O. H. Call; 1865-66, I. Taggart; 1866-68, J. Hayes; 1868-69, E. Scott; 1869-71, A. A. Cleveland; 1871-73, J. A. Steele; 1873-74, F. D. Chandler, L. L. Eastman; 1874-75, S. Beedle; 1875-78, J. F. Spalding; 1878-79, A. R. Lunt; 1879-80, E. P. F. Dearborn; 1880-81, H. H. French; 1881 to the present, J. M. Bean.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. REED PAGE CLARK.

Hon. Reed Page Clark was born in Hancock, N. H., July, 1807, being the third son of Ninian and Sally (Warner) Clark, of that town. He died at his farm home in Londonderry, April 8, 1882, thus within a few months completing his seventy-fifth year.

Robert Clark, the great-grandfather of Mr. Clark, came to this country from Londonderry, Ireland, about the year 1725, and settled upon the height of land northwest from the "beautiful Beaver Pond," now included in the town of Derry. He married Letitia Cochran before his coming, and had children, —four sons and four daughters. He united the occupations of weaver and farmer; was successful in both, and was regarded as a man of sound judgment and unusual intelligence. His services were often sought by his fellow-citizens in various ways, and he several times was chosen as their representative to the General Court of the State.

As the children of the "Old Nutfield" colonists grew up, many of them sought homes in the almost wilderness towns farther north. Thus two of the sons of this family, William and Ninian, purchased land, and settled in New Boston, and had much to do in promoting the religious and educational interests of that town. (See history of New Boston.) William, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married Annie Wallace, and by her had six children, —three sons and three daughters. He has been represented as "having a strong and vigorous mind, an extensive reader, and a thorough mathematician," and he became a distinguished surveyor of land. His industry must be apparent, when, besides clearing and well cultivating a large farm, he found time for various services for his townsmen at home, as well as several times representing them in the Provincial and State Legislatures. His hospitality was unbounded, and his home was always the open "half-

way house" for the pioneers from the towns farther on as they traveled back and forth.

At his death, in 1808, his eldest son, Robert, became the owner of the homestead. (See history of New Boston.) His other sons, John and Ninian, about the year 1790, settled in Hancock, N. H., on two neighboring forest farms, which they in turn cleared with their own hands. They were intelligent and industrious men, and exerted a healthy influence for long years both in the town and in the church.

John married Rebecca Wallis, and had nine children,—four sons and five daughters. Of the sons, the venerable Rev. Dr. William Clark, of Amherst, now in his eighty-fourth year of age, is well and favorably known throughout New England. (See history of Hancock.)

Ninian Clark, the father of Reed P. Clark, married (1) Nancy Cochran, and (2) Sally Warner. He also had nine children,—Peter C., who became a schoolteacher, and died at Hanover, N. J., in 1825; Nancy, who married Oliver Whitcomb, and died at Cambridge, Mass., in 1881, aged eighty years; Warner, who lived and died in Hancock; Reed P.; Avery Monroe, who lived for over sixty-five years on the home farm, but now resides at Peterboro'; Augustus N., who resides in Beverly, Mass.; Edwin Robert, died in California; Sarah Almira, died young; and Mary Ann, now living in Boston.

These rough Hancock farms upon which the two brothers, William and Ninian, did a life work, and raised their large families of children, have gone into other hands, and not a single descendant now remains in that town, the children and children's children being scattered through several of the States.

Having briefly sketched the genealogy of the Clark family back to the emigration of the Scotch-Irish to Londonderry, we now speak of Reed P. Clark, one of the fourth generation, and the third son of Ninian Clark, of Hancock. He was named for Rev. Reed Page, the first minister settled in Hancock. Mr. Page recognized the compliment by the present of a "heifer calf," the product of which, when Mr. Clark became of age, amounted to quite a respectable capital. Mr. Clark was an excellent mechanic, and became skilled with tools both as a worker of iron and wood, but his tastes, like that of his ancestors, were for agriculture, and he always kept himself abreast in all improvements in that department, and did much to encourage his townsmen in new methods in agriculture.

At his majority, not feeling content to cultivate lands as rocky as the farm upon which he had been reared, he lived for a time in the State of New York and other localities, traveled through the then West, and was strongly inclined to a pioneer life in some one of the northern tiers of Western States, but finally concluded, about the year 1840, to purchase the farm in Londonderry, and upon which he lived till his death. Mr. Clark was a man of great industry and marked vitality, a man of sound judgment, intelligent, with strong will, and pronounced opinions. His knowledge of men was almost intuitive. This led him easily to detect the motives which governed the conduct of men with which he had to do. He was no doubt sometimes in error, and perhaps judged severely, but his open frankness, integrity, genial and social nature, and kindheartedness, won for him the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and a large circle of acquaintances in the county and State.

He was often chosen to offices of trust in his own town, and several times represented it in the State Legislature. He was also for two years, 1859 and 1860, councilor, under the administration of Governor Goodwin, and did effective service for the State at the breaking out of the Rebellion. In politics he was a Republican from the start.

Mr. Clark married the only daughter of the late Deacon James Perkins, of Londonderry. She was a woman of rare excellence of character, always striving to make their home happy by constant manifestations of affection and kindness. She died greatly lamented, July, 1881.

Two sons and two daughters survive them,—Joseph R. Clark, of Derry; Marianna, wife of Prof. W. H. Seaman, of Washington, D. C.; William, who resides on the homestead in Londonderry; and Sarah Elizabeth.

HON. GEORGE W. PATTERSON.

Hon. George W. Patterson was born at Londonderry, N. H., Nov. 11, 1799, and died at Westfield, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1879. He was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wallace) Patterson, and the grandson of Peter and Grisel (Wilson) Patterson, of Londonderry, to which place Peter emigrated in 1737 from Bush Mills, County Antrim, Ireland. Peter was the great-grandson of John Patterson, who came from Argyleshire, Scotland, to Bush Mills about 1612, with a colony of Scotch emigrants. He and his family were at the siege of Derry, where one of his sons died from starvation.

The homestead at Bush Mills of this John passed from father to son for six generations. Of his descendants in the third and fourth generations, many of them came to America with the Scotch-Irish emigrations.

Governor Patterson's Patterson ancestry were farmers, and most of them linen-weavers and dealers holding prominent local positions. They were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, strong in body and mind, able to defend themselves and their opinions.

Mr. Patterson, of our sketch, was a ready speaker and writer, with a wonderful memory of facts and dates, brimful of anecdotes, ever cheerful, hoping and looking for the right to succeed. He was of commanding presence (his weight being from two hundred to two hundred and twenty-five pounds), a

Geo. W. Patterson

particularly good presiding officer, which position he held two years as speaker of the Assembly, and two years as president of the Senate of New York. His services were always in demand as a speaker at political campaign meetings.

Among the legislative measures originated by him was the free banking law of New York, the original bill of which he drew, and which passed.

The main provisions of the free banking laws of the United States, giving the people a secured currency under governmental supervision, were taken from the New York law.

He closed his congressional term in his eightieth year, the year of his death. In politics he was a Whig and a Republican. In business he was successful.

Thurlow Weed, his political and personal friend for over half a century, the eminent journalist and politician of New York, in an article in the N. Y. *Tribune*, writes, ". . . All the elements and qualities which elevate and adorn human life were harmoniously blended in the character of George W. Patterson. His life was not only entirely blameless, but eminently useful. To those who knew him as I did no form of eulogium will be deemed inappropriate. As a citizen, as the head of a family, and as a public servant, he was a model man. In the discharge of legislative duties he was conscientious and patriotic. He was always in his seat, and no bad, defective, equivocal, or suspicious bill ever evaded or escaped his vigilant and watchful eye. He had troops of friends, and, so far as I know or believe, was without an enemy. In private life he was exceptionally faultless. Without making a proclamation of temperance, he was always a cold-water drinker. . . ."

His wife was Hannah W., daughter of John Dickey, Esq., merchant, of the West Parish, Londonderry. The last of his school education was had at the Pinkerton Academy, Derry, the first printed catalogue of which institution showing his own and future wife's names.

He was a school-teacher at Pelham, N. H., in 1817, and in 1818 engaged in the manufacture of fanning-mills, in which business he was largely interested for twenty-six years, mostly at his shops on his farm, near Moscow, in the town of Leicester, Livingston Co., N. Y.

He resided there till 1841, when he removed to Westfield, N. Y., to take the agency of the Chautauqua land-office as successor of Governor Seward, who succeeded the agent of the Holland Land Company at the Chautauqua office.

When the lands became reduced by sales Mr. Patterson bought the residue of lands and securities of the company, and continued the sales at the Westfield office till his death, when the title to the unsold lands passed to his only son. Mr. Patterson's only male descendant's son and grandson bear his name.

Governor Patterson commenced holding public office soon after his residence began at Leicester in 1824, and from that time till his death it was the exception that he was not in public service. At no time did he ever ask for an appointment or nomination, these positions coming unsolicited. When justices of the peace became elective he was chosen to that office, which he retained by successive elections till he removed to Westfield, the majorities in his town being generally on the side opposed to him in politics.

A summary of the offices held by Mr. Patterson is as follows:

He was commissioner of highways, school commissioner, justice of the peace, brigade paymaster, and supervisor of Leicester; was a member of the State Assembly eight years, the last two of which, 1839 and 1840, he was Speaker of the House; removed to Westfield, N. Y., in 1841, to take charge of the Chautauqua land-office; was appointed basin commissioner at Albany by Governor Seward, harbor commissioner at New York by Governor Clark, and quarantine commissioner for the port of New York by Governor Morgan; was a delegate to the National Republican Convention that nominated John C. Fremont for President, and to the National Republican Convention that renominated Abraham Lincoln for a second Presidential term; has been supervisor of Westfield three years; president of Westfield Academy and president of the Board of Education of Westfield many years; represented the county of Chautauqua in the State Constitutional Convention in 1846; was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York in 1848; and in 1876 was elected to the forty-fifth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,910 votes against 10,601 votes for James Freland, Democrat. He was a director in the Buffalo and State Line Railroad from its organization, June, 1849, till its consolidation, May, 1867, and from that date till June, 1868, a director in the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, now a part of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.

ROBERT CLARK MACK.

Robert Clark Mack was born in Londonderry, N. H., where he now resides, Dec. 31, 1818.

He is the son of Robert and Ann Clark Mack, of Londonderry, grandson of Andrew and Elizabeth (Clark) Mack, also of Londonderry, and great-grandson of John and Isabella (Brown) Mack, who came from the north of Ireland in 1732, and settled on the farm now owned by Col. W. S. Pillsbury. Their house stood directly opposite the dwelling of Mr. Aaron P. Hardy, and a few feet easterly of Mr. Hardy's store. A fine old elm still keeps "watch and ward" over the well from which the ancestral Macks drew the crystal fluid. R. C. Mack is a descendant through both the paternal and maternal lines of Robert Clark, an early settler of the English Range, in

old Londonderry. He would have been a blacksmith had he followed the calling of his Mack ancestors, as that was the family trade as far back as their history can be traced; but that royal line of labor becoming extinct in the family when his father, the late Robert Mack, Esq., left the forge for the farm, about 1838, he chose the occupation of a farmer, which he has followed thus far in life. For his early education he is indebted to the common school, a term at Brackett Academy, in Greenland, N. H., and a term or two at the academy in Pembroke, N. H. This gave him sufficient education to instruct in the district schools.

In the winter of 1839–40 he taught a term in Bedford, N. H., and subsequently one in Londonderry, two in Chatham, Mass., one at Danvers, Mass., and two terms in Beverly, Mass. He has never overestimated his capacities for public office, and preferring the home fireside and his literary labors to the noise and clamor of political life, has given his fellow-townsmen no opportunity to encourage developments in that direction. Shortly after the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, he made daily observations of the weather for the institution, sending monthly reports for several years. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he made the draft-enrollment of Londonderry, Derry, Windham, and Salem, N. H., under appointment from the provost-marshal of the First New Hampshire District. In 1870 he was appointed consul at Londonderry, Ireland, by Gen. Grant, but was compelled to refuse the position on account of the declining health of his father, then rapidly approaching the end of his long life. The same year he compiled a volume of one hundred and twenty-four pages upon the Londonderry celebration, entitled "Exercises on the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of Old Nutfield." His tastes have led him into local history, but the laborers in this field are so few that they often enjoy a reputation beyond their attainments. Yet his is worthily given. Mr. Mack is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and also of a like society in Oneida County, N. Y. March 6, 1856, he married Jane Duncan Patterson, daughter of Capt. Thomas and Hannah (Duncan) Patterson, of Londonderry, N. H. In this connection it may be added that Mr. Mack has prepared a comprehensive history of the Patterson and Wallace families, which is now nearly ready for the press.

JONATHAN SAVORY.

The following ancestral history of Col. Jonathan Savory is furnished by Robert C. Mack, of Londonderry: "Jonathan[7] (Savory), Grizzell[6] (Savory), Margaret[5] (Holmes), Peter[4] Patterson, John[3] Patterson, Robert[2] Patterson, John[1] Patterson, of Scotland. Col. Jonathan Savory's father was named Thomas, and his grandfather was named Jonathan, long an elder in the Presbyterian Church in the West Parish in Londonderry." Jonathan Savory, whose portrait appears on another page, was born in Londonderry, May 7, 1812. He received a common-school education, and also took a course of instruction at the academy of Derry. He spent his youth on the farm, and became manager of his father's affairs at the age of fourteen, owing to his father becoming an invalid. When he was about twenty years of age his mother died. In 1833 he commenced teaching school, and taught twelve sessions in his native town. He walked a distance of five miles and taught school at the meagre salary of one dollar per day. On the 21st of March, 1836, he married Abigail, daughter of Naphtali and Abigail (Scribner) Coffin. She was born on the 4th of January, 1814. They began housekeeping at his father's old homestead, which is still in possession of Mrs. Savory.

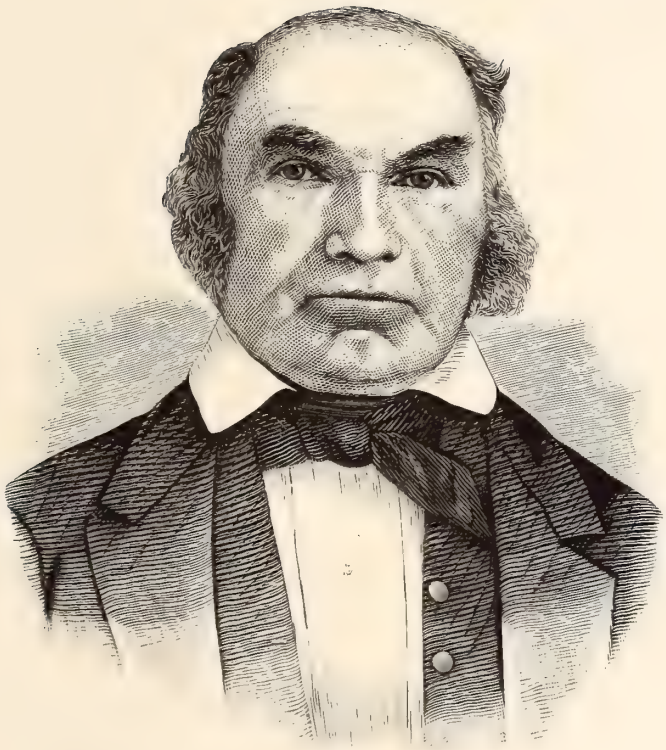
He entered militia service early in life, and went through every grade of promotion from private to colonel, which commission he held when he resigned at the age of twenty-four. Col. Savory was a successful man in life. He began life poor and amassed a competence; at the same time he commanded the respect, esteem, and confidence of all who knew him. He was selectman of his town three terms, represented his town in Legislature twice, and held various other town offices and positions of trust. He connected himself with the First Presbyterian Church about or previous to 1832. He was a trustee of Derry Bank, and was a representative farmer of the town. He was remarkable for candor and truthfulness; it is said his word was never doubted. He was strong in his convictions, in his attachments and friendships. He was reticent rather than voluble, yet quite sociable and agreeable. In personal appearance he was imposing and commanding. He died Feb. 2, 1881, leaving a devoted wife and large circle of warm and sincere friends to mourn his loss.

AARON P. HARDY.

Aaron P. Hardy was born Oct. 9, 1815, in Londonderry, N. H. His father was Daniel Hardy, born in Bradford, Mass., and his mother Sarah (Conner) Hardy, born in Pembroke, N. H., and daughter of Joseph Conner, a merchant, trader, and farmer of that town. Daniel Hardy moved to Londonderry in 1802, and kept tavern several years. Aaron had but limited common-school education; his parents were poor, and he was early taught to earn a living. When only eleven years old he was hired out, first season at three dollars per month for six months, and second season at four dollars and a half a month. He continued with his father until about eighteen years old, when he went to make shoes with Joshua Austin, working six months without compensation for a knowledge of the trade. He then returned to his father's. The tools necessary to start shoemaking cost about ten dollars, while young Hardy had but

Jonathan Savory.

Aaron P Hardy



Fran'cis Manter

one dollar and a half; but, not discouraged, he went to Haverhill, and the men for whom he had made work advanced him stock to make up, and also a few tools, such as they happened to have on hand. He also chanced to think of an unused set of tools in a neighbor's house, and succeeded in buying on credit about three dollars' worth. With this outfit he went to work with a friend, McGregor, making shoes. By working fourteen hours per day he could make three pairs. His father had given him his time, and he boarded with his father, paying his board. The first ten-dollar bill he ever owned went, six for a stove and four for a pipe; his employers had voluntarily advanced his wages one cent a pair. Upon settlement one year from the time he commenced work he found himself the possessor of fifty dollars net, and he says he was richer then than he has ever been since. This money he loaned to a neighbor at six per cent. interest, and, except when he has invested in real estate, has ever since had money at interest. He worked for this shoe-firm ten years, had an apprentice, and, with increased pay, was soon able to earn from one and a half to two dollars per day. When about twenty-one he had about four hundred dollars. There was a small farm of thirty-five acres to be sold, buildings out of repair, etc., and it was offered to Mr. Hardy for six hundred dollars. To secure a home for his parents he bought it, and during dull seasons would repair the house. He soon purchased another adjoining lot of fourteen acres woodland, and in about two years had it all paid for. He continued at work shoemaking, and putting his money at interest. A neighbor having his barn blown down by a storm, offered his farm, five acres, for sale for five hundred dollars. Mr. Hardy bought it, fitted it up, and exchanged it for a fifty-acre farm, paying seven hundred and fifty dollars' difference,—two hundred and fifty dollars cash and five hundred dollars on credit.

The next spring, May 5, 1842, he married Adelia W. Brickett, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia (Kent) Brickett, and commenced housekeeping. The year for which Mr. Hardy had contracted expired in October. Mr. Hardy had two men employed, and had left most of his funds in the hands of George T. Whittier. In September they failed, settling for twenty-five cents on the dollar. Times were dull, price dropped from twenty cents to twelve cents, and Mrs. Hardy to help her husband along braided hats at seven cents apiece, and earned fifty dollars in ten months. In the spring of 1843 he had only a side of buff leather to show for his winter's work. He then made a proposal, which was accepted, to take charge of the poor farm at the following salary: first year one hundred and seventy-five dollars for himself and wife, second year one hundred and ninety dollars, third year two hundred dollars, fourth year two hundred and twenty-five dollars, fifth year two hundred and fifty dollars, sixth and seventh years three hundred dollars per annum. He then moved back to farm one year, then selling his farm commenced making shoes again, renting a house of Esquire John N. Anderson. Soon after this his father was taken lame and unable to do his work, and Mr. Hardy removed there so as to take care of his parents and carry on farm; lived there six years, then purchased the Watts place, sixty acres, where he now resides. The buildings had all been destroyed by fire. In three years' time he had erected the buildings, with some unimportant exceptions, that now stand there, and moved to the place September, 1859. His father and mother came with him; the former only lived about six months longer, the latter about seven years. He has pursued the avocation of farmer ever since, and for some ten years past has been in trade, first as Hardy & Pillsbury, then as A. P. Hardy & Son. He has also been engaged in lumbering almost every winter, and has also dealt in real estate. In politics he is a Republican. In religion both he and wife are Presbyterians. He owns about eight hundred acres of land in Londonderry, several houses, and half of two stores at Derry Depot. They have four children,—George H., born May 24, 1851; Hattie E., now bookkeeper in Pillsbury shoe manufacturing establishment at Derry Depot, born Jan. 17, 1854; John P., born Sept. 13, 1855; and Frank A., born Nov. 10, 1865.

FRANCIS MANTER.

Francis Manter, son of George Manter, was born in Londonderry, Dec. 2, 1797. His father, George Manter, was born Oct. 16, 1767, in the old town of Plymouth, Mass., where he grew up to manhood, and then removed to South Londonderry, N. H., settled on a small farm of about sixty acres, and married Mary Senter, born July 17, 1765, daughter of Samuel Senter. After a few years he removed to North Londonderry, and settled the place now occupied by Francis. His children were Francis (whose portrait appears on another page), Samuel, Alden (deceased), David (deceased), Mary (deceased), and Parnell (deceased). Mr. Manter was a farmer and mill-owner, and was quite a successful man for his day. Mrs. Manter died Feb. 22, 1860, and eight days later was followed by her husband, he dying March 1, 1860. Francis received only a common-school education, was reared to hard work on farm and in the mill, and at twenty-one years of age the management of the farm devolved upon him. He married, Feb. 3, 1820, Harriet Crowningshield, of Salem, Mass. Their children were George (born Aug. 22, 1824), who became a physician and enlisted in the army as assistant surgeon during the war of the Rebellion. He served through the war, and died July 7, 1870, leaving three children,—George F., now a dentist, and also postmaster at Cape Cod; Corey, now a merchant in Providence, R. I.; and Olivia. Harriet, born Oct. 28, 1829. She married James M. Platts, and resides in sight of the old home. They have four children

living,—Clarence, born June 26, 1856; Harriet, born Nov. 6, 1858; Mary, born Jan. 9, 1867; Florence, born Oct. 8, 1870. Mary F., born May 6, 1837. She married George Platts. Their children are Ida, George, Frederick, Nathaniel, and Floyd. Mrs. Manter died July 4, 1858, and he married for his second wife Elizabeth A. Smith. There were no children by this marriage.

When Francis Manter was sixteen years of age he was drafted for the war of 1812. They were sent to Portsmouth, where they remained only fifty-five days, when they were discharged, and Mr. Manter returned home. Upon the death of their father the two brothers, Francis and Samuel, divided the farm, but have continued joint owners and operators of both the saw- and grist-mills to the present time. Previous to 1844, Francis engaged in shoe manufacturing, in which he was very successful both alone and in company with his sons-in-law. He has also been eminently successful as a farmer and in lumbering. He owns much real estate in the city of Manchester, and erected a block of ten tenements at a cost of ten thousand dollars on Pearl Street in that city. Mr. Manter started in life with the small inheritance of about five thousand dollars, and by his energy, economy, and industry, coupled with a shrewd, cautious financial ability, has succeeded in amassing wealth. He has the reputation of being one of the wealthiest men in Londonderry. In politics he is a Republican. He has never sought office, though he has represented his town in the Legislature, and has held a commission as justice of the peace fifty years.

SAMUEL MANTER.

Samuel Manter, younger brother of Francis, was born March 29, 1799. Like his elder brother he received only such educational advantages as the schools of his native town afforded, and was early taught the truth of the motto "*Labor Omnia Vincet.*" On March 27, 1823, he married Isabella Reid, daughter of David Reid, of Londonderry. She was born Jan. 14, 1798, and died Aug. 23, 1874. Their children were Mary Ann, born Jan. 6, 1824; Samuel, born Nov. 21, 1825; Isabella, David, James (triplets), born July 19, 1828; Clarissa, born Aug. 8, 1841. Of these, David died in infancy, and James died March 16, 1856. Mary Ann married William P. Emerson, of Londonderry, a carpenter and millwright. They have six surviving children, —William, John, Mary Ann, Sarah, Clarissa, and Ida.

Mr. Manter has been a very successful man as a farmer. He is now, at eighty-three years of age, spry, hale, and active, quick of perception and understanding, and in possession of all his faculties, his sense of hearing being as acute as it ever was in his younger days. He enjoys the esteem and respect of his acquaintances, and while he has never labored to accumulate vast wealth has an ample sufficiency of this world's goods to surround himself in his old age with all the comforts he may desire.

CHAS. EDWARD YOUNG.

Chas. Edward Young, son of Israel and Esther (Stevens) Young, was born in Manchester, N. H., Nov. 25, 1821. His grandfather, James Young, was also a resident of Manchester. Israel was reared a farmer, which business he followed through life. He married Esther Stevens in 1819; was a public-spirited citizen, an enterprising, honest man, and after having spent most of his life in the town of Manchester, removed, a few years prior to his death, to Londonderry, where he died May 13, 1848. Mrs. Young survived him several years, and died at the age of sixty-eight. Charles E. was reared a poor boy, and received very limited educational advantages, being hired out to work on farm during most of his boyhood years. At the age of eighteen he learned shoemaking, and worked at that trade until two or three years after his marriage, when he turned his attention exclusively to farming. He married April 13, 1848, Sarah D., daughter of David and Sarah Davis Gilcreast. She was born in Londonderry, N. H., Sept. 5, 1816. They commenced housekeeping by hiring one room in the old Gilcreast family home, where they remained about two years, when Mr. Young purchased the Deacon Fisher farm of sixty acres, and removed thither. He made this place his home for a period of seventeen years, then purchased, in conjunction with his brother, the Anderson farm, to which place he removed. After about seven years he and his brother divided the farm. He then bought the Dickey farm, to which he removed, and which has since been his home. He has always been a firm Democrat in politics, and, belonging thus to the weaker political party, has been by that means virtually barred from holding office, though his fellow-townsmen have shown their estimation and appreciation of him as a citizen by urging him to become a candidate for selectman, and giving him a very complimentary vote (ahead of the strength of his party).

Mr. Young is a quiet, unostentatious man, of sterling integrity and honest purpose, never stooping to trickery or deceit to advance his interests, but observing strictly the golden rule in his intercourse with his fellow-men. He is a man of whom it may be said, "he dares to do right." Would there were more such men!

Mrs. Young comes of an old and respectable family. The Gilcreasts came originally from Dracut, Mass. Her father, David G., was a blacksmith and farmer. He continued to work at his trade until about fifty years of age, when he gave up blacksmithing, and devoted himself exclusively to farming. Mrs. Young was educated at Pinkerton Academy, at Derry. They have no children, but they have by their harmonious and united efforts succeeded in surrounding themselves in their old age with all the comforts of a pleasant home, and have a sufficiency of this world's goods to insure them a comfortable and independent old age.

SAMUEL MANTER.

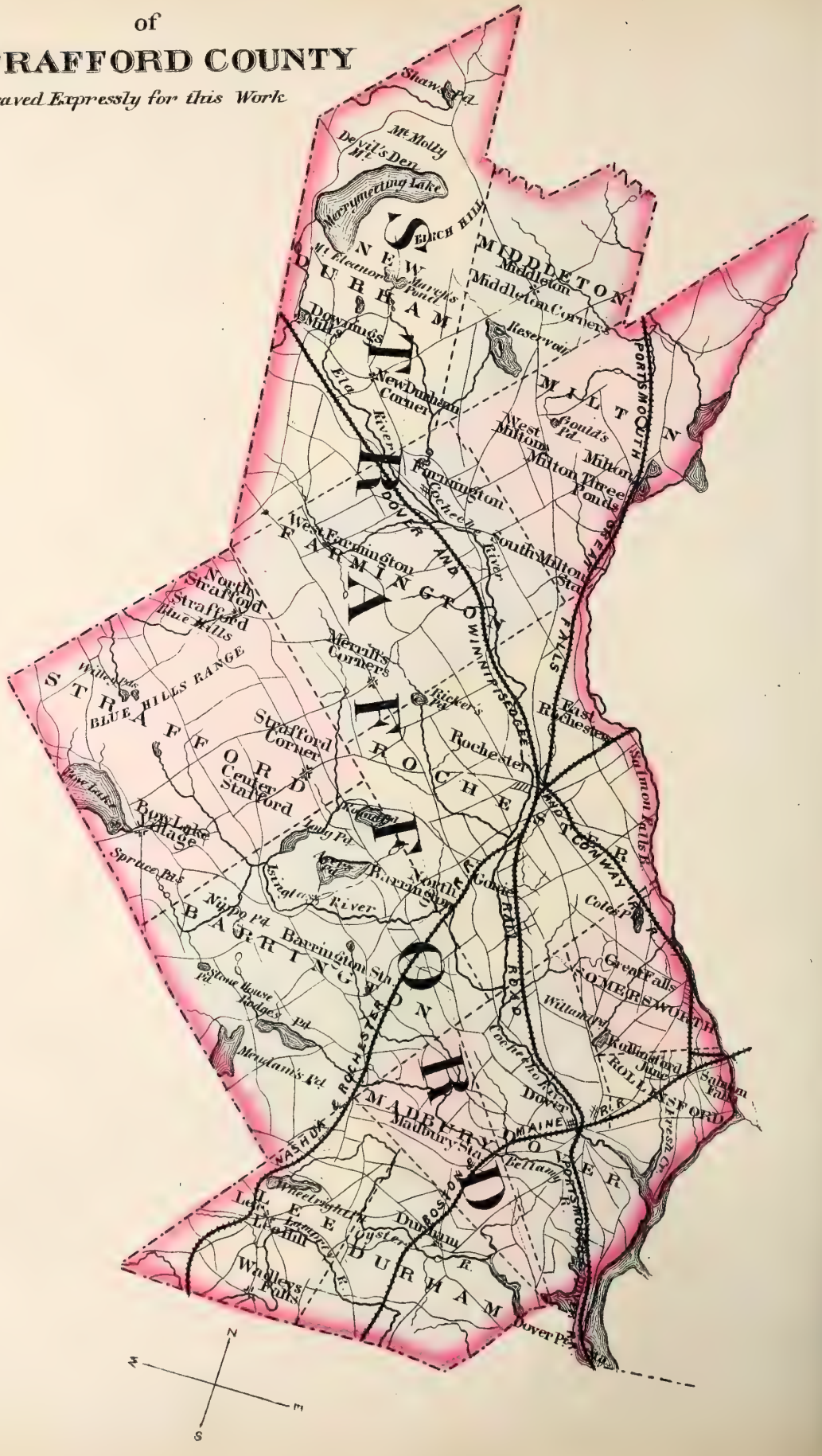
Charles E. Young

OUTLINE MAP

of

STRAFFORD COUNTY

Engraved Expressly for this Work



HISTORY

OF

STRAFFORD COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CHAPTER LXXXVII.[1]

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

STRAFFORD COUNTY lies in the southeastern part of the State, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Carroll County, on the east by York Co., Me., on the south by Rockingham County, and on the west by Rockingham and Belknap Counties.

The surface of the southern part of the county is generally level and the soil fertile, while the northern towns are rugged and better adapted to grazing. The county is watered by the Lamprey, Bellamy, Cocheco, Isinglass, and Salmon Falls Rivers, which furnish an abundance of water-power.

Organization of the County.—Strafford County was organized by an act of the Colonial Legislature, passed March 19, 1771, and embraced in addition to its present territory the present counties of Belknap and Carroll. Conway, from Grafton County, was annexed to Strafford in 1778. The county retained its original territory until Dec. 23, 1840, when Belknap and Carroll were set off, the former taking eight towns and the latter fourteen. The county consists of thirteen civil subdivisions, as follows: Barrington, Dover, Durham, Farmington, Lee, Madbury, Middleton, Milton, New Durham, Rochester, Rollinsford, Somersworth, and Strafford.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.[2]

CIVIL LIST.

JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

John Wentworth, 1773–75; George Frost, 1773–93; Otis Baker, 1773–85; John Plumer, 1774–96; Moses Carr, 1776–84; Ebenezer Smith, 1784–87; Thomas Cogswell, 1784–1810; Ebenezer Thomson, 1788–95; Joseph Pierce, 1793–94; Samuel Hale, 1794–1813; Daniel Beede, 1795–99; Ebenezer Thompson, 1796–1802; Nathaniel Hoitt, 1796–1813; Aaron Wingate, 1803–13; William Badger, 1816–20; Richard Dame, 1817–19; Valentine Smith, 1819–20; Samuel Quarles, 1820; Henry Y. Simpson, 1833–41; Henry B. Rust, 1833–38; Ezekiel Hurd, 1838; Hiram R. Roberts, 1840–53; George L. Whitehouse, 1841–53; James H. Edgerly, 1853–55.

[1] For military history of Strafford County see chapter iii., and for history of railroads, chapter vi. Rockingham County.

[2] See chapter ii., History of Rockingham County.

REGISTERS.

Thomas W. Waldron, 1773–85; John Smith (3d), 1785–91; William Smith, 1791–93; John P. Gilman, 1793–1803; J. C. March, 1803–11; Dominicus Hanscom, 1811–16; Moses L. Neal, 1816–29; Joseph Cross, 1829–33; George L. Whitehouse, 1833–39; Thomas T. Edgerly, 1839–41; J. B. Edgerly, 1841–43; Charles Young, 1843–45; S. Varney, 1845–51; Charles Young, 1850–51; Elijah Wadleigh, 1851–55; Andrew H. Young, 1855–59; D. W. Parshley, 1859–63; John S. Hayes, 1863–68; N. Yeaton, 1868–72; E. H. Twombly, 1872–78; Joseph A. Jackson, 1878–79; John S. Tompkins, 1879.

CLERKS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Ebenezer Thompson, 1773–88; Benjamin Thompson, 1788–1814; Daniel Waldron, 1814–18; Andrew Pierce, 1818–23; Francis Cogswell, 1833–41; John H. Smith, 1841–53; Reuben Hayes, Jr., 1853–57; John R. Varney, 1857–66; George H. Niebuhr, 1866; Daniel Hall, 1866–75; James M. Folsom, 1875–76; George E. Durgin, 1876.

SHERIFFS.

Theophilus Dame, 1773–1800; James Carr, 1800–10; Daniel Barker, 1810–20; William Badger, 1820–30; John Chadwick, 1830–35; Benning W. Jenness, 1835–40; Ezekiel Hurd, 1840–45; G. W. Hoitt, 1845–50; George McDaniel, 1850–56; George W. Brasbridge, 1855–56; Nathaniel Wiggin, 1856–61; John Legro, 1861–66; Luther Hayes, 1866–71; Joseph Jones, 1871–75; John W. Jewell, 1875–76; Stephen S. Chick, 1876–79; John Greenfield, 1879.

SOLICITORS.

William K. Atkinson, 1789–1803; Stephen Moody, 1804–19; Lyman B. Walker, 1819–34; W. A. Marston, 1834–35; Warren Lovell, 1835–41; Charles W. Woodman, 1841–46; Samuel Clark, 1846–55; Charles Doe, 1855–57; Wolcott Hamlin, 1857–62; Louis Bell, 1862; Joshua G. Hall, 1863–75; Thomas J. Smith, 1875–76; Charles B. Shackford, 1876–81; William R. Burleigh, 1881.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

George King, 1774–80; Samuel Sherburne, 1780–81; Nathaniel Adams, 1781–1817; Daniel Waldron, 1817–21; Andrew Pierce, 1821–34; Francis Cogswell, 1834–35. Same as clerks of Court of Common Pleas.

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

BENCH AND BAR.[3]

ONE of the earliest lawyers in Strafford County was JOHN WENTWORTH, JR., a native of Somersworth, and second son of Hon. John Wentworth. He was born July 17, 1745. He was a graduate of

[3] The biographical notices in this chapter, except those of John P. Hale, Daniel M. Christie, Nathaniel Wells, John R. Varney, George W. Burleigh, John H. White, and W. P. Copeland, are by Governor Charles H. Bell.

Harvard College in 1768; studied the profession of the law with Judge William Parker, of Portsmouth, and settled in practice in Dover in 1771. In 1773, on the organization of Strafford County, he was appointed register of probate, and held the office as long as he lived. He was early known as a zealous Whig. In 1774 he was one of the town committee of correspondence, and in 1777–78 was a member of the State Committee of Safety. In December, 1776, he took his seat as a representative in the Legislature, and was retained in the office until 1781; from that time to December, 1783, he served in the Executive Council, and from June, 1784, to June, 1786, in the State Senate. In March, 1778, he was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress, and sat therein the greater part of the ensuing summer. On the 8th of August in that year he affixed his signature to the Articles of Confederation. He resigned his place on account of delicate health, and though he was twice re-elected to Congress, he did not again take his seat. He was a man of solid talents, and in his profession was a peace-maker. He always tried to prevent litigation and to bring parties who were at variance to an amicable adjustment of their differences. In this he was frequently successful, and saved money to others, though he gained little himself. But he had no desire for much property. He was upright and benevolent. With such a character it is not surprising that he was so constantly intrusted with important public functions. He died of consumption, Jan. 10, 1787.

Jonathan Rawson, son of Rev. Grindall Rawson, was born in Yarmouth, Mass., in 1759. In the Revolutionary army he held some subordinate position, and afterwards studied law with Peter Greene, Esq., at Concord, and began to practice first at Nottingham, but in 1785 removed to Dover. He possessed good talents and ready wit, and acquired some professional business, but had no great fondness for the law, preferring to read poetry and fiction. While he lived at Nottingham he delivered an oration in commemoration of the capture of Burgoyne and his army, which was never printed. His taste for military matters was marked. He was an aide to President Sullivan, and in 1793 published a work entitled "A Compendium of Military Duty" in an 8vo volume. He died in Dover at the age of thirty-five years.

Henry Mellen, a son of Rev. John Mellen, and a brother of Chief Justice Mellen, of Maine, was born in Stirling, Mass., Oct. 24, 1757. He was brought up on a farm, but his native taste for study led him, at the age of twenty-two, to prepare himself for college, and he received his degree at Harvard in 1784. His legal studies were carried on under the eye of Peter Greene, Esq., of Concord, and in the autumn of 1786 he established himself as a practitioner in Dover. He built up an excellent professional business, though he excelled as a counselor rather than as an advocate. But his literary taste was predominant. In 1798 he delivered an oration before the Freemasons, which was published. His facility for witty and ready versification gained him much applause, and his services in that field were much in request. One of the best of his poetical effusions, prepared for some festive political gathering, was entitled "The Embargo," and was issued on a broad sheet, with a picture of a turtle and the motto, "I'm retiring within myself." He was the wit and poet of the Federal party, as Moses L. Neal, Esq., was of the Republicans. Mr. Mellen was of a social disposition, and was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, whose meetings in his time partook more of a convivial character than at present. He died of a paralytic attack July 31, 1809.

William King Atkinson was a son of William King, of Portsmouth, where he was born in 1764. He had his name changed to Atkinson by act of the Legislature, that being the condition of a devise to him by an uncle of a valuable estate. He graduated at Harvard College in 1783, and entered the office of Judge John Pickering, of Portsmouth, as a law student. In 1786 he opened an office in Berwick, Me., and the next year removed to Dover. In 1788 he received the appointment of register of probate, and retained the office more than thirty years. In 1789 he was commissioned solicitor of Strafford County. He enjoyed for many years a very large and lucrative law practice. In 1791 he delivered an address on the Fourth of July, which was published. In 1803 he was appointed a justice of the Superior Court, but, after holding the office about two years, he resigned it upon the ground of the inadequacy of the salary. In 1807 the Governor and Council conferred upon him the office of attorney-general, which he held until 1812.

Judge Atkinson died in Dover, September, 1820. He had fallen in his later years into lax and irregular habits, but by nature, and in early life, he was well qualified for his profession. He was of large stature and good looks, and possessed a superior share of ability; moreover, he was industrious, attentive to business, and had the capacity to accomplish a good deal of work. He argued causes with force, and had an unusual amount of professional learning.

Charles Clapham was English by birth, and is said to have served as a midshipman on board a mastship. He received his legal instruction in the office of Jonathan Rawson, Esq., in Dover, and was admitted to practice in 1788, choosing Dover as his residence. He had previously taken a wife. It is probable that he formed a professional connection with Mr. Rawson, as in 1789 they were elected together as attorneys of the town. He probably lived in Dover less than ten years, and is said to have re-entered the naval service, and to have died an officer of a man-of-war.

David Copp, Jr., was a son of David Copp, of

Wakefield, and was born about 1770. He was educated at Phillips' Exeter Academy, and received his law tuition in the office of Hon. W. K. Atkinson, of Dover, in which place he lived from about 1797 to 1804. He is said to have emigrated subsequently to New Orleaas, where he assumed another name, and afterwards died.

Daniel Meserve Durell was a son of Nicholas Durell, of Lee, and was there born July 20, 1769. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, in the class of 1794, and after reading law with Henry Mellen, Esq., established himself in Dover in 1797. He was a member of Congress from 1807 to 1809, and represented Dover in the State Legislature in 1816, in which year he received the commission of chief justice of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, which he held until 1821, and then resumed his legal practice. He also held the post of district attorney of the United States for New Hampshire from 1830 to 1834. His death occurred at Dover, April 29, 1841.

Oliver Crosby was born at Bellerica, Mass., March 17, 1769; his father bore the same name. He graduated from Harvard College in 1795, and went through his course of professional study under Judge William K. Atkinson's direction. He entered upon the practice of the law in Dover about 1798, and continued there near a quarter of a century. He did a handsome business in collections, etc., but could not be called eminent as a lawyer. He and Judge Atkinson being interested in lands in the new town of Atkinson, in Maine, he went there to live about the year 1821, and practically gave up his profession. He became the owner of large quantities of lands in that vicinity, and died in Atkinson July 30, 1851, much respected for his integrity and usefulness.

Samuel Tebbets was the son of Maj. Ebenezer Tebbets, of Rochester, and was born in 1780. After passing through the preparatory studies at Phillips' Exeter Academy, he entered Harvard College in 1795, and graduated in course. In 1802 he began as an attorney to practice in Dover, but was destined to a short life. He died, unmarried, of consumption, in 1810.

Henry Mellen, in one of his poems, alluded to him as "courteous and neat as a newly-made glove."

Moses Hodgdon, a native of Dover, was a son of Shadrach Hodgdon. He entered Harvard College and nearly completed his course there, but never received his degree. Judge W. K. Atkinson was his law tutor, and he commenced practice in Dover not far from the year 1800. In 1801 he delivered a Fourth of July oration there, which was printed. For a short time after this he was in Exeter, but resumed his practice in Dover by 1808, and ever after remained in that place.

He was a counselor of no little learning, and of sense and sound judgment, but made no show in court. He was one of the first lawyers in this State to contribute to the literature of his profession. In 1806 he published a stout 8vo volume, with the title "The Complete Justice of the Peace, containing Extracts from Burns' 'Justice' and other Justiciary Productions," etc. The work was anonymous, but being well understood to be the production of a careful, painstaking lawyer, was in general use as a manual for professional purposes, until it was superseded by Chief Justice Richardson's "Justice."

Mr. Hodgdon is described as a very upright man, and a cautious and safe adviser. He was very nice and precise in his ways, being also a bachelor, and a little sensitive sometimes on that subject. He died Oct. 9, 1840, in Dover.

Moses Leavitt Neal, a native of Hampton in 1767, was a son of John Neal. After his graduation from Harvard College, in 1785, he taught schools and academies for some years, then read law with Hon. John Prentice, of Londonderry, and in 1793 commenced practice in that town. Three years after he went to Rochester, where he stayed about ten years, and then, about 1806, took up his residence in Dover. There he taught a select school for two or three years. In 1809 he was elected clerk of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and was annually re-elected to the office until 1828, with the exception of two years during the war of 1812. In 1816 he was appointed by the court register of deeds for the county of Strafford, and continued to hold the position by successive elections till his death, Nov. 25, 182 .

Mr. Neal was no advocate, and could have done but a moderate share of business in his profession. He was sometimes harassed by creditors. Like most men who have depended chiefly upon political office for support, he found it a precarious resource, which conduced neither to his happiness nor to his self-respect.

He had a ready talent of versification, which he employed much to the amusement of his own political party, and sometimes to the indignation of his opponents. He was a zealous Republican or Democrat, and Henry Mellen was as earnest a Federalist, and they were the political champions of their respective parties in those times of strong political feeling. Neal dealt in personalities far more than Mellen, and consequently made enemies at a time of life when friends were most needed.

Charles Woodman, son of Rev. Joseph Woodman, was born at Sanbornton, Jan. 9, 1792. At the age of five years he lost his right hand by an accident. In 1813 he graduated from Dartmouth College. Studying law with his brother, J. H. Woodman, Esq., and with Hon. Christopher Gove, he opened an office in Dover, in 1816. He was a representative in the Legislature in 1820, 1821, and 1822, and in the last of these years was speaker. The same year he was a candidate for Congress, with every probability of being elected had not death intervened. He died Oct. 30, 1822.

He was an industrious, persevering lawyer, shrewd, and acquainted with human nature. He had social,

generous qualities also, which secured him a wide circle of friends and admirers. His early decease was regarded as a serious calamity to the community.

Asa Freeman was born at Hanover, Jan. 9, 1788, and was a son of Hon. Jonathan Freeman. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1810, and then pursued the study of the law with his brother, Peyton R. Freeman, Esq., of Portsmouth, and with Isaac Lyman, Esq., of York, Me., and at first began practice in the latter place. Soon, however, he changed his domicile to Dover, and there resided from 1818 to the time of his decease, Dec. 8, 1867. He was a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention of 1850, a United States commissioner by appointment of Judge Story, and in 1862 received the position of register of probate, which he held so long as he lived. He was a lawyer of highly respectable talents, and a worthy and estimable gentleman of the old school.

Daniel M. Christie,[1] LL.D.—Daniel Miltimore Christie was born in Antrim, N. H., Oct. 15, 1790, of that Scotch-Irish race whose sturdy virtues have so distinguished that noble old town, and have been illustrated in the character and achievements of the men and women of southern New Hampshire. He labored on a farm in his earlier years, and without the aid of wealth or powerful friends, after overcoming the obstacles usually encountered by farmers' sons in that early day, he entered Dartmouth College in 1811, and was graduated there in 1815, at the head of a class of great distinction, of which he was the last surviving member.

He studied law in the office of James Walker, of Peterborough, three years, and commenced practice in York, Me. At York and South Berwick he practiced till 1823, when he removed to Dover, N. H., where he ever after resided.

Mr. Christie entered upon professional life with great zeal and energy, and rapidly rose in the estimation of the bench, the bar, and the public. He was a contemporary of Jeremiah Mason, Jeremiah Smith, Daniel Webster, Ichabod Bartlett, and George Sullivan, being about twenty-five years the junior of Smith and Mason, and but few years younger than the others. In the early years of his professional life those great men not infrequently appeared in the trial of causes in Strafford County, and the old courthouse still stands in Dover which witnessed the stirring struggles of these intellectual gladiators.

With such high examples before him and such high rivalries and contentions to stimulate him, he "must," in the language of Mr. Webster, "have been unintelligent indeed not to have learned something from the constant displays of that power which he had so much occasion to see and to feel." That he profited much from this intercourse and contention of kindred minds there is abundant evidence in his rapid and sure ascent to a high professional eminence. There are many proofs of the high respect with which all these great men, whose marvelous powers gave dignity and lustre to the bar of New Hampshire in its golden age, regarded him and his attainments. Mr. Christie continued in the full practice of the law in Dover for about fifty years, engaged in nearly every important case tried in the county up to the year 1870, many years after the great luminaries of the law—the contemporaries of his early life—had sunk below the horizon. Mr. Christie died Dec. 8, 1876, with faculties entirely unimpaired, and in the full enjoyment of the respect and veneration of the entire community. He had been successful in every respect, and acquired fame and an ample fortune. For many years before his death he was the undisputed leader of the New Hampshire bar, and his widely-known and universally-acknowledged ability, integrity, and dignity of character conferred honor upon the State and city of his residence.

He had but little relish for public life and never sought political office, although his political principles and convictions were of the most decided character, and he took a deep interest in all great public questions. He was, however, elected to the Legislature as early as 1826, and during the next forty years he was returned to that body eleven times from the town and city of Dover. This was about the full extent of his holding public office. But since he never refused the summons of the public to any duty, and was more than once a candidate for high station, it must be said that his exclusion from the higher walk of official life was mainly due to his want of accord during nearly his whole life with the political sentiments which controlled the State in which he lived. Though many regrets have been expressed that the doors of preferment were thus closed upon a man so highly fitted for public service, it is certain that this exclusion from the councils of the nation cost Mr. Christie no pangs of regret, and that never for one moment did it occur to him to secure that recognition which his great abilities merited by any subserviency to sentiments and methods which his reason and conscience did not accept. It was his constant aim, never forgotten, and his rule, never violated, to preserve his personal rectitude as the richest treasure any man can possess.

Mr. Christie's faculties were unfolded and his distinction gained by unremitting diligence and labor. He did not reach his ultimate greatness as some men of phenomenal genius do, at a bound, but his was a steady growth and laborious ascent to the table-lands of the law. Through a long series of arduous exertions he "ever great and greater grew," until the leadership in the front rank of his profession was accorded to him by the universal voice of the bench and bar in New Hampshire. He was undoubtedly a man of extraordinary endowments, but these had been

[1] Condensed from an address delivered by Col. Daniel Hall before the Supreme Court in Strafford County, April 24, 1877.

Daniel M. Christie.

wonderfully cultivated, improved, and invigorated by the industry of a long life given to the law, with entire singleness of heart and purpose.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Mr. Christie by his Alma Mater in 1857, and his acknowledged eminence as a jurist is abundantly attested by the offer on two occasions of the chief justiceship of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, a court which can boast that a Smith, a Richardson, a Parker, and a Perley have occupied its highest seat. But he declined judicial station, although none can doubt that he would have filled and adorned it with consummate learning, wisdom, and integrity.

Any sketch, however brief, of Mr. Christie's character would be imperfect and unjust to his memory which should omit to call attention to the high ethical tone of his professional life. He was the very embodiment of a high professional morality. He had a profound reverence for the law, and a conscientious fidelity to his client and his cause. He had also a great respect and deference for the bench, and was above the meanness of attempting to influence courts or juries improperly, or to secure approval of his views by any other means than the soundness of his argument and the justice of his cause. No man ever more scrupulously kept the oath, and every part of it, which an attorney takes when he assumes the duties of his office.

He employed his efforts and influence to raise and purify the character of the profession, to enforce justice and obedience to law, and to promote the highest interests of the community. He believed a lawyer's honor was his brightest jewel, and to be kept unsullied, even by the breath of suspicion. He was straightforward, honorable, and sincere in all his dealings. He had no covert or indirect ways. He had no arts but manly arts, and in respect to these traits was a model fit for universal imitation.

Mr. Christie's career in other spheres of business entitled him to the honor and respect of men in quite as full measure as he won them for himself in his chosen profession. He was president and director for many years in several of our largest banking and other corporations, and discharged his responsibilities in those capacities with the same industry and fidelity to his trust which actuated him elsewhere. He was in his time the master-spirit of them all, and impressed upon them all the stamp of his own sturdy integrity, solidity, and soundness.

Mr. Christie was happy in his domestic life. He married Mrs. Dorothy Dix Woodman, a daughter of John Wheeler, Esq., and widow of Hon. Charles Woodman, of Dover, who was Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and died Oct. 31, 1822, at the age of thirty.

Mr. Christie had six daughters and no sons, viz.: Mary Spalding, who married Col. John W. Kingman, colonel of the Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers in the war of the Rebellion, and since United States judge of the Territory of Wyoming, and died Dec. 16, 1866, leaving five children; Sarah Jane, wife of Col. Samuel C. Fisher, of Dover, N. H.; Helen Marr, who died, unmarried, Aug. 9, 1853, at the age of twenty; Lizzie Wheeler, wife of Hon. Robert I. Burbank, of Boston; Rebecca Harris, who died, unmarried, Jan. 15, 1882, at the age of forty-three; and Emma Josephine, wife of Frank Hobbs, Esq., a very brilliant lawyer of Dover. Charles Woodman, Esq., of Dover, for many years treasurer of the Strafford County Savings-Bank, is the son of Mrs. Christie and stepson of Mr. Christie.

In the circle of home Mr. Christie was always sweet, kind, considerate, and indulgent. His family regarded him with boundless love and reverence. The private life of many a man of genius is a domain which cannot be entered with safety or prudence or delicacy. How different with Mr. Christie! Here is no forbidden ground,—and his kinsmen and friends are full of gratitude to God that here was a great and famous man, one of the very ablest ever produced in New Hampshire, upon every hour and act of whose private life and intercourse with men and women the light of noonday might be turned, with microscopic power, and find no stain or impurity. That he was upright, exemplary, and decorous before the world, all knew. But he was more. He was sound and sweet to the core. He had a singular, almost infantile, guilelessness of mind and cleanness of speech and imagination. The inevitable contact with vice and depravity, which came to him through the varied experiences of a long life spent in attending to the concerns of others, had left him pure and innocent and uncontaminated. He was like "the sun, which passeth through pollutions and itself remains as pure as before." In this respect he was fortunate above most men. Suspicion never assailed his private life, and slander fled abashed from his presence.

Mr. Christie did not retire from active practice till he was upwards of eighty years of age. His last years were happy and honorable to the last degree. The harness of his busy professional life laid off, he sat down in the evening of his days by his own fireside, surrounded by affectionate daughters and friends, and occupied and delighted his great mind by perusing some of the enchanting English authors, whose enjoyments had been denied him by the cares and exactions of a busy career. Until almost the last hour of his long and useful life his intellectual strength, his interest in affairs, and his capacity for enjoyment had suffered no apparent abatement. Endowed by nature with a vigorous constitution, capable of great and prolonged labor, and temperate, upright, and abstemious in his habits always, he had had scarcely an hour of sickness during his entire life, and up to the very day of its fall there were no signs of dilapidation in that stately edifice. His noble presence was in our streets, and he was the venerable object of all men's respect and regard. And so, after a

life of honor, of integrity, of strenuous exertion, all crowned by a renown sufficient to fill, and which did fill and satisfy a reasonable ambition, he passed away full of years and honors. In his native town and State, and especially in the city of his adoption, which was honored so much by his long residence in it, his name and memory will always be cherished and revered, as one of the greatest and purest men who has ever lived among us.

THOMAS ELLWOOD SAWYER, a son of Stephen Sawyer, was a native of Dover, his birth occurring Nov. 21, 1798. He studied law in the offices of Hon. Charles Woodman and Hon. James Bartlett, and was admitted to the bar in 1825. Prior to this time, in 1822, he had been assistant clerk in the lower branch of the New Hampshire Legislature. His residence continued in Dover throughout his long life. His political career began in 1830, when he was elected a member of the Exective Council. He was again chosen in 1831, and between the years 1833 and 1850, he was elected ten times a representative to the General Court. In 1850–51 he was a member of the convention to revise the Constitution of the State, and in 1851 and 1852 was the nominee of the Whig party for the office of Governor. In 1867 he was appointed a United States register in bankruptcy.

He was also prominent in the affairs of Dover, was moderator of its town-meetings for many years, served for half a century upon its school committee, and after the adoption of a city charter, was chosen mayor in 1857, and subsequently held the office of city solicitor for three years.

Mr. Sawyer was a man of deserved popularity. His standing was unimpeachable, and his abilities were far above the average. As an adviser in legal or political matters he stood among the wisest, but he made no display. He had a constitutional diffidence which stood in the way of his becoming an advocate or a public speaker. His judgment, ability, and fairness were such, however, that he obtained a very large share of employment as auditor and referee. He lived to be one of the oldest, as he was one of the most respected, members of his profession. His death took place in Dover, Feb. 27, 1879.

JOHN HUBBARD WHITE, son of Amos and Sarah White, was born in Dover, N. H., Nov. 30, 1802. He received his education in the public schools there and at the Wakefield (N. H.) Academy, where he was fitted for college. He graduated in Bowdoin College in 1822, and among his classmates were Hawthorne, ex-President Pierce, and William Hale, of Dover. He then studied law in the offices of Charles W. Cutter and James Bartlett, of his native town, and in 1825 was admitted to the bar of Strafford County. In 1826 he opened a law-office, and continued in the practice of his profession up to the time he was stricken by his fatal illness. In September, 1828, he was appointed postmaster of Dover, and served until May 19, 1829; was representative to the New Hampshire Legislature in 1833–34. He was member of the board of selectmen of the town of Dover in 1844; chosen register of probate in 1849, and remained in office eight years; was first judge of the Police Court of the city of Dover, being chosen April 8, 1853, and serving to June 26, 1857. He died Sept. 7, 1882.

RICHARD KIMBALL was born March 1, 1798, and was the son of Nathaniel Kimball, of North Berwick, Me. He was a student in the Phillips Exeter Academy, and went through his preparatory professional course in the office of Hon. Asa Freeman, and it is believed at the law-school in Litchfield, Conn. He was admitted to practice at about the age of thirty years, and settled in Dover, for a short time having the editorial charge of the *Strafford Advertiser*. He removed to Somersworth in 1829, thence to Rochester in 1835, and back to Dover in 1848. In Rochester he was the agent of a manufactory of flannels for a time.

After his return to Dover in 1857 he received the commission of judge of the Police Court, and performed the duties of the office for about ten years. He did not desire professional business at that period, but passed much of his time on his farm outside the city of Dover.

He was regarded as a sound and well-read lawyer, and an excellent citizen. The later years of his life he passed with his relatives in or about Boston, and his death occurred at Dover, March 2, 1881.

JOHN PARKER HALE[1] was born in Rochester, N. H., March 31, 1806. His father, John P. Hale, was a lawyer of much ability and influence and great personal popularity, who died in 1819, at the age of forty-two years, leaving a large family in limited circumstances, the subject of this sketch being then but thirteen years old. As a boy he was popular among his fellows, active, loving sport, quick to learn, courageous, kind, and free from vindictiveness, qualities which adhered to him through life, making him very popular in the community in which he lived, and in the counties where he practiced at the bar, and commanding the good will and respect of the men whom his convictions led him to oppose. After such education as was to be had in the schools of his native village he had the benefit of Phillips' Exeter Academy in his preparatory studies for college, and graduated at Bowdoin in 1827.

Mr. Hale, on leaving college, entered upon the study of the law in the office of J. H. Woodman, Esq., of Rochester, and completed his studies with Daniel M. Christie, Esq., of Dover, where he had the advantage of the instruction of one of the ablest lawyers ever at the bar in the State. He began to practice in Dover in 1830, and for about forty years was the nearest neighbor of his old instructor, who was always one of his warmest friends, although the two were generally pitted against each other in all

[1] By Hon. Jacob H. Ela, in the *Granite Monthly*.

John P. Hale.

the leading cases in court, and differed much of the time politically. They finally came together, however, the one from the stand-point of an anti-slavery Whig, and the other from that of a Democrat with anti-slavery tendencies.

Mr. Hale at once took high rank at the bar, and was noted for his tact and skill in handling witnesses, and his great power with a jury. Of all the advocates who practiced at the bar of the old county of Strafford, Ichabod Bartlett, of Portsmouth, is the only one remembered who equaled him in skill with witnesses, or possessed that wit and humor, burning indignation and touching pathos which was often brought out in his appeals to the jury. His practice rapidly extended outside his own county into Belknap, Carroll, and Rockingham. In 1834, Mr. Hale was appointed United States district attorney by Gen. Jackson, and was reappointed by President Van Buren.

In all his ideas Mr. Hale was democratic and jealous of every encroachment upon popular rights. As a lawyer he contended for the right of the jury to be judges of the law to be applied to the case, as well as of the facts, and protested against their being instructed how they must construe and apply the law by the judges, leaving them only to find a verdict on the facts. He won reputation as a lawyer outside the bar of New Hampshire in the Supreme Court at Washington, and in the celebrated fugitive slave rescue cases in Boston. When Shadrach was rescued in 1851 from the court-house in Boston by Lewis Hayden and others and sent to Canada, great excitement arose over the country, and especially in Washington, where the President issued a proclamation commanding "all officers, civil and military, and all well-disposed citizens in the vicinity of the outrage to assist in capturing the rescuers and quelling all similar combinations." The Senate took up the matter on a resolution of Mr. Clay's calling on the President for information, and a special message was received in answer, with the facts, and assurances that the law should be executed. The debate which followed was fierce and exciting, many senators participating. Mr. Hale said he thought "the President felt pretty sure he had made the administration ridiculous by his proclamation, and had sent a labored essay to vindicate what could not be vindicated." Hayden and Scott, the leaders in the rescue, were indicted and tried, but the jury failed to agree, notwithstanding the character of the testimony and the strong charge of the judge. Mr. Hale, who was the leading counsel for the defense, made one of the most noted efforts of the times, addressed to the jury and the country. When the case of Anthony Burns came up in Boston, three years later, there was still greater excitement. Theodore Parker, accidentally hearing of the arrest, with difficulty got access to the man, and with the aid of counsel, whom he notified, procured a continuance that Burns might make defense. An immense meeting was held in Faneuil Hall to consider what the crisis required. A party who were too impatient to wait for the slower plans of the Anti-man-hunting League with a stick of timber battered down the outer doors where Burns was confined. The garrison inside made a stand in the breach, and one of the marshal's assistants, James Batchelder, was killed. The noise drew the police to the scene, and the accident of a military company marching into the court-area, returning from target practice, being mistaken for a company of marines coming to strengthen the garrison, the attacking party did not feel strong enough to follow up their first success, and the rescue failed. The President ordered the adjutant-general of the army to Boston, and the troops in New York were kept under orders to march upon call, in addition to other preparations to prevent a rescue.

Indictments were found against Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Martin Stowell, Thomas Wentworth Higgins, and others, some for murder, and others for assault and riot, mainly for the speeches they made at the Faneuil Hall meeting. Mr. Hale was again secured as leading counsel for the defense, assisted by Charles M. Ellis, William L. Burt, John A. Andrew, and Henry F. Durant. The indictments broke down, and the parties were never brought to trial. Theodore Parker afterwards published the "defense" he had prepared, and dedicated it to his lawyer, John P. Hale.

From the time of his graduating Mr. Hale took great interest in political matters, and in 1832, two years after commencing the practice of law in Dover, was elected to the Legislature, at the age of twenty-six. Having identified himself with the Democratic party, he became one of its most able and eloquent supporters, and in 1843 was elected a representative to Congress, on a general ticket with Edmund Burke, Moses Norris, Jr., James H. Johnson, and John R. Reding. On the assembling of Congress in December an exciting debate arose on the report made by John Quincy Adams, chairman of the committee on rules, which left out the famous twenty-first rule, known as the gag rule, that had been adopted in 1838 by a resolution introduced by Mr. Atherton, of New Hampshire, which required that "every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper touching or relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to slavery or the abolition thereof shall, on presentation, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table, without being debated, printed, or referred." During the debate Mr. Hale, with Hamlin, of Maine, and a few other Democrats, avowed their opposition to the longer suppression of the right of petition. The report was laid on the table, and the rule continued by a small majority. It had originally been adopted by a vote of about two to one. This was the beginning of Mr. Hale's anti-slavery action in Congress, which was destined to bring him so conspicuously before the country.

In the Presidential campaign of 1844, Mr. Hale took an active part. He distinguished himself as a political speaker, and contributed much to the success of his party. The question of the annexation of Texas had exercised a controlling interest in the South, from the necessity it saw of obtaining more slave territory if they would maintain their power in view of the growing anti-slavery sentiment in the North, which was beginning to affect the action of Democrats. Mr. Clay had lost the State of New York, and with it the election, in consequence of his hesitating position of opposition to the measure, which sent enough Whig anti-slavery votes to have elected him to Birney. Mr. Hale was known to be opposed to annexation, as were many other New Hampshire Democrats, but no opposition was made to his renomination to Congress, as fealty to that measure had not yet become a shibboleth of the party, as it did soon after. On the assembling of Congress, in December, 1844, the advocates of annexation at once entered upon the work for its consummation. President Tyler, in his message, called for immediate action, and during that month several schemes for annexation were submitted. In part to show the pro-slavery character of the movement, and to fix a western limit beyond which slavery should not go, Mr. Hale, on the 10th of January, moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce a proposition to divide Texas into two parts, by a line beginning at a point on the Gulf of Mexico midway between the northern and southern boundaries, and running in a northwesterly direction. In the territory south and west of that line it was provided that there should be neither slavery or involuntary servitude; and that the provision was to remain forever an inviolable contract. The motion had a majority of eleven, but failed to receive the requisite two-thirds. The necessities of the South now made it necessary to suppress all opposition to the scheme of annexation. The election had put the control of the government in the hands of its friends, and all its patronage was to be wielded to secure that result. The Legislature of New Hampshire was in session, as was then the custom, every winter of the presidential year, to provide electors in case of failure to elect by the people, and resolutions were at once introduced and pushed through favoring annexation, and instructing the delegation in Congress from the State to sustain it. "Obey or resign" had long been a Democratic doctrine in the State; and while most of the members might not so have understood it, the leaders were aiming at Mr. Hale, who had favored that doctrine. He met these resolutions with defiance. He stood by the record he had made against any further strengthening of the slave power, while mortified to see so many of his associates going down before it, among them the editor of the Democratic paper in his own town, who had expressed the desire that an impassable gulf might forever exist to prevent annexation, while another leading Democratic editor declared the whole scheme "black as ink, and bitter as hell." It was a great step to take, and a less daring spirit would not have ventured it. Poor in property, with a family to support, the most popular man in his party, with power to command and ability to adorn any position his ambition might seek on the one side, with alienation of social and political friends, ostracism in business and politics, by a party which had for sixteen years had unbroken sway and remorselessly cut down every man who dared to oppose its declared will on the other, were the alternatives. Few men have shown such greatness of soul and loyalty to convic-victions under such temptations. While most men would have yielded, Mr. Hale did not falter, but at once wrote his celebrated letter to the people of New Hampshire against the action of the Legislature in its resolutions, in which, after setting forth the aims and purposes of annexation, and the reasons given by the advocates and supporters of the measure, he declared them to be "eminently calculated to provoke the scorn of earth and the judgment of heaven." He said he would never consent by any agency of his to place the country in the attitude of annexing a foreign nation for the avowed purpose of sustaining and perpetuating human slavery; and if they were favorable to such a measure, they must choose another representative to carry out their wishes.

The Democratic State Committee immediately issued a call for the reassembling of the Democratic Convention at Concord on the 12th of February, 1845, and every Democratic paper which could be prevailed upon to do so opened its battery of denunciation, calling upon the convention to rebuke and silence Mr. Hale. To show what efforts were made to crush him it need only be said that such leaders of the party as Franklin Pierce, who had been his warm friend ever since they were fellow-students in college, went forth over the State to organize the opposition. At Dover he called in the leaders of the party, and the editor of the *Dover Gazette*, who had taken such strong ground against annexation, and under their influence the *Gazette* changed sides and went over to Mr. Hale's enemies. He then went to Portsmouth and brought over the leaders there, with the exception of John L. Hayes, then clerk of the United States Court. The same result followed at Exeter, with the exception of Hon. Amos Tuck. In this way the convention was prepared to throw overboard Mr. Hale, and put another name on the ticket in place of his. Expecting no other fate when he wrote his letter, Mr. Hale remained at his post in Congress, and only assisted his friends from that point, making arrangements at the same time to enter upon the practice of law in New York City upon the close of his term. But resolute friends who believed with him rose up in all parts of the State to defeat the election of John Woodbury, who had been nominated in the place of Mr. Hale.

Prominent among these in addition to those named above were Nathaniel D. Wetmore, of Rochester; John Dow, of Epping; George G. Fogg, then of Gilmanton; James M. Gates, of Claremont; James Peverly, of Concord; John Brown, of Ossipee; George W. Stevens, of Meredith; John A. Rollins, of Moultonboro'; James W. James, of Deerfield; N. P. Cram, of Hampton Falls; and Samuel B. Parsons, of Colebrook, with others of like stamp, who organized the first successful revolt against the demands of the slave power, which until then had been invincible. Through their efforts Woodbury, the nominee of the convention, failed to secure the majority over all others needed to elect him, and another election was called to fill the vacancy. Great excitement pervaded the State during the canvass, into which Mr. Hale entered with spirit, giving full play to all those characteristics which made him the foremost orator of the State before the people as he had been before juries.

The canvass opened in Concord in June, on the week for the assembling of the Legislature in the old North Church. To break the force and effect of Mr. Hale's speech there, the Democratic leaders determined that it should be answered on the spot, and selected Franklin Pierce for the work. On his way up to the church Mr. Hale saw no people in the streets, and he began to fear there might be a failure in the expected numbers in attendance, as there had been once before in the same place in 1840, when he and other leaders of the party were to address a mass-meeting, but when he reached the old church he saw why the streets were vacant,—the people had all gone early to be sure of getting in, and the house was full to overflowing. Aware that he was addressing not only the citizens of Concord and adjoining towns and members of the Legislature, but the religious, benevolent, and other organizations which always met in Concord on election week, he spoke with more than his usual calmness and dignity. He created a profound impression, and made all feel, whether agreeing with him or not, that he had acted from a high sense of public duty and conviction.

Mr. Pierce, who had few equals as a speaker, saw the marked effect of Mr. Hale's address, and spoke under great excitement. He was bitter and sarcastic in tone and matter, and domineering and arrogant in his manner, if not personally insulting. The convention was wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement when Mr. Hale rose to reply. He spoke briefly but effectively, and closed by saying,—

"I expected to be called ambitious, to have my name cast out as evil, to be traduced and misrepresented. I have not been disappointed; but if things have come to this condition, that conscience and a sacred regard for truth and duty are to be publicly held up to ridicule, and scouted without rebuke, as has just been done here, it matters little whether we are annexed to Texas or Texas is annexed to us. I may be permitted to say that the measure of my ambition will be full if when my earthly career shall be finished and my bones be laid beneath the soil of New Hampshire, when my wife and children shall repair to my grave to drop the tear of affection to my memory, they may read on my tombstone, 'He who lies beneath surrendered office, place, and power rather than bow down and worship slavery.'"

The scene which followed can be imagined but not described, as round after round of applause greeted this close. At the end of the canvass in September, with three candidates in the field, there was again no election. A second effort in November ended with a like result. No other attempt was made until the annual March election of 1846, when full tickets were placed in the field by the Democrats, Whigs, Free-Soilers, and Independent Democrats. The issue of no more slave territory was distinctly made, and a canvass such as the State had never known before, in which Mr. Hale took the leading part, resulted in a triumphant vindication of his course and the complete overthrow of the Democratic party, which was beaten at all points. Mr. Hale was elected to the House from Dover on the Independent ticket, and on the opening of the session was made Speaker of the House of Representatives, and during the session was elected United States senator for the full term of six years. During this session of the Legislature an incident took place which exhibited the independent spirit of the man. Dr. Low, a member from Dover, introduced resolutions upon the tariff, slavery, and annexation, taking the ultra-Whig view of the tariff question, and intended to bring Mr. Hale and his friends to their support as the condition upon which he could have the vote of a considerable portion of the Whig party. But instead of yielding his convictions for the consideration of their support, he and his friends declared they would submit to no shackles; they had fought successfully against the tyranny of one political organization, and no allurements of a senatorship should stifle their convictions and bind their judgment to the dictations of another. Much excitement followed, but the counsels of the liberal Whigs prevailed. The resolutions were not called up until after the senatorial election, when Mr. Hale left the Speaker's chair and offered amendments, which were adopted after a strong speech by him in their favor. He was supported by his old friend and instructor, Daniel M. Christie, of Dover, also a member of the House, who had done much to quiet the opposition and induce it to vote for Mr. Hale.

The hearts of the friends of liberty all over the country were filled with joy at the auspicious result of this first victory over the slave power after repeated, prolonged, and excited struggles both before the people and at the polls. Mr. Hale entered the Senate in 1847, and for two years stood alone with unfaltering courage, battling the aggressive measures of the slave power with surpassing eloquence, keen wit, un-

failing good humor, and boundless resources for any and every emergency. He drew the attention of the country during this session by the telling blows he struck for the great cause of human freedom, to which he dedicated all the noblest powers of his mature manhood. He stood fearless against every threat and all combinations. It was of his debates during his first senatorial term, after his return from Spain, broken in health, that Charles Summer said to the writer, "Poor Hale! It is sad to see his manly form crippled and shrunken. He stood up bravely and alone before the rest of us got there to aid him, and said things on the spur of the moment that will last and be remembered when the labored efforts of the rest of us are forgotten." Chase, of Ohio, a sturdy son of New Hampshire, came to the Senate in 1849 to stand beside him, and two years later, in 1851, Sumner, of Massachusetts. They constituted a trio of great ability, but were treated as interlopers and refused positions on the committees of the Senate, for the reason, as alleged by Bright, of Indiana, that "they belonged to no healthy organization known to the country."

One of the first debates in which Mr. Hale distinguished himself after entering the Senate was on the admission of Oregon, when he proposed to add the ordinance of 1787 excluding slavery, which drew on a fierce debate. When accused of provoking a "useless and pestiferous discussion," he told them with his accustomed good-nature that he was "willing to stand where the word of God and his conscience placed him, and there bid defiance to consequences."

Early in April, 1848, the year of popular upheavings and revolutions in Europe, President Polk sent a message to Congress, announcing in glowing terms the uprising of the French people, the peaceful overthrow of the monarchy, and the establishment of a republic. Resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives tendering their warmest sympathy with the struggling patriots, and expressing the hope "that down-trodden humanity may succeed in breaking down all forms of tyranny and oppression." Similar resolutions were introduced in the Senate. Speaking on the question in a sad strain, Mr. Hale said,—

"I have sometimes thought, in dwelling upon the history of this republic, that I have seen indications, fearful and fatal, that we were departing from the faith of our fathers; that instead of living true to the first principles of human liberty which we have proclaimed we were cutting loose from them; that the illustration we were about to give of the capability of man for self-government was to be the same as that of all other nations that have gone before us; and that after our failure the hope of freedom would indeed be extinguished forever. But in the dawning of this revolution in France I behold the sun of hope again arise, his beams of golden light streaming along the eastern horizon. I am now inspired by the hope that even if we fail here, if liberty should be driven from this her chosen asylum, the divine principle would still live and would find a sanctuary among the people of another land, and when our history shall have been written, and our tale told, with its sad moral of our faithlessness to liberty, boasting of our love of freedom while we listened unmoved to the clanking of chains and the wail of the bondmen, even then, in a continent of the Old World, light would be seen breaking out of darkness, life out of death, and hope out of despair."

There was a municipal celebration of this event in Washington, with torchlight procession and other outdoor demonstrations, the houses of the President and heads of the departments being illuminated. During these demonstrations the schooner "Pearl" came to Washington loaded with wood, and when she left took away seventy-seven slaves. Such an exodus caused great commotion, and an armed steamer was sent in hot pursuit, which overtook the schooner at the mouth of the Potomac and brought her back with her ill-fated company. The greatest excitement prevailed, and out of it came a mob, which, after partially exhausting its fury, started for the office of the *National Era* to destroy it, but were frustrated in their purpose. In Congress the excitement was as fierce and intense as outside. In the House the debate was especially bitter. In the Senate Mr. Hale offered a resolution, copied from the laws of Maryland, providing that any property destroyed by riotous assemblages should "be paid for by any town or county in the district where it occurs." Mr. Calhoun was "amazed that even the senator from New Hampshire should have so little regard for the Constitution of the country as to introduce such a bill as this without including in it the severest penalties against the atrocious act which had occasioned this excitement," . . . and he "would just as soon argue with a maniac from Bedlam as with the senator from New Hampshire on the subject." Foote, of Mississippi, denounced the bill "as obviously intended to cover and protect negro-stealing." Turning to Mr. Hale he said, "I invite him to visit Mississippi, and will tell him beforehand in all honesty that he could not go ten miles into the interior before he would grace one of the tallest trees of the forest with a rope around his neck, with the approbation of every honest and patriotic citizen; and that, if necessary, I should myself assist in the operation." Jefferson Davis and Butler, of South Carolina, joined in the attack upon him in the same strain, while he stood alone. Mr. Hale explained his purpose in introducing the resolution, and in replying to the assaults said, "The notes of congratulation sent across the Atlantic to the people of France on their deliverance from thralldom have hardly ceased when the supremacy of mob law and the destruction of the freedom of the press are threatened in the capital of the nation." Referring to Foote's threat-

ened reception in Mississippi, he invited the senator to visit "the dark corners of New Hampshire, where the people in that benighted region will be very happy to listen to his arguments and engage in the intellectual conflict with him, in which the truth would be elicited." Turning to Calhoun he said, "It has long been held by you that your peculiar institution is incompatible with the right of speech; but if it is also incompatible with the safeguards of the Constitution being thrown around the property of the American citizen, let the country know it. If that is to be the principle of your action, let it be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land that there is an institution so omnipotent, so almighty, that even the sacred rights of life and property must bow down before it. There could not be a better occasion than this to appeal to the country. Let the tocsin sound; let the word go forth." He further told Calhoun that it was "a novel mode of terminating a controversy by charitably throwing the mantle of a maniac irresponsibility upon one's antagonist." Adjournment closed the discussion, and the Senate refused to take it up afterwards.

In December, 1850, Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, introduced a resolution declaring it to be the duty of Congress to provide territorial government for California, Deseret, and New Mexico. Mr. Hale offered an amendment that the ordinance of 1787 should be applied. It was during the debate which followed that Mr. Webster made his 7th of March speech. During the discussion Mr. Hale occupied two days in an argument vindicating the measures and acts of the anti-slavery men. Replying to Mr. Webster, he said, "Yet the senator declares he would not re-enact the laws of God. Well, sir, I would. When he tells me that the law of God is against slavery, it is a most potent argument why we should incorporate it in a territorial bill."

In closing he said, "And firmly believing in the providences of God, we trust the day will dawn in this country when the word 'slavery' shall be a word without a meaning, . . . when any section of the Union will join hands with another in spreading abroad the principles of humanity, philosophy, and Christianity, which shall elevate every son and daughter of the human race to that liberty for which they were created and for which they were destined by God. These opinions, sir, we entertain, and these hopes we cherish; and we do not fear to avow them, here, now, always, and forever."

Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Hale presented petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act, one of which was referred to the judiciary committee. A debate sprung up on a motion for reconsideration, which gave rise to a spirited controversy. Butler, of South Carolina, declared he "was tired of casting impediments in the stream of anti-slavery agitation; they might as well attempt to put a maniac asleep by lullabies." Mr. Hale in reply said "agitation was the great element of life. It gave birth to the Revolution and the Constitution, and none but those who hug fatal errors have anything to fear from that life-giving element, which will impart its healing as did the waters at the beautiful gate of the temple when the angel had gone down and stirred them. . . . As for myself, I glory in the name of agitator."

The period of greatest interest in Mr. Hale's senatorial career centres around his first term, when he stood alone, or almost alone, in the thick of the conflict, undaunted, and dealing blows to the oppressor on every side. There were no weak places in his armor, and neither threats, attacks, or allurements could shake his constancy. When this term expired the Democratic party had obtained control in New Hampshire; but two years later, in 1855, they lost it, and Mr. Hale was again elected for four years, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Charles G. Atherton. He was again re-elected for a full term in 1858. He was conspicuous in this term for his integrity and fearless independence in exposing the maladministration and extravagance of the navy department, while acting as chairman of the naval committee of the Senate.

Mr. Hale was nominated as the Free-Soil candidate for the Presidency in 1847, but declined after the nomination of Mr. Van Buren at the Buffalo Convention in 1848. He was again nominated for President by the Free-Soil Convention in 1852, with George W. Julian for Vice-President, and received at the November election 155,850 votes.

At the close of his senatorial career, in 1865, Mr. Hale was appointed minister to Spain by President Lincoln, and was absent five years, much of the time in ill health. He came home with a broken constitution. His health, which had always been perfect up to the time of the well-remembered National Hotel sickness, was never so good afterwards.

He lived to see the full triumph of his efforts to rid the land of slavery, and the freedmen placed as citizens with the ballot under the protection of the Constitution, and died Nov. 19, 1873, bearing with him the blessing of millions who had been raised from the sorrow and degradation of human servitude, and of millions more who had admired his unselfish fidelity to the cause he had espoused, and his unwavering integrity.

Charles William Woodman is a son of Jeremiah H. Woodman, Esq., and was born in Rochester, Dec. 7, 1809. His law studies he completed under the tuition of his father and others, having graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1829. He opened an office in Somersworth in 1833, but removed to Dover the next year, and has resided there ever since. He was solicitor for Strafford County from 1839 to 1844; judge of probate from 1846 to 1853; judge of the State Circuit Court of Common Pleas from 1854 to 1855, when the court was abolished. He has represented the city of Dover in the General Court in

the years 1861 and 1862, and again in 1878 and 1879. He has long been a commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States, and is still in full practice in Dover.

FRANCIS COGSWELL belonged to a family of some note in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. He was born in Atkinson, Dec. 21, 1800, and was the son of Dr. William Cogswell, an officer in the Revolution. Graduating from Dartmouth College in the class of 1822, he chose the law for his profession, and read in the office of Stephen Moody, Esq., of Gilmanton. He made his first essay in practice in Tuftonborough, then changed to Ossipee, and in 1834 went to Dover as clerk of the courts. In 1842 he quitted the law, and was agent of a manufacturing corporation in Andover, Mass. Subsequently he became cashier of a bank, and later a director of the Boston and Maine Railroad. In 1856 he was chosen president of that corporation, and administered its important affairs for twelve years with ability and prudence. He held various positions of trust, and was much esteemed and respected. He died Feb. 11, 1880, at Andover.

JOHN H. SMITH was a son of John Smith, of Rochester. He studied law in that place with J. H. Woodman, Esq., and entered the practice at Centre Harbor in 1824. Staying there but a short time he went to Conway for a while, and then returned to Rochester, where he resided until 1838, and then moved to Dover. While in Rochester in 1832 he was chosen a representative in the General Court. In 1841 he received the appointment of clerk of the courts in Strafford County, a position which he retained through his life. He was killed in the terrible railroad collision at Meredith, Oct. 7, 1852.

GEORGE THOMAS WENTWORTH, son of Isaac Wentworth, was born at Dover, Oct. 17, 1814, and was an attorney-at-law in that place for many years. He also held the office of town clerk from 1845 to 1850, and that of postmaster under Presidents Tyler and Fillmore. He died July 3, 1874.

AMASA ROBERTS, son of Ephraim Roberts, of Farmington, was born there March 2, 1814. He took his bachelor's degree at Dartmouth College in 1838, and studied the profession of the law in the office of Hon. Charles W. Woodman, of Dover. There he began practice and permanently resided. He was town clerk of Dover from 1853 to 1856, and register of probate in 1867 and 1868. He died in Dover, May 8, 1877.

LUTHER DEARBORN SAWYER, son of Timothy Sawyer, was born in Wakefield, March 7, 1803. He was educated at Phillips' Exeter Academy and Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1828. His profession he studied with Messrs. Sawyer & Hobbs, and he was admitted to practice in 1832. He began business in Ossipee, and remained there, with the exception of about a year that he was in Sandwich, until 1859, when he removed to Dover. There he continued about four years, and then went into Massachusetts, where he held the office of trial justice, returning afterwards to his native town of Wakefield, where he still resides.

Mr. Sawyer was postmaster of Sandwich many years; was assistant clerk of the New Hampshire Senate in 1846; solicitor of the county of Carroll from 1857 to 1862, and repeatedly by special appointment afterwards; and representative in the State Legislature in 1859 and 1860.

He is among the oldest members of the bar in the State, but is blessed with vigorous bodily and mental powers, and still practices his profession.

JOHN RILEY VARNEY was descended from a vigorous ancestry. William Verney, or Varnie, of Ipswich, Mass., the immigrant ancestor, died in Salem, Mass., in 1654. His son, Humphrey Varney, was "received an inhabitant" in Dover, N. H., Aug. 2, 1659. He married Sarah, daughter of Elder Edward and Catharine Starbuck. Their son, Peter Varney, was born in Dover, March 29, 1666–67. His son, Benjamin Varney, married Mary Hussey as early as 1720. Their son, Moses Varney, born about 1724, was married in 1750 to Esther Chick. Among their children was Moses Varney, born May 10, 1762; married, in 1782, Mercy Cloutman. Of their ten children was James Bowdoin Varney, born in Rochester, N. H., July 17, 1784; died in Dover, March 22, 1838. He married, April 14, 1812, Sarah Byles, daughter of John and Mary Riley, of Dover. The fourth of their seven children was John Riley Varney. He was born in Dover, March 26, 1819. The house where he was born stood on what is now the extension of Washington Street, opposite the new No. 1 mill. His early education was in the public schools of Dover. He then became a clerk in the store of Messrs. Alden & Morse, but soon determined that he would have a college education, and for this purpose he entered the Franklin Academy of Dover, fitted for college, went to Dartmouth, and graduated in 1843, taking the first or second position for scholarship in his class. While in college he taught school during his vacations, and after his graduation taught in the Franklin Academy for two years. He then took up the occupation of civil engineer, and continued in it for ten years. Here the very strong mathematical bent of his mind had full play in the solution of those problems which enter into the laying out of railroads. He was employed for a considerable time in surveys and measurements for a route through the great forest region of New York.

In 1856 Mr. Varney became clerk of the court for Strafford County, remaining in office four years. He was then chosen professor of mathematics in Dartmouth College, in which position he remained three years. His extraordinary capabilities in this department of science were very fully conceded. But it was with him as it was with others of like greatness in mathematical science,—as it was with Prof. Chase,

of Dartmouth, and Benjamin Pierce, of Harvard,—his mind worked with great intuitive rapidity, leaping at conclusions over vast distances, which to the ordinary student in mathematics must be slowly bridged by successive stages of proof and reasoning. In 1863 he was admitted to the bar, and became the partner of Hon. John P. Hale, of Dover. He served in this town as postmaster for four years. He was a member of the Legislature in 1856 and 1857, and was secretary of the Naval Committee at Washington in 1862 and 1863. He was register of probate from the death of William C. Woodman until 1874, and two years after was reappointed to the office. He also served the city as its police judge for five years, and as a member of the Board of Education for four years. In 1868 Mr. Varney became a joint proprietor and editor of the *Dover Enquirer*, and subsequently of the *Daily Republican*. These last three positions he was filling at the time of his death. He was also deacon of the First Church.

"These are the outlines," wrote Dr. George B. Spalding, in his discourse preached at the funeral of Mr. Varney, May 5, 1882, "which mark the course through which the public life of Mr. Varney for these forty years has run, without ambition at all commensurate with his powers, or at all equal to the services which he has rendered to this community in every department of its interests, he has served on with diligence, with faithfulness, leaving a record which will shine brighter and brighter through the days to come, of a life of true manliness, consistency, and purity.

"Mr. Varney bore about with him two natures, and they were most singularly opposite. He was large in physical stature, but every nerve tingled with life. He was as active in body as any child, buoyant and bounding in step. And that other nature, his intellectual, was built on the same grand scale as was his physical, but the fires beneath it were further down and burnt slowly. It took the winds of great occasions to breathe through the slumberous mass; and when they did, no man in all the community could flame out to better effect. If you turn the leaves of the *Dover Enquirer*, now and then you will strike an editorial which is really masterful in the force of its logic, in the fullness of its fact and information, in the clearness and felicity of its language, and the eloquence of its appeal. Articles written for the Christmas weeks of the *Enquirer's* issue, in beauty of thought, in rhythmic flow of words, in tender pathos, and rejoicing faith are gems in literature. His mind was logical. His judgment was clear. His opinions were unmistakable. He had an intense zeal for any cause he represented, for he carried to an unusual degree his moral and even religious convictions into every cause he espoused. It was the moral part in him that kindled into heat and activity his intellectual forces. He believed that his party was right, hence he battled for it with an intensity that provoked personal opposition. He believed that his church was right, hence he was loyal to its every interest, to its very name, down to the core of his being. He believed that his friends were good, hence he was impatient and indignant when others spoke aught against them. And yet in all the antagonisms which he met or challenged there was no bitterness in his soul, no lingering vindictiveness in any part of his nature. He had a love for everybody, and some of the more special acts of kindness were performed for those who had sought to do him injury. He was a man of purest taste, of cleanest speech. He abhorred profanity, irreverence, and impurity of every kind. He was pitiful and charitable to an uncommon degree. In his office of police judge he had very large discretion granted him in his adjudication of criminal cases. More than the judge on a higher bench he had opportunities to mingle mercy with justice. It was not the majesty of the law that he kept so much in mind as the moral saving of the culprit. I have been told by others, who knew him in this very important sphere of our public interests, that often, when as magistrate, he sat like one inflexible, when nothing else could move him, the tale of suffering which further examination disclosed would melt his heart. How many poor sinners have found their discharge from him, as with hearty, touching tones he has said, 'Don't do it again.' His last official act, which was performed within an hour of his death, was a judicial decision in which the kindly instincts of his heart triumphed over the undue severities of the law in the case. 'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.' How soon was the beatitude accomplished for him!

"There was a rare combination in him of natures which are too opposite to be often found in union,—the strong, logical reasoning and the quick sensibilities. But these were early developed in Mr. Varney, and were easily recognized by others, each distinct and superior of its kind, but most harmoniously blended. In his college days he was both the mathematician and the poet of his class.

"How much of this richness in his nature was fed by his religious faith I cannot say, but his religious faith had done much for him, and to some of us had been doing a very noticeable work during these few years past.

"Into what mellowness he was ripening! Into what childlike simplicity of spirit and faith! Christ was the central sun in all his speculations and forms of belief. He held at last no formularies of faith, or philosophies of salvation, or human systems of the indisputable facts and truths of revelation; he held none of these human theories with any great tenacity of belief. But Christ was all and in all to him, sufficient for all needs, his and the world's."

Mr. Varney at the age of sixty-two, May 2, 1882, in the full maturity of his powers and usefulness met death in an instant, under the falling walls of the

Washington Street Free-Will Baptist Church, which had been burned a few hours before. The great concourse of people (every place of business in the city being closed) which attended his funeral at the First Church, three days after, was an evidence of the great respect which all classes had for him while living, and of their deep sorrow for him when dead.

CHARLES BURNHAM SHACKFORD was the son of Samuel B. Shackford, of Chelsea, Mass., and was a graduate of Bowdoin College. He pursued his law studies in the office of Hon. Samuel M. Wheeler, of Dover, and at the conclusion thereof commenced practice in that city. He was assistant clerk of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1864 and 1865, and clerk of the same in 1866 and 1867. In 1876 he was appointed solicitor of the county of Strafford, and under the revised Constitution was elected in 1878 and in 1880 to the same office. He died Jan. 2, 1881, at the age of forty years, having won an enviable reputation as a lawyer and a man.

JOHN SULLIVAN, son of an educated emigrant from Ireland of the same name, was born in Somersworth, Feb. 17, 1740. With the advantages of such education as his father could personally give him, he studied law with Hon. Samuel Livermore, of Portsmouth, and practiced successfully in Durham. He manifested a taste for military affairs, and, in 1772, held the commission of major in the militia. In 1774 his position pointed him out as a fit delegate to the first Continental Congress, and in December of the same year he, in co-operation with John Langdon, led a raid against Fort William and Mary, at the mouth of the Piscataqua, and carried off therefrom one hundred barrels of gunpowder, which afterwards furnished ammunition to the patriot troops at Bunker Hill. In June following he was appointed by Congress a brigadier-general in the Continental army, and after a year of service, major-general. He took part in the siege of Boston; in the battle of Long Island, where he was taken prisoner; in the successes of Princeton and Trenton; in the engagements of Brandywine and Germantown; and he had the chief command in the operations in Rhode Island, and in the victorious expedition against the Indians in 1779. By reason of impaired health he then resigned his commission, and was honored with a vote of thanks by Congress. Returning to New Hampshire, and to the practice of his profession, he was in 1780, and again in 1781, returned to Congress. In 1782 he received the appointment of attorney-general of New Hampshire, and retained the office till 1786, during which time he was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention, in 1784, and Speaker of the House of Representatives and State councilor in 1785. In 1786 he was chosen president of New Hampshire, and held the office that and the succeeding year. While president, in 1786, he rendered good service to the State in quelling a "paper money mob" which threatened to subvert the government. In 1788 he was again Speaker of the House, and president of the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States, to which his personal exertions and influence largely contributed. In 1789 he was again elected president of the State, and in September of the same year was appointed by Washington district judge of the United States, which office he held until his death, Jan. 23, 1795.

Gen. Sullivan was a prominent figure of the Revolutionary era. His influence weighed strongly in committing his native State upon the side of resistance to the encroachments of Great Britain. He was a deserving rather than a fortunate general, but he always retained the confidence of Washington, a rare judge of merit, and of the people of his own State, who knew him best. He was impulsive, brave, and patriotic, and made many sacrifices for his country. He was an able and successful lawyer, and an attorney-general *sans reproche* and *sans peur* also, as was evidenced by his intrepid conduct in sustaining the court against the insurgents in Cheshire County in 1782. In all times of trial he was found firm and unshaken. The important part that he bore in gaining our liberties and in shaping the organic law of the State and the nation, as well as in launching the government and piloting it through the perils of novelty, entitles his memory to the highest respect and gratitude of his successors.

EBENEZER SMITH was a native of Durham, born in March, 1758. Gen. John Sullivan was his law-preceptor, and he established himself in practice in his native town as early as 1787. In the years 1788, 1793, 1794, and 1795, he was a member of the Executive Council of the State, and in 1798 he is said to have received and declined the appointment of associate justice of the Superior Court.

He maintained through life a highly respectable standing in his profession and as a citizen, and died at Durham, Sept. 24, 1831, at the age of seventy-three; having held for twenty years the office of president of the Strafford County bar.

JONATHAN STEELE was a son of David Steele, of Peterborough, but was born in Londonderry Sept. 3, 1760, and on the "Prentice place" it is believed, which is mentioned in the notice of Hon. John Prentice in the history of Rockingham County. He attended the town schools, and later an academy, and studied law in the office of Gen. John Sullivan. Admitted to the bar in 1787, he began to practice in Durham, and the next year married Lydia, the daughter of Gen. Sullivan. He became a lawyer of prominence, and was studious and attentive to the interests of his clients. His style of address to the court and jury was clear and energetic.

When Gen. Sullivan was appointed judge of the United States District Court, in 1789, he made Mr. Steele its clerk, and upon the judge's death his successor, Judge Pickering, continued him in the office. When the latter lost his position by impeachment,

Mr. Steele was appointed district attorney, but declined the office.

In 1805 he represented Durham in the State House of Representatives, and in 1810 he was appointed by Governor Smith a justice of the Superior Court. This office he resigned in 1812 and returned to his private practice. He died in Durham Sept. 3, 1824.

Mr. Steele was a man of superior talents, and devoted himself to his professional pursuits. He was successful as a lawyer, and realized a handsome competency. But his life was not a happy one by reason of his domestic trials, which rendered him in his later years indifferent to society and to matters around him.

Stephen Mitchell was a native of Peterborough, born March 29, 1780, and a son of Benjamin Mitchell. He was a graduate of Williams College in 1801, and studied law with his uncle, Hon. Jonathan Steele, of Durham. In due time he commenced practice in the same town. He was a man of talents and standing, and was esteemed a good lawyer. Besides his legal qualifications, he had considerable historical and literary tastes. He used to write communications for the newspaper press; and when Lafayette visited the State, in 1825, Mr. Mitchell was appointed by his townsmen to make him an address on his arrival at Durham, which duty he performed in a very handsome and appropriate manner. He was one of the original members of the New Hampshire Historical Society. His wife was Sally, daughter of Maj. Joseph Mills, of Deerfield, an officer in the First New Hampshire Regiment in the Revolution. Mr. Mitchell's death occurred Feb. 15, 1833.

James Bartlett, son of Dr. Joseph Bartlett, was born at Salisbury, Aug. 14, 1792. He took his bachelor's degree at Dartmouth College in 1812, and after studying law with Moses Eastman, Esq., and Parker Noyes, Esq., opened an office in Durham, but lived there but a few years before he received the appointment of register of probate for Strafford County in 1819, and removed to Dover, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a representative from Dover in the State Legislature from 1823 to 1826, inclusive, and a member of the Senate in 1827 and 1828. He died in Dover, July 17, 1837.

Mr. Bartlett was gifted with fine talents, but lacked ambition. In the language of one of his professional brethren, he had "a good deal of latent power, but did not love work." And, like too many others well endowed by nature, he fell into irregular habits, and failed to accomplish the useful part in life of which he was capable.

Richard Ela was born in Lebanon, and was a son of Joseph Ela, of Portsmouth. He studied his profession under the direction of Hon. W. M. Richardson and Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, and entered the practice at Durham as early as 1820. There he continued about twelve years, when he removed to Washington, D.C. He was a man of ability, and while in practice reported the trial of Amos Fernald for murder, which was published in 1825.

John Adams Richardson was a son of Joseph Richardson, and born in Durham, Nov. 18, 1797. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1819, and after teaching for a year in Haverhill, Mass., read law in the office of Hon. John Varnum, of that place, and began practice in his native town in 1823. There he remained to the end of his long life. Mr. Richardson, upon the State being carried in 1846 by a coalition of the Whig and Free-Soil parties, was chosen clerk of the Senate, but was not re-elected, as the Democrats returned to power the next year.

He maintained through life a high character for integrity and ability, though his business was never very large, and he rarely appeared in the trial of causes in court. His manners were dignified and agreeable, and he enjoyed the friendship and esteem of his brethren in the profession and of all who knew him best.

Nehemiah Eastman, a son of Ebenezer Eastman, was born in Gilmanton, June 16, 1782. He pursued his preparatory studies at Gilmanton Academy, and read law in the office of Stephen Moody, Esq., and of Hon. John C. Chamberlain. In 1807 he commenced practice in Farmington, where he ever after resided. He represented that town in the General Court in 1813, and was chosen State senator five successive years, 1819 to 1824, and in 1825 was elected a representative in the Congress of the United States, and served two years. His death took place Jan. 19, 1856.

Mr. Eastman held a good position in his profession, and for many years enjoyed a very large business. His diligence and laborious habits would hardly be credited in these degenerate days. He often was in his office by four o'clock in the morning, and did not leave it until ten o'clock at night. He made a great number of writs, most of them, of course, in cases not contested. But he did not often engage in trials in court.

Louis Bell, the youngest son of the Hon. Samuel Bell, of Chester, was born in that town, March 8, 1837. He was educated at Derry and Gilford Academies and at Brown University, from which he graduated at the age of eighteen. Having gone through the usual preparatory law studies, he opened an office in Farmington in 1857, and soon began to make his mark in the profession. He was appointed justice of the Police Court of Farmington in 1859, and July 2, 1861, received the commission of solicitor for the county of Strafford, and soon after changed his residence to Dover.

But before this time his services were required in another capacity. When President Lincoln's first call for seventy-five thousand men to suppress the Southern Rebellion was issued, Mr. Bell at once offered his services to the Governor of the State, and was appointed captain of Company A in the First

Regiment. On his return home he received the commission of lieutenant-colonel in the Fourth Regiment, and was afterwards promoted to the colonelcy of the same. He served with much distinction in South Carolina and Florida, and afterwards in the Army of the James in Virginia. He was here assigned to the command of a brigade, and led it in the successful assault on Fort Fisher, N. C., in which he received a mortal wound. President Lincoln, in recognition of his gallant services in the field, conferred upon him the rank of brigadier-general, dating from the day of that assault.

He was a brave and patriotic soldier, a scholar of high attainments, a lawyer of thorough training and great promise, and his early death was a sad blow to his family and friends, and a public loss.

Amasa Copp lived in Milton from five to eight years, beginning in 1815, and then removed to Wakefield, where he passed the rest of his life, and died Jan. 7, 1871. He was born in Wakefield, Oct. 8, 1788, and received his degree of A.B. from Dartmouth College in 1811. After completing his studies with Hon. W. K. Atkinson and Amos Kent, Esq., he opened an office for a few months in Chester, and then removed to Milton in 1815.

He was gifted with uncommon talents, and with application to his profession would have taken a high rank both as a counselor and an advocate. But he disdained hard study and preferred to rely on the inspiration of the moment for his law, and naturally his diligent opponents outstripped him. He had a herculean frame, loved out-door sports, and became a mighty fox-hunter. He used to say jocularly that he was captain of the swamp law, as Jeremiah Mason was of the common law.

He was representative of the town of Wakefield in the New Hampshire Legislature for six years.

David Steele was born Nov. 27, 1793, a native of Peterborough, and a son of Thomas Steele. He prepared himself for college, but an accidental injury to his spine not only prevented him from obtaining a collegiate education, but affected him physically throughout his life. He studied law with his brother, Hon. Jonathan Steele, and others, and commenced practice in his native town, but shortly after, in 1826, he removed to New Durham, and there continued till 1850, when he took up his residence in Dover. He was a prominent and successful practitioner, and filled several local civil offices. For the last few years of his life he was a confirmed invalid. He died at the residence of his son in Dover, July 6, 1882.

Joseph Clark, a native of Columbia, Conn., and a son of Simeon Clark, was born March 9, 1759. He served in the Revolutionary army; was taken prisoner and carried to Halifax and to England. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1785, and pursued a course of law study under Gen. Sullivan's direction, and then settled about 1788 in Rochester, where he remained about twenty-five years. In 1798 and 1801 he represented the town in the General Court, and in 1794 delivered a Fourth of July oration, which was published.

He left Rochester about 1813 and returned to his native State, and died of apoplexy at East Hartford, Conn., Dec. 21, 1828.

John Parker Hale, a son of Samuel Hale, was born at Portsmouth, Feb. 19, 1775. His law studies he pursued in the office of John Hale, Esq., and began practice in Portsmouth about as soon as he reached his majority. A year or two later he changed his residence to Barrington, and thence about 1801 to Rochester, where the remainder of his life was passed.

He was a man of extraordinary readiness and aptitude for his profession. Without being a diligent or a learned lawyer, he had a sufficient practical knowledge of his profession, and held a leading position at the bar. His facility of apprehension and fertility of resources were so well known to his professional brethren that he was constantly applied to on occasions of emergency. He would sit down to the trial of a cause without preparation or instruction, take his facts from his associate's opening statement, and rely upon his general professional knowledge and his keen apprehension for his law, and argue the cause about as ably as any man of his time, it is said.

He lived in good style, was liberal in his dealings, and no financier, so that he was not always ready to meet the calls of his clients for money which he had collected. Sometimes they would go to him in a state of indignation, but he always received them so cordially that they went away without uttering a complaint. His tact and politeness were inexhaustible, as was his fund of entertaining anecdotes.

Jeremiah Hall Woodman, born in Sanbornton, April 15, 1775, was a son of Rev. Joseph Woodman. He graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1794 with high honors, and after teaching an academy two years he received his law tuition in the offices of Hon. T. W. Thompson and Hon. Jeremiah Smith. Being admitted to the bar in January, 1799, he practiced successively in Warner, in Meredith, and in Rochester, where he finally established himself in 1806, and died there May 8, 1854.

He was a diligent, careful, and successful lawyer, and after bringing up his family handsomely left a comfortable estate. He was interested in the cause of education, and took pains to supply competent teachers in the public schools of his town. He was president of the board of trustees of Wolfborough Academy, which he was instrumental in founding. He was also interested in agriculture, and assisted in organizing the first agricultural society in Strafford County, acting for several years as its president. Though opposed to the majority of the citizens of his town in political opinion, he was chosen by them in 1823 and 1824 to represent them in the State Legislature.

Mr. Woodman was no promoter of litigation, but

preferred to adjust the disputes of his neighbors amicably, and was highly respected and esteemed in the community where he dwelt. He died in Rochester, May 8, 1854.

David Barker, Jr., was a son of Col. David Barker, of Stratham, and was born Jan. 8, 1797. Before he reached the age of eleven he entered Phillips' Academy at Exeter, and there went through the preparatory course of study, and graduated at Harvard College in 1815. He then entered the office of John P. Hale, Esq., as a student-at-law, and in 1819 set up in practice at Rochester. He early manifested an interest in political affairs, and was a representative to the Legislature from Rochester in the years 1823, 1825, and 1826; and in 1827 was elected a representative in the Congress of the United States, where he served one term. He died in Rochester, April 1, 1834, of a lingering illness.

As a lad he was precocious, and early developed the qualities which belong to maturity. His judgment and consistency of character were fully developed in his youth, and gave him the respect and confidence which is usually reserved for age. He was learned in his profession, diligent, and of integrity beyond question. It was well said of him by one who spoke from knowledge that "he was a ripe and finished scholar, and a sound, correct, and able lawyer." His early death deprived society of one of its most valued and promising members.

Noah Tebbets, born in Rochester, Dec. 26, 1802, was the youngest son of James Tebbets. He was a diffident boy, but fond of books. He was prepared for college in the academies of Wakefield and Saco, Me., and took his first degree from Bowdoin College in 1822. His law studies were pursued under the direction of J. H. Woodman, Esq., and when in 1825 he was admitted to the bar, he first established himself in Parsonfield, Me. There he practiced for seven years, at the end of which time he returned to Rochester and set up in business there. In 1842 he was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and in January, 1843, he was appointed a circuit justice of the Court of Common Pleas. The appointment was considered an excellent one in every respect. In point of learning, diligence, character, and judicial fairness, he was admirably adapted to a position on the trial bench.

But his career was destined to be a brief one. The confinement of his new office, especially during a tedious trial for murder, preyed upon his health, which was naturally slender, and symptoms of serious disease soon manifested themselves. He was compelled to adjourn a term of the court which he persisted in holding as long as his failing strength would permit, and to return home to a sick-bed, from which he never arose. At the early age of forty-one years his earthly career was closed, Sept. 9, 1844.

John Smith Woodman, born at Durham, Sept. 5, 1819, was a son of Nathan Woodman, and succeeded to a house built near two hundred years ago by his ancestor as a place of refuge from the attacks of Indians. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1842, and then went to Charleston, S. C., where he was engaged in teaching for four years. He then traveled a year in Europe, and on his return completed his legal studies with Hon. D. M. Christie, and was in practice for a year in Dover, and then for two years in Rollinsford. Receiving the appointment of Professor of Mathematics at his *Alma Mater*, he occupied that position from 1851 to 1855, and then resumed the practice of the law in Boston for a single year, after which he accepted the professorship of civil engineering in the Chandler Scientific School at Dartmouth College, which made him the chief executive officer, under the president, of that department, and to that position he gave his undivided energies so long as his physical strength enabled him to do so.

He at last felt compelled to resign the place, and returned to his ancestral home in Durham with a mortal illness which closed his life May 9, 1871.

Prof. Woodman was identified with the educational interests of the State for many years as county commissioner of schools, and secretary and chairman of the board. His acute and analytical mind would have given him distinction in the law had he given to it his undivided attention, but perhaps in no other department could he have rendered greater service to his generation than in that in which his life was spent.

Tappan Wentworth was born at Dover, Feb. 24, 1802, a son of Isaac Wentworth. He was educated chiefly in the common schools, though he was enabled to make acquaintance with Latin so far as to read two books of Virgil. He then became a clerk in a grocery-store, and occupied that position for some years; but when he was about twenty-one years of age a newspaper article of his composition attracted the notice of Hon. William Burleigh, a lawyer of South Berwick, Me., and a member of Congress, and he took young Wentworth into his office as a student. In 1826 he was admitted, and for about seven years was engaged in the practice of law at Somersworth. He then took up his residence in Lowell, Mass., carrying with him about seven thousand dollars as the fruits of his early labor. Energy, industry, and judgment like his could not fail of their reward, and in the forty and more years that he lived in Lowell his seven thousand increased to nearly three hundred thousand dollars. He became a leading member of his profession, and was chosen to both the legislative houses of Massachusetts, and a member of Congress from 1833 to 1835. He died in Lowell, June 12, 1875, leaving the bulk of his property, a munificent legacy, to Dartmouth College.

Nathaniel Wells was born in Wells, Me., in 1805, and graduated at Phillips' Exeter Academy in 1826. He then went to Brunswick, Me., where he engaged in trade, and for a time edited a weekly

newspaper. He came to Great Falls in 1830, and studied law in the office of Winthrop A. Marston, and after his admission to the bar became a partner of Mr. Marston. He was subsequently a partner with Hon. Charles H. Bell, later with George William Burleigh. In 1856 he formed a copartnership with the late Royal Eastman, and the firm of Wells & Eastman continued until 1873. He practiced alone some time, and then in the firm of Wells & Burleigh until his death. He was attorney for the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, and director in the Great Falls National Bank, and trustee of the Somersworth Savings-Bank. He died Aug. 16, 1878.

Winthrop A. Marston was a native of Deerfield. He studied his profession under the direction of Stephen Mitchell, Esq., and entered into practice in Somersworth as early as 1830. In 1833 he was chosen clerk of the New Hampshire Senate, and in 1834 received the appointment of solicitor for the county of Strafford, which he resigned the next year. About 1842 he changed his residence to Dover, but after two or three years went back to Somersworth, where he became the partner of Royal Eastman, Esq. The firm of Marston & Eastman was a strong one, and had a good practice in and out of the courts in Strafford County and York County, Me.

Mr. Marston was a lawyer of competent learning and of sound judgment, and was an agreeable and effective advocate.

His death was sudden, on March 30, 1851, when he had reached the age of about fifty years.

Ichabod Goodwin Jordan was a son of Capt. Ichabod Jordan, and was born in Saco, Me., Oct. 6, 1806. His collegiate education he received at Bowdoin, graduating in 1827. About 1830 he began the practice of the law in Somersworth, at the same time doing legal business in the adjoining county of York, Me. About the year 1864 he changed his residence to Berwick, Me., but still continued his law practice in both States. While a citizen of New Hampshire, in 1853 and 1854, he was elected a member of the State Senate, and after his removal to Maine he was chosen a member of the Legislature of that State. Mr. Jordan was gifted with solid rather than brilliant talents, but gained the confidence of a considerable clientage. He was a zealous Freemason, and was for two years the Grand Master of the order in New Hampshire. His death took place Feb. 21, 1873.

John Adams Burleigh was a son of John Burleigh, and was born in Deerfield, Jan. 2, 1800. In early life he enjoyed the instruction of Dudley Leavitt, a celebrated mathematician, and the author of several educational works, as well as of the "Farmers' Almanac," which still bears his name. Young Burleigh was fitted for Yale College, but did not enter. He took up the study of the law under the direction of his brother, Hon. William Burleigh, of South Berwick, Me., and was admitted to the bar about 1824. The first eight years of his professional life he passed in South Berwick, and then removed to Somersworth. There he practiced for six years, when his industry, his remarkable business capacity, and his rare acquaintance with human nature recommended him to the directors of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company as a fit man for their resident agent. He accordingly assumed that important position, and held it to the entire acceptance of all concerned until compelled to relinquish it by failing health, shortly before his death, which occurred Aug. 22, 1860.

He was interested in everything that forwarded the interests of the place in which he lived, believing, with justice, that the more the town improved the better for the operatives under his charge, and for the company that he served. He was president of the Great Falls Bank and of the Somersworth Savings-Bank, and was forward in encouraging the building of churches and school-houses, the improvement and lighting of streets, the formation of a town library, and all like beneficial objects.

Under his management the manufacturing company was prosperous and brought into the town many useful and public-spirited citizens. Mr. Burleigh was one of the greatest benefactors of the town in which he resided, and his influence will long be felt there.

Royal Eastman, born in Falmouth, Me., June 27, 1816, was a son of Richard Eastman. He was educated in the common schools and at the Friends' school in Providence, R. I.; then was engaged for a time in teaching, and from 1842 to the date of his entering the bar, in 1844, was a law pupil of Nathaniel Wells, Esq., of Somersworth, and immediately on his admission established himself in that place. He identified himself with the interests of the flourishing village of Great Falls, and was superintendent of schools and of the public library for a series of years. In 1870 he received the appointment of postmaster, which he held until his decease, Feb. 2, 1874.

As a lawyer he was sagacious and faithful, with learning much above the average, and his clients justly reposed great confidence in him. He was, moreover, an excellent citizen, and a very stanch and true friend.

George William Burleigh was born at South Berwick, Me., April 11, 1830. Two years later his parents removed to Great Falls, where his father, the late John A. Burleigh, Esq., became well known first as a successful lawyer and subsequently as the able manager of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company.

The subject of this memoir was fitted for college at Phillips' Exeter Academy, and in 1851 graduated at Dartmouth College with honors. He immediately commenced the study of law in the office of Wells & Bell, the latter being the present Governor of this State. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, and having purchased Mr. Bell's interest, became a partner with Mr. Wells in the practice of law, under the firm-name of Wells & Burleigh. He remained in active practice until 1856, when in consequence of

Geo. Wm. Burleigh

his father being compelled to visit Europe for his health, George William took his place in the counting-room, and upon the death of his father, in 1860, he succeeded him as agent, and continued in that office until July, 1874, when he resigned and resumed the practice of his chosen profession. He at once took a prominent position at the bar, and was regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the State. He took the keenest delight in his mental toil, and was wont to say that the time since he resumed his profession was his "golden age." The future seemed bright with hope. The Nestors of the law had predicted a brilliant future for him, and his friends were joyfully watching his proud career as a talented and distinguished man, when suddenly he was stricken down in the prime of life and in the midst of a brilliant career. He died April 25, 1878.

His position for fourteen years as agent of a large corporation, joined to his rare abilities, gave him influence in the community far above any other citizen, and his influence was always used for the public good.

Mr. Burleigh had a keen intellect, a versatile pen, fascinating conversational powers, a mind stored with learning, and a heart that beat tender and true to family and friends. He was generous in the extreme, and his house was the centre of hospitality.

Although not an active politician, he represented the town in the Legislature in 1863 and 1864, and was a member of the Senate in 1865 and 1866. He was also a member of the New Hampshire State Historical Society, and a trustee of Dartmouth College. Few sons of that institution were more loving and faithful to their *Alma Mater*. For many years he maintained a lectureship at his own expense, which brought the students in contact with the learned Dr. John Lord, the historian. To the faculty as well as the alumni he was a valued friend.

Mr. Burleigh was also a director of the Waumbek, Great Falls, and Newichawanick woolen companies, and for many years a director of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth, and Conway Railroads. He was also a director in the Great Falls National Bank, and a trustee of the Somersworth Savings-Bank.

In 1854, Mr. Burleigh united in marriage with Miss Louise H. Bryant, daughter of Col. J. S. Bryant, of Haverhill, who with a son and two daughters survive him.

WILLIAM J. COPELAND is a son of Rev. William H. Copeland, a Baptist clergyman yet living, and a resident of Lebanon, Me. He was born in Albion, Kennebec Co., Me., Jan. 24, 1841, being now in his thirty-eighth year. The Copeland family trace their ancestry to Sir John Copeland, who fought at the battle of Neville's Cross, under Edward III., Oct. 17, 1346, and with his own hand captured King David of Scotland, whom he bore from the field with a company of attendants, and, proceeding to Calais, delivered him into the hands of his royal master, then in France. For this service he was created a banneret by the king, and given a pension of five hundred pounds per annum. He was also made warden of Berwick, sheriff of Northumberland, and keeper of Roxborough Castle. Lawrence Copeland, a lineal descendant of Sir John, from whom sprang all the Copelands in America, came to this country and settled at Mount Holliston, Mass., where he died Dec. 30, 1699, aged one hundred and ten years. Moses Copeland, a great-grandson of Lawrence, and from whom William J., the subject of our sketch, is a direct descendant in the fifth generation, went with his brother Joseph from Milton, Mass., to Warren, Me., in 1763, being among the early settlers of that place.

William J. Copeland attended the common schools in Shapleigh and Berwick, where his father was then preaching. In 1855 he attended the academy at South Berwick, and afterwards for a time the West Lebanon and Limerick Academies, earning the money to defray the necessary expenses by teaching in the winter and farm labor in the summer, teaching his first school at Shapleigh before he was sixteen years of age. Having a strong inclination toward the legal profession he entered the office of Hon. Increase S. Kimball, of Sanford, Me., at an early age, where he pursued the study of the law until he was admitted to the bar, which was before he was twenty-one years of age. He then located in Presque Isle, Aroostook Co., where he entered upon the practice of his profession, remaining there until April, 1868, when he removed to Berwick, opposite Great Falls, where he has since resided, having established his office at the latter place. Mr. Copeland also has an office in Manchester.

With powers of physical endurance greater than those with which most men are endowed, with a keen insight into human nature, and a strong love for the contests of the legal arena, he has the ability to command success in cases where others would see only failure from the start. Without any of the graces of oratory, he exercises, nevertheless, a wonderful power over the jury through his ready perception of their individual characteristics, enabling him to appeal directly to their understanding and judgment, and the earnestness with which he enters into the case, carrying as it does the appearance of a settled conviction of the justice of his cause.

Few men are able to accomplish as much professional labor as Mr. Copeland, and there are few who receive so large an income therefrom.

GEORGE C. PEAVEY, a native of Barnstead, was born in the year 1815. At the age of twenty-two he became a pupil in the Phillips' Academy at Exeter, and prepared himself for college; then entered the law office of Messrs. Bell & Tuck as a student. About the time of his admission to the bar in 1843, his eyes were affected so that his vision became seriously impaired. This trouble followed him through life, and for a great portion of his mature years he was obliged

to wear a bandage over his eyes when in the light. This was of course a severe privation, but it did not damp his energy, nor prevent him from active employment.

He held the office of bank commissioner in 1856 and 1857, and that of State senator in 1869 and 1870. He practiced law first in Exeter for a few years, after which he settled in Strafford, and there built up a large and lucrative business, mercantile as well as legal. He was as methodical and prudent as he was enterprising, and few men with all their senses perfect, managed their affairs more successfully. He died in Strafford, May 5, 1876.

CHAPTER XC.

STRAFFORD DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.[1]

THE Strafford District Medical Society was organized in 1808 with the following charter members: Caleb Morse, Asa Crosby, Benjamin Kelley, Simon Forster, Jabez Dow, Joseph Boidin, Jedediah Chapman, Josiah Lane, Timothy F. Preston, Ichabod Shaw, Samuel Pray, Jeremiah Jewett, Abner Page, John McCrillis, Jonathan Greeley, Samuel Gerrish, Robert Woodbury.

PRESIDENTS.—Dr. Asa Crosby, Sandwich, 1808–11; Dr. Caleb Morse, Moultonboro', 1812–21; Dr. Jabez Dow, Dover, 1822–24; Dr. Ichabod Shaw, Moultonboro', 1825–29; Dr. John McCrillis, Wakefield, 1830–32; Dr. James Farrington, Rochester, 1833–35; Dr. Stephen Drew, Milton, 1836–38; Dr. John P. Elkins, New Durham, 1839–41; Dr. Noah Martin, Dover, 1842–43; Dr. J. H. Smith, Dover, 1844–45; Dr. J. S. Fernald, Barrington, 1846–47; Dr. C. F. Elliot, Great Falls, 1848–49; Dr. John Morrison, Alton, 1850–51; Dr. Nathaniel Low, Dover, 1852–53; Dr. J. C. Hanson, Great Falls, 1854–55; Dr. P. A. Stackpole, Dover, 1856–57; Dr. A. Moulton, Ossipee, 1858–59; Dr. D. T. Parker, Farmington, 1860–61; Dr. L. G. Hill, Dover, 1862; Dr. I. W. Lougee, Rochester, 1863–64; Dr. M. R. Warren, Rochester, 1865–66; Dr. A. G. Fenner, Dover, 1867–68; Dr. A. Bickford, Dover, 1869–70; Dr. T. J. W. Pray, Dover, 1871–72; Dr. J. H. Wheeler, 1873–74; Dr. M. C. Lathrop, Dover, 1875–76; Dr. B. W. Sargent, Rochester, 1877–78; Dr. J. S. Parker, Lebanon, Me., 1879–80; Dr. J. R. Ham, Dover, 1881; Dr. S. C. Whittier, Portsmouth, 1882.

Presidents pro tem.—Jabez Dow, 1832; Dr. Noah Martin, 1841; T. J. W. Pray, 1869; M. C. Lathrop, 1860.

SECRETARIES.—Dr. Samuel Gerrish, 1808–9; Dr. Jabez Dow, Dover, 1810, 1813–16; Dr. Jonathan Greeley, 1811; Dr. Samuel Pray, Rochester, 1812, 1817–19; Dr. Asa Perkins, 1820–22; Dr. Stephen Drew, Milton, 1823; Dr. Moses Colby, Ossipee, 1824–27; Dr. Thomas Lindsay, Jr., Wakefield, 1828–30; Dr. John S. Fernald, Barrington, 1831–32; Dr. J. H. Smith, Dover, 1833–38; Dr. Levi Merrill, Dover, 1839–44; Dr. P. A. Stackpole, Dover, 1845–54; Dr. L. G. Hill, Dover, 1855; Dr. A. G. Fenner, Dover, 1856–65; Dr. Jeremiah Horne, Dover, 1866; Dr. I. R. Ham, Dover, 1867–78; Dr. O. A. Fairbanks, Dover, 1879–82.

MEMBERS FROM 1810–1882.—1810. William Smith, Northwood; Moses Colby, Ossipee; David W. Clark, Parsons' Field, Me.; Thomas Lindsey, Wakefield; William Chadbourne, Conway.

1812.—Benjamin Kittridge; Thomas Webster, Sanbornton.

1814.—Henry Sargent, New Durham.

1815.—Thomas H. Merrill, Gilmanton.

1816.—George Kittridge, Epping.

1817.—William Prescott, Gilmanton; John Morrison, Alton; Jonathan Woodbury, Dover; Josiah Crosby, Meredith; John B. Elliot, Barrington; Ebenezer Dearborn, New Durham.

1818.—Jacob Kittridge, Dover; Joseph Hammonds, Farmington; John McCrillis, Wakefield; Asa Perkins.

1819.—Stephen Drew, David S. Libbey, Effingham; Levi Merrill, Tuftonboro'.

1820.—James Farrington, Rochester.

1821.—Daniel Mowe, New Durham; Charles White, Sandwich.

1822.—Reuben Buck, Shapley, Me.; Ichabod Shaw, Moultonboro'; John P. Elkins, Middleton; Moses Colby, Ossipee.

1823.—Nathaniel Low, South Berwick, Me.; Alexander Hatch, Lebanon, Me.

1824.—Freedom Seaver, Dover.

1825.—Thomas Lindsay, Jr., Wakefield; Asael Dearborn, Effingham.

1827.—John S. Fernald, Barrington; Thomas J. Tibbetts, Wolfboro'; Samuel W. Drew, Dover.

1828.—James Norris, Sandwich; J. B. Warner, Somersworth.

1831.—Jere. Dow, Farmington.

1832.—Richard Russel, Wakefield; G. L. Bennett, Middleton; George Kittridge, Dover.

1834.—O. W. Austin; M. R. Warren, Middleton.

1835.—Noah Martin, Dover.

1836.—J. W. Cowan, Dover; H. G. Ford; C. F. Elliot, Somersworth; George Fabyan.

1837.—A. G. Fenner, Dover.

1839.—Alvah Moulton, Ossipee; David T. Parker, Farmington; Richard Steel; Richard Ruzzel.

1840.—Calvin Cutter, Dover; Jefferson Smith Dover.

1841.—Benjamin Woodman.

1842.—Calvin H. Guptill.

1843.—P. A. Stackpole, Dover; Stephen W. Drew

1845.—J. L. Swinerton.

1846.—L. G. Hill, Somersworth; Jesse A. Sandborn, Wolfboro'; Charles Warren, Wolfboro'; J. C Hanson, Somersworth; Alvah Parker, East Lebanon

[1] Compiled by Dr. C. A. Fairbanks, the present secretary.

Me.; George D. Staples, North Berwick, Me.; S. H. Paul, Dover; Jere. Horne, Dover; W. H. H. Mason, Moultonboro'; David T. Huckins, Sandwich.

1847.—Thomas Tuttle, Northwood.

1848.—Yeaton, Somersworth; Pratt, Somersworth; Wingate, Somersworth; Russel, Somersworth; Tyler, Salmon Falls; T. G. Pike, Durham; Oliver Goss, Tuftonboro'.

1849.—T. J. W. Pray, Dover; Nicholas Folsom.

1850.—Abner Ham, Farmington; J. Farrington, Jr., Rochester; C. H. Shackford, Somersworth; J. T. Page, Somersworth; G. W. Woodhouse, Dover; A. Bickford, Dover; Nathaniel Low, Dover; Lighton and Flanders, Durham; Waterhouse, Barrington.

1852.—Palmer, Strafford; C. Trafton, South Berwick, Me.; Palmer, Milton; I. W. Lougee, Alton.

1854.—Frank Tuttle, Somersworth.

1855.—C. L. Hartwell, Farmington; A. J. H. Buzzell, Dover; I. S. Ross, Great Falls.

1858.—A. M. Winn and N. C. Parker, Farmington, Freeman Hall, North Berwick, Me.

1860.—E. C. Dow.

1861.—Jefferson Smith, Dover; B. N. Towle, New Market.

1862.—J. H. Wheeler, G. E. Pinkham, Dover.

1864.—J. Hume, Dover.

1866.—J. R. Ham, Dover; N. W. Woodhouse.

1867.—S. C. Whittier, Portsmouth; Alvah Jenkins, Somersworth.

1868.—J. Bell, M. C. Lathrop, B. F. Kimball, Dover; O. G. Cilley, Durham; A. C. Newell, Farmington; J. W. Buckman, Somersworth.

1869.—R. B. Foss, Farmington.

1870.—D. A. Wendell, Dover.

1871.—C. A. Tufts, Dover.

1872.—E. M. Tucker, Canaan; W. P. Atkinson; J. H. York, Dover.

1875.—Frank Haley, W. P. Sylvester, Dover; W. H. Horr, Salmon Falls; J. S. Daniels, Barrington.

1876.—C. E. Swasey, W. H. Sylvester, Great Falls.

1877.—Eli Edgecomb, Great Falls; C. E. Blazo, East Rochester; J. W. Parsons, Portsmouth.

1878.—E. S. Berry, A. Noel Smith, D. T. P. Chamberlain, C. A. Fairbanks, Dover; N. C. Twombly, Strafford.

1879.—J. Pitts, Dover; E. Q. Adams, Kittery Point, Me.

1880.—J. L. M. Willis, Elliot, Me.; T. A. Rogers, Kennebunkport, Me.; C. E. Quimby, Great Falls.

1881.—F. J. Harmon, Sandford, Me.; W. E. Pillsbury, Milton Mills; S. A. Nash, North Berwick, Me.; G. O. Robbins, Salmon Falls; F. P. Virgin, Rochester; M. B. Sullivan, H. R. Parker, J. G. Hayes, Dover; O. B. Hanson, Farmington; J. O. McCorrison, North Berwick, Me.

CHAPTER XCI.[1]

BARRINGTON.[1]

Geographical—Topographical—Charter—List of Original Proprietors—Proprietors' Meeting—List of Rates, 1742—Revolutionary History—Early Settlers.

THE town of Barrington lies in the southern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Strafford and Rochester; on the east by Rochester, Dover, Madbury, and Lee; on the south by Dover, Madbury, Lee, and Rockingham County; and on the west by Rockingham County and Strafford. The surface of the town is uneven and broken by numerous hills and ridges.

The Isinglass River flows through the northerly part, while the southerly part of the town is drained by the Bellamy River. There are eighteen ponds in this town, varying in size from three or four acres to several hundred acres.

Much of the soil is too stony for cultivation, but produces wood and lumber in large quantities, and when cut off it grows again with great rapidity. There is, however, much valuable land for cultivation, which compares favorably with that of the adjoining towns. This town furnishes many attractions to pleasure-seekers, and is becoming more and more a place of summer resort as its pure air and fine scenery are better known.

The town of Barrington was chartered by proclamation in the name of "George I., King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith," dated May 10, 1722, and signed by Samuel Shute, Governor of the Province of New Hampshire, giving and granting to "all such of our loving subjects as are at Present Inhabitants of our Town of Portsmouth within our Province of New Hampshire, and have paid rates in said town for four years last past, to be divided among them in proportion to their respective town rates, which they paid the year last past." In addition to the territory granted to the tax-payers of Portsmouth the new town included "Also the 2-mile streak granted to the Hon. John Wentworth, Esq., George Jaffrey, Archibald Macphaedris, Esq., and Mr. Robert Wilson, Proprietors of the iron-works lately started at Lamprey River, for their encouragement and accommodation."

This two-mile streak extends from Rochester to Nottingham line adjoining Madbury and Lee.

The conditions of this grant were "that they build fifty dwelling-houses and settle a family in each within seven years, and break up three acres of ground for each settlement, and plant or sow ye same within seven years;"

"That a meeting-house should be built for ye Public worship of God within ye term of seven years."

"That two hundred acres of land be reserved for a

[1] By Charles F. Buzzell.

occur during the seven years, the proprietors should have the seven years following the close of the war in which to fulfil the conditions of the charter.

"A List of the original Proprietors of the Town of Barrington with the Rate which each man Paid & by which the Quantity of Acres each man had is ascertained at the rate of two Pence pr acre & also the number of Each Lot as the Same was drawn by each Propr or his Constituent"

Names.	Acres.
Henry Keese	270
Thos Hammett	60
John Moor	72
Francis Raud	60
Benja Gamblin	330
Eleazr Russell	96
Widow Hatch	60
Edward Cater	120
Wm White	90
Revd Rogers	360
James Libby	120
Saml Allcock	210
Jno Roberts	210
Saml Hart	180
Jno Shackford	210
Joseph Holmes	150
Wm Warren	60
Jno Shores	60
Doctr Baley	96
Wm Bridgham	96
Aguis Russell	30
Thos Phips	300
Richd Wibird	660
Thos Westbrook	300
Wm Cotten Junr	120
Peter Greeley	120
Ephm Dennet	360
Widow Hunking	108
Hen Sherburn Jun	90
Wm Lowde	192
Jno Plaisted	414
Joseph Moses	72
Benja Langley	96
Jno Savage	72
Robert Armstrong	240
Bishop	72
Joseph Pitman	78
Thos Cotten	90
Thos Barus	96
Michl Kennard	180
Wm Knight	330
Jno Clark	84
Thos Landell	120
Ed Pendexter	96
Jno Lear	108
Jethro Furber	72
Stephen Greenleaf	120
Stephen Lang	120
Richd Cutt	72
Widow Walker	48
Widow Jackson	90
Wm Bradden	72
Widow Tapley	120
Benja Akerman	120
Saml Hinks	72
Henry Slooper	276
Thomas Simson	180
Thos Main	72
Thos Crocket	78
James Spinney	120
Edward Cate	120
Richd Waterhouse	180
Richd Cross	120
Thomas Ayre	150
Reuben Abbott	72
Capt Wm Cotten	150
Jno Brewster	150
Jno. Hooper	60
Josiah Clark	120
Wm Amoss	72
Jno Hill	96
Edward Toogood	144
Saml Hewett	108
Alex Dennet	180
Mathew Nelson	150
Nathl Tuckerman	132
Tim Davis	96
Jonathan Stoodly	120
Geo. Banfill	84

Names.	Acres.
Ed Phillips	54
Jno Deverson	72
Joseph Fannio	90
Abraham Libby	72
Saml Banfield	180
Charles Brown	54
Thos Greely	72
Wm Parker	240
Sampson Babb	240
Jno Lang	126
Tim Waterhouse	150
Henry Beck	72
Saml Ham	156
Abraham Barns	60
Widow Almary	30
Jno Roberson	144
Anthony Row Junr	72
Geo Walker	72
Edward Cate Jun	150
Joseph Miller	90
Richd Waldron	216
Thos Harvey	150
Saml Sherburn	120
Walter Warren	120
Wm Cross	72
Jos Allcock	168
Thos Beck	90
Jacob Lavis	72
Caleb Grafton	30
Jno Churchill	60
Doctor Pike	240
Amls Slooper	180
Jos Moulton	138
Abrm Jones	150
Thos Beck Junr	78
Abrm Bartlett	72
Mich Whidden	210
James Moses	90
Jno Abbot	84
Thos Moore	72
Wm Frost	72
Wm Lewis	90
Jno Savage	150
Jno Peverly Jun	96
Solomon Cotten	72
William Hunking	30
Saml Shackford	210
Jno Cotton	144
Doctor Ross	96
Jno Ham	48
Michl Whidden Jr	84
Saml Brewster	90
Jno Davis	120
Jno Libby	144
Roger Swain	84
Widow Briard	36
Jno Almary	120
Tobias Langdon	240
Richd Elliot	96
Hen Bickford	96
Obadiah Morse	48
Nathl Odiorne	108
Geo Jaffrey	660
Mathew James	120
Jos Sherburn	354
Jno Jones	132
Jno Grindal	72
Nathl Peverly	90
Thos Packer	648
James Jaffrey	240
Jer. Neal	90
David Gardiner	120
Nathl Lang	120
Philip Gammon	36
Peter Ball	120
Joshua Pierce	720
Jno Hooker	96
Thos Sherburn	96
Zac Leach	90

Jno Mardin	66
Jno Hardeson	180
Saml Penhallow	720
Richd Jose	120
Wm Fairweather	72
Ephm Jackson	168
Colo Hunking	210
Widow Martin	120
Wm Peverly	120
Benja. Lucy	96
Robert Almary	98
Gov. Wentworth	720
Cha Banfill[1]	60
Alex Roberts	180
Capt. Geo Walker	300
Saml Pitman	90
Geo Townsend	108
Saml Snell	36
Saml Waterhouse	24
Jno Sparks	72
Jno Davis	90
Jno Cross	30
Benja Cross	210
Nathl Mendam	240
Robert Pickering	72
Arch Macphadris	600
Moses Paul	210
Jno Bradford	96
Nehemiah Partridge	72
Peter Moore	84
Thos Wilkinson	60
Philip Babb	72
Benja Cotton	90
Jos Buss	96
Saml Winkley	240
Benja Miller	120
James Pitman	60
Christr Noble	96
Thos Wright	150
Robert Ward	96
Widow Pitman & Son Jabez	30
Jno Ford	72
George Pierce	210
Colo Vaughan	240
Wm Cotten	210
Wm Barns	72
Richd Swain	72
Jno Cowel	84
Wm Ross	72
James Sherburn	90
Nathl Melcher	72
Jno Sherburn	120
Thos Peirce	210
Peter Abbot	60
Jno Edmonds	84

Ezek Pitman	66
James Stoodly	30
Clemt Hughs	180
Jno Drew	120
Jos Berry	61
Jacob Tash	90
Daniel Quick	96
Jer Libby	180
Jno Preston	120
Wm Fellows	240
Saml Brown	72
Jno Pray	138
Capt. Hen Sherburn	552
Jno Peverly	96
Wm Terret	24
Jno. Skillings	96
Richd Saulridge	108
Ed Ayers	210
Saml Monson	120
Daniel Jackson	72
Nath Robertson	60
Moses Ingraham	120
James Leach	90
Jona Partridge	72
Jno Sherburn's widow	24
Ed Wells	120
Stepn Noble	90
Steph Noble	60
Wm Bennet	120
Hen Seaward	120
Thos Larraby	120
Nathl Fellows	72
Mary Moore Alis Leach	30
Geo Ayers	96
Arch Hunking	72
Hugh Banfill	108
Amos Furnell	150
Abraham Dent	6
Saml Rhymes	96
Saml Clark	132
Widow Nelson & Son	150
Francis Ditty	60
Jos Mead	108
Jno Collings	60
Joseph Sibson	120
Laz Noble	60
Laz Holmes	42
Abraham Center	96
Not drawn	
Not drawn	
Not drawn	
Not drawn	
Not drawn	
Jer Calf	72

The first meeting of the proprietors was held in Portsmouth, May 28, 1722, with Robert (Richard) Wibert as moderator and Clement Hughes clerk.

At a meeting held June 14, 1722, it was voted to give forty-two lots of forty acres each, as near the centre of the town as the land would admit, to such persons as would fulfill the conditions of the charter. Considerable difficulty was found in getting settlers to take up the land on those conditions. After sundry meetings a number of persons were found who agreed to take the forty-acre lots and settle upon them, when a committee was chosen to proceed to Barrington with the proposed settlers and lay out their lots.

This committee reported, June 27, 1727, that after having been upon the land, and having with them certain persons who had agreed to settle, "the land proving to be so extraordinary bad by reason of its being so extremely rocky and stony that none of those present would accept it," and they thought it "impracticable to settle upon it."

[1] First lot, 5th range.

prietor that shall appear in 15 days and give bond with good security to the value of one hundred pounds each, that each of them shall build a house, and perform every other article that the charter obliges a settler to do (within one year), provided the number exceed not forty-two, and the same give in their names to the clark."

It was also voted, Aug. 7, 1732, to give to each settler of the forty-two forty-acre lots, one forty-second part of all surplus and undivided lands in town.

It appears that these last liberal offers were sufficient to secure the required number of settlers, and the proprietors came in possession of the town. In 1741 the proprietors asked for and received of the General Assembly power to raise and collect rates upon themselves the same as possessed by towns.

"The following is a list of Rates on the Poles and Estates of Township of Barrington in the Province in the year 1742."

(The figures denote shillings and pence.)

Joseph Ellis, 11.	Nehemiah Macdaniel, 6.
John Mackmatle, 11.	John Rand, 6.
Robert Macdaniel, 11.	Arthur Caverler, 6.
James Gray, 10.	Thomas Dock, 5.
Sampson Babb, 10 6.	John Leighton, 6 6.
Charles Felker, 10.	Peter Morse, 6 6.
Samuel Frost, Jr., 10 6.	Solomon Snell, 6 6.
Paul Hayes, 10.	Joshua Frost, 6.
Jonathan Church, 10.	George Gray, 5.
William Howard, 10.	Joshua Fop, 6 6.
Richard Swain, 10.	James Shute, 6.
William Cate, 12.	Richard Babb, 6.
John Ellis, 6 6.	Michael Felker, 6.
Thomas Ellis, 6.	Samuel Fost, 6 6.
John Shepard, 6 6.	Richard Knight, 4.
Samuel Dillay, 9.	Timothy Tibbetts, 4.
Robert Bamford, 5.	Joseph Johnson, 4.
George Grear, 6.	Thomas Johnson, 4.
Charles Bamford, 6.	Richard Ellot, 2.
Robert Macdaniel, 6.	John Waterhouse, 4.
John Macdaniel, 6.	Thomas Shippard, 10.

There appears to have been living on the Two-mile Streak in the year 1747 sixteen families and upwards of ninety inhabitants, who petitioned the Provincial Governor and General Assembly for protection against the Indians.

The first town-meeting of the settlers was called by Capt. William Cate, and held at his house, known later as the "Old Garrison," and which was taken down some twelve years ago.

It was called by authority of the General Assembly of the province, authorizing the settlers to organize a town, and was held Aug. 30, 1753. Chose Arthur Daniellson, moderator; Hugh Montgomery, clerk; William Cate, Sampson Babb, Phederece Macutchen, selectmen.

an act to "subject non-resident proprietors of land to bear part of expense of building meeting-house." Also for authority to lay out roads.

In 1762 the following petition was presented to the General Assembly and granted:

"*Petition of Selectmen of Barrington, etc.*

"To his Excellency, Benning Wentworth, Esqr, Governor & Commander in Chief of his Majestys Province of New Hampshire, &c., &c.

"SIR,—Whereas the town of Barrington has for some years past paid a Considerable Province Tax, and has upwards of 120 Poles in it, which we humbly hope Intitles us to ask the favour That we may Chuse one Assembly man to Represent said Town in ye General Assembly.

"Therefore pray your Excellency would Vouchsafe to grant the Town of Barrington a Liberty to Chuse such a Representative to appear for us in ye General Assembly of this Province, Which favor we shall soe duly esteem, and as in Duty Bound ever pray for the Supporter of our Priviledges.

"PAUL HAYES.
"JOHN HAYES.
"HEZEKIAH HAYES.
"MARK HUNKING.
"FRANCIS WINKLEY, JR.

"JOHN GARLAND,
"ELEAZER YOUNG,
"WM. CATE,
} *Selectmen.*"

At a town-meeting called Feb. 7, 1774, to consider the infringement of the rights of the American colonies by the British government, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

1. That liberty is the birthright of every Englishman, an essential part of which is a power, vested only in themselves or their representatives, to dispose of their property, and the inhabitants of this town are a part of his British majestics liege subjects, and have a right to all the privileges of such subjects and of Englishmen, so we apprehend we cannot be legally taxed by any power on earth but what is delegated by ourselves.

2. That the laying a duty on teas by the British Parliament, to be paid upon their being landed here, is an infringement upon the natural rights of Englishmen, and is calculated to carry into execution the plan of despotism adopted by the British ministry, has a direct tendency to subvert our happy Constitution, and to reduce us to a state a little short of African slavery.

3. That it is the duty of every honest man to exert his utmost ability in opposing every effort of the enemies of our liberties to enslave us, that by this means we may be instrumental of transmitting unimpaired (through the ravages of time) our liberties down to the latest posterity.

4. That we will not directly or indirectly purchase any of the teas sent here by the East India Company or suffer it to be used in our families, and those who discent from this Resolve we shall esteem as enemies to their country, pests to society, and as friends to slavery, and that they ought to be treated with neglect by every true-hearted Briton.

5. That the thanks of this town be given to every community and individual that have exerted themselves in the noble and glorious cause of freedom.

The selectmen of the town took a census of the inhabitants Sept. 14, 1875, and reported twenty-five men in the army.

At a town-meeting held in April, 1777, "Voted to make the bounty to enlisted men including what the State pays 50 pounds."

Sept. 15, 1777, "voted that the men who enlist join Gen. Stark at Bennington."

April 13, 1778, "Voted twenty pounds lawful money to nine months' men in addition to the State and continental bounties."

The paper known as the Association Test, pledging the subscribers to oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies at the risk of lives and fortunes, was circulated and obtained two hundred signatures out of the two hundred and twelve legal voters.

The population of the town of Barrington, according to the census of 1790, was two thousand four hundred and seventy. In 1800 it was two thousand seven hundred and seventy-three. In 1810 the population had increased to three thousand five hundred and sixty-four, exceeding the present population of Barrington and Strafford by more than five hundred.

According to the census of 1810, Portsmouth was the largest town in the State, Gilmanton the second, and Barrington the third. Like many other farming towns, the population for the last fifty years has been decreasing. The census of 1880 gives fourteen hundred and ninety-three inhabitants.

The town records do not show that any action was taken by the town in regard to the war of 1812.

The men who were required were drafted.

When there was a threatened invasion at Portsmouth an entire regiment was called out from Barrington, Dover, and some of the adjoining towns.

Capt. John W. Hayes' company, of this town, was called out in full. This regiment marched to Portsmouth under the command of Col. Isaac Waldron, of Barrington, and remained there fourteen days.

In 1821 the town was divided, and the northwesterly half was incorporated as Strafford. Barrington now contains a territory of about forty square miles.

It is sufficient to say of Barrington in the war of the Rebellion that its citizens volunteered promptly at the call of the President, and the voters with great unanimity appropriated money and instructed its officers to furnish the men to fill the several quotas of the town, that no citizen be compelled to go to the war against his will.

Nearly all of its soldiers were to be found in the ranks, three only going out as commissioned officers, and their record in the field will compare favorably with that of other towns, and is one of which the town has no reason to be ashamed.

Among the men who were prominent in the early settlement of the town were William Cate, Hugh Montgomery, Sampson Babb, Arthur Danielson, Paul Hayes, Eleazer Young, Mark Hunking, Francis Winkley, Samuel Brewster, Timothy Waterhouse.

At the beginning of the present century the following were active and leading citizens: Samuel Hale, justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Dr. Robert Woodbury, Thomas W. Hale, Levi Buzel, Ephraim Foss, John Pearl, Eliphalet Cloudman, John Kingman, John McDaniel, William Winkley.

The following names represent families among its early settlers who have done much in developing the resources of the town and in giving character to its inhabitants: Buzzell, Cater, Caverly, Felker, Foss, Hale, Hayes, Hall, Kingman, McDaniel, Swain, Winkley, Waterhouse and Young.

There have been many other influential men and worthy families in the town since its settlement that might be mentioned if space would permit.

CHAPTER XCII.

BARRINGTON.—(*Continued.*)

Ecclesiastical History—Meeting-Houses and Churches—Baptists—Methodism—Friends—Eminent Men—Civil History—Military Record.

Meeting-Houses and Churches.—At a meeting of the proprietors of Barrington, held in Portsmouth, March 31, 1731, it was voted to build a meeting-house for the worship of God, and to locate it as near the centre of the town as the land would admit, and voted to appropriate fifty pounds for that purpose.

It seems that this vote was not put in effect, for eleven years after it was again voted "that a meeting-house be built at the charge of the proprietors; also voted two hundred pounds for that purpose, and that the house be forty-four feet long and thirty-six feet wide."

A committee, consisting of Thomas Wright, Timothy Waterhouse, and William Cate, was chosen to locate and build the house. At another meeting, held June 2, 1742, it was "voted that the meeting-house be set on the Waldron lot, or upon some lot thereabouts." March 30, 1743, "Voted one hundred and twenty pounds for shingling, flooring, and underpinning the meeting-house."

This house was located and first stood at the foot of Waldron's Hill, on or near land now owned by Mrs. William C. Buzzell. This location proved to be very inconvenient for the settlers, as the most of them lived near the Cate Garrison and around Green Hill. At a meeting of the proprietors, held June 14, 1752, they "voted to grant liberty to the present inhabitants of Barrington to move the meeting-house from the present lot to land of Samuel and Nathan Foss."

The house was taken down and moved to this lot,

where it stood as late as 1854, after which it was removed and converted into a dwelling.

A town-meeting was held Nov. 18, 1754, to consider the propriety of settling Rev. Joseph Prince as minister of the town. A committee was chosen to inquire into his character and qualifications. Favorable reports of him being received from ministers of the Piscataqua Association, it was voted, Feb. 22, 1755, to give him a call.

The Congregational Church of Barrington was organized June 18, 1755, at which time Rev. Mr. Prince was installed. Mr. Prince was a blind man, and served the church as pastor thirteen years.

To show that the men of that time were prompt in paying the minister's salary, and careful in doing business, the following receipt, bearing Mr. Prince's autograph, is copied from the town records:

"Received of ye Selectmen of ye town of Barrington this 11th Day of April, 1757, two hundred & fifty Pounds, old tenor, in full, for my salary from ye Beginning of ye world to this Present Day. I say Received by me,

"JOSEPH PRINCE."

In the year 1770, John Garland and Samuel Brewster, in behalf of the church and parish, asked the General Assembly for authority to conduct the affairs independent of the town-meeting, setting forth as a reason that certain inhabitants who called themselves Quakers, and other separators from any religious body, and members of the Church of England, cause great confusion whenever a town-meeting is held to settle a minister according to the laws of the province. Their request was granted.

Rev. David Tenney was pastor from Sept. 18, 1771, to Oct. 26, 1778; Benjamin Balch was pastor from Aug. 25, 1784, till 1815, when he died, aged seventy-four years; Cephas H. Kent was pastor from Oct. 22, 1828, till May 3, 1830; Samuel H. Merrill, from Feb. 23, 1831, to Aug. 10, 1835; Samuel Nichols, from Sept. 20, 1837, to Oct. 26, 1847. The present house of worship was built in 1840. Theodore Wells was pastor from June 9, 1845, to May 10, 1859. After this the church was served by non-installed pastors, as follows: for five years and seven months by Rev. Charles Willey, to March, 1865; from June, 1865, by Rev. Josiah S. Armes; from May, 1869, by Rev. Ezra Haskell; from September, 1875, to September, 1877, by Revs. Albert Watson and James De Buchanan. From that date it has been ministered to by the present incumbent, Rev. E. F. Borchers.

Baptists.—In the year 1779 a Baptist Church was formed in the northwesterly part of Barrington. Its membership soon extended over a large part of what is now Strafford. Several active members lived in that part of Barrington called Canaan, where regular meetings of worship were held.

The first record of a church organization in that neighborhood began in 1818. At a Conference meeting held Feb. 8, 1819, those present expressed their wish to become a Church of Christ, taking the New Testament as their rule of faith and practice, and to become connected with the New Durham Quarterly Meetings, and choose George Seaward ruling elder, and Pomphret Pearg, deacon. In 1851 the church was reorganized as the Strafford and Barrington South Free Baptist Church. In 1861 a large part of its members withdrew and formed a church in Strafford. Since then its members have, for the most part, lived in Barrington, where its meetings of worship have been held, and has been known as the Canaan Free Baptist Church. Six Free Baptist ministers and one Congregational minister have grown up under the influence of this church. In 1881 a house of worship was built. Present membership, 65; A. E. Boyerton, pastor.

Through the labors of Rev. S. B. Dyer, of Nottingham, a Free Baptist Church was formed in the year 1820, in the south part of Barrington, known as the First Barrington Free Baptist Church. In 1830, Samuel Sherburne was ordained pastor, which relation was continued till his death in 1861. In addition to preaching, Mr. Sherburne taught school much of his time, and exerted a wide influence in this and adjoining towns. Their meeting-house was built in 1847. The church has since been supplied by different men, among whom were Revs. P. Chesley, U. Chase, L. Malvern, and A. C. Peaslee.

In 1821 another Free Baptist Church was formed in Barrington near Nottingham line. It kept up its organization for a few years without a pastor or house of worship.

About the year 1834 a Free Baptist Church was formed in the northwesterly part of the town, known as the Third Church. It enjoyed considerable prosperity for a few years, when it was disbanded, and its members generally joined the churches in Strafford.

Methodism.—Methodist meetings were commenced in this town about the year 1833, by Rev. Mr. Walcot, in what was then known as the Blake schoolhouse, and a church was organized soon after. In 1835 a meeting-house was built, and the pulpit was supplied by appointments from the Conference some ten or twelve years. During this time the attendance was large and much prosperity was enjoyed. Afterwards the number of members was greatly reduced by death and removal from town. The Conference withdrew its appointments, and no meetings have been held for several years.

Friends.—A few Quaker families settled on Waldron's Hill, and built a meeting-house. It stood on land now owned by George S. Tuttle. What its dimensions were or how long it was used are not known, as it was taken away before the days of the oldest inhabitants living.

Eminent Men.—Isaac Waldron, son of Col. Isaac Waldron, of Barrington, was a prominent and successful merchant and influential citizen of Portsmouth. He was United States pension agent for some time,

and although an active politician he did not seek nor accept other offices of trust. He died in 1842, aged seventy years.

John Buzzell was born in Barrington in 1780. When he was quite young his parents moved to Middleton. When he became a man he entered the ministry, and was during the remainder of his life a leading clergyman of the Free-Will Baptist Church. He traveled and preached extensively in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. He was one of the founders of the *Morning Star*, now published in Dover.

Samuel Hale, son of Judge Hale, of Barrington, was born in 1793; graduated at Bowdoin College; represented his native town in the Legislature, after which he removed to Portsmouth, and became a merchant. In 1842 he commenced the manufacture of cloth at South Berwick, Me., which business he followed quite extensively to his death, which occurred in 1873.

Henry Winkley, of Philadelphia, son of William Winkley, of Barrington, was born in 1803. Soon after he became of age he went into business in Bosson as a dealer in crockery-ware. He afterwards followed the same business in New York and Philadelphia as an importer and wholesale dealer. Mr. Winkley retired from active business nearly thirty years ago, since which he has traveled extensively in this country and Europe. He is much interested in the higher institutions of learning in New England, and has added largely to their endowment.

Col. John W. Kingman was born in Barrington some sixty years ago. He graduated at Harvard, studied law with Daniel Webster, and was law partner of Hon. D. M. Christie, of Dover, for several years. He was also colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers in the late war. Some twelve years ago he removed to Wyoming Territory, and was appointed justice of the United States Court, which position he now holds.

Prof. Sylvester Waterhouse graduated from Harvard in 1852. About twenty-five years since he became connected with Washington University, St. Louis, where he now is. He has written much in the interest of his adopted State, and is widely known throughout the entire Northwest.

Hon. Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, left his native town when a boy and entered into business, in which he has been eminently successful. He is also an active politician, and among other offices of trust he has been mayor of Portsmouth and member of Congress for two terms from the First New Hampshire District.

Col. Daniel Hall, of Dover, was born in Barrington some fifty years ago. He is a graduate from Dartmouth College, and a lawyer by profession.

During the early part of the late war he served on Gen. Hooker's staff; later he was provost-marshal of First New Hampshire District. Col. Hall is naval officer for the port of Boston, to which he has lately been reappointed.

Hon. Jacob D. Young, of Madbury, judge of probate for this county, Col. A. H. Young, of Dover, late collector of internal revenue for New Hampshire, and Aaron Young, of Portsmouth, are natives and former citizens of Barrington.

TOWN CLERKS AND SELECTMEN FROM 1753 TO 1882.[1]

1753.—Hugh Montgomery, William Cate, Samson Babb, Phederece Macutchen.
1754.—Hugh Montgomery, Samuel Brewster, Benjamin Hayes, Joseph Cox.
1755.—Hugh Montgomery, Benjamin Hayes, Phederece Macutchen, Paul Hayes.
1756.—Arthur Danielson, Benjamin Hayes, Jethro Sherburne, Paul Hayes.
1757.—Arthur Danielson, John Waterhouse, John Rennals, Benjamin Young.
1758.—Arthur Danielson, John Garland, Phederece Macutchen, Paul Hayes.
1759.—Arthur Danielson, Benjamin Hayes, John Rennals, Ephraim Holmes.
1760.—Arthur Danielson, Elezer Young, John Shepheard, John Garland.
1761.—Arthur Danielson, Elezer Young, John Shephard, John Garland.
1762.—Arthur Danielson, Benjamin Hayes, Mark Hunking, Elezer Young.
1763.—Arthur Danielson, Benjamin Hayes, Mark Hunking, Elezer Young.
1764.—Arthur Danielson, Arthur Danielson, Mark Hunking, Elezer Young.
1765.—Arthur Danielson, Samuel Brewster, Benjamin Hall, Joseph Young.
1766.—James Marden, Samuel Brewster, Joseph Young, Benjamin Hayes.
1767.—James Marden, Samuel Brewster, Richard Swaim, Benjamin Hayes.
1768.—James Marden, Samuel Brewster, Richard Swaim, Benjamin Hayes.
1769.—James Marden, Samuel Brewster, Richard Swaim, Benjamin Hayes.
1770.—James Marden, Samuel Brewster, Richard Swaim, Benjamin Hayes.
1771.—James Marden, John Cate, Abijah Pinkham, Joshua Foss, Jeremiah Tibbetts, Samuel Hayes.
1772.—James Marden, John Cate, Abijah Pinkham, Joshua Foss.
1773.—James Marden, Samuel Brewster, Abijah Pinkham, Thomas Tuttle.
1774.—James Marden, Benjamin Hayes, Richard Swaim, John Cate.
1775.—John Cate, James Hayes, Richard Swaim, William Cate, Jr.
1776.—John Cate, William Cate, Jr., Silas Drew, James Hayes.
1777.—John Cate, William Cate, Jr., Silas Drew, John Kingman.
1778.—John Cate, William Cate, Jr., Philip Caverly, Ephraim Holmes, Jr.
1779.—John Cate, Isaac Waldron, Philip Caverly, Joshua Foss.
1780.—John Cate, Benjamin Hayes, Jacob Shepard, John Kingman.
1781.—John Cate, Thomas Fisher, Joseph Jackson, Paul Hayes.
1782.—John Cate, Benjamin Hayes, Samuel Brewster, William Cate, Jr.
1783.—John Cate, Peter Young, Eliphalet Cloutman, George Waterhouse.
1784.—John Cate, Peter Young, Eliphalet Cloutman, George Waterhouse.
1785.—John Cate, Peter Young, Eliphalet Cloutman, George Waterhouse.
1786.—John Cate, George Waterhouse, Peter Young, Eliphalet Cloutman.
1787.—John Cate, Peter Young, George Waterhouse, Eliphalet Cloutman.
1788.—John Cate, Eliphalet Cloutman, Silas Caldwell, William M Daniel.
1789.—John Cate, Samuel Hale, Eliphalet Cloutman, John Kingman.

[1] The first name in each paragraph is town clerk, the next selectme

1790.—John Cate, Samuel Hayes, Eliphalet Cloutman, Paul Hayes.
1791.—John Cate, Samuel Hale, Joseph Hayes, Joshua Foss.
1792.—John Cate, Samuel Hale, Eliphalet Cloutman, Paul Hayes.
1793.—John Cate, Samuel Hale, John Kingman, Paul Hayes.
1794.—John Cate, Samuel Hale, Eliphalet Cloutman, John Kingman.
1795.—John Cate, Samuel Hale, Eliphalet Cloutman, John Kingman.
1796.—John Cate, Thomas W. Hale, Peter Young, John Kingman.
1797.—John Cate, John Pearl, Samuel Burnam, William Foss.
1798.—John Cate, John Pearl, Levi Buzel, Samuel Hayes.
1799.—John Cate, Samuel Hayes, Levi Buzel, John Pearl.
1800.—John Cate, John Pearl, Levi Buzel, Samuel Hayes.
1801.—John Cate, John Pearl, Levi Buzel, Samuel Hayes.
1802.—John Cate, Ephraim Foss, Stephen Otis, Jonathan Roberts.
1803.—John Cate, John Pearl, Samuel Hayes, Levi Buzel.
1804.—John Cate, John Pearl, Levi Buzel, Samuel Hayes.
1805.—Richard Cate, Samuel Hayes, Levi Buzel, George Foss (3d).
1806.—Richard Cate, Levi Buzel, Azeriah Waldron, Andrew Leighton.
1807.—Eliphalet Cloutman, Levi Buzel, Azeriah Waldron, Andrew Leighton.
1808-9.—Eliphalet Cloutman, Azeriah Waldron, Job Otis, John McDaniel.
1810-11.—Eliphalet Cloutman, Levi Buzel, Azeriah Waldron, Job Otis.
1812.—Eliphalet Cloutman, William Jones, James Foss, Jr., Azeriah Waldron.
1813.—Thomas Hussey, Azeriah Waldron, Levi Buzel, John Kingman.
1814.—Thomas Hussey, Levi Buzel, John Kingman, Edmund Caverly.
1815.—Thomas Hussey, Capt. Azeriah Waldron, John Kingman, Edmund Caverly.
1816.—Thomas Hussey, Azeriah Waldron, Tobias Roberts, Edmund Caverly.
1817.—Thomas Hussey, Tobias Roberts, John Kingman, Samuel Shackford, Jr.
1818.—Thomas Hussey, Tobias Roberts, Azeriah Waldron, John McDaniel.
1819.—Thomas Hussey, Tobias Roberts, John Caverly, Job Waldron.
1820.—Thomas Hussey, Joshua Otis, John Caverly (4th), John Waldron.
1821.—Thomas Hussey, Samuel Shackford, Jr., John Waldron, Isaac Daniels.
1822.—Thomas Hussey, John Waldron, Jeremiah Buzzell, Elisha Woodbury.
1823.—Thomas Hussey, John Waldron, Isaac Daniels, David Winkley.
1824.—Thomas Hussey, John Waldron, Isaac Daniels, Jacob D. Foss.
1825.—Thomas Hussey, Elias Varney, Henry Hill, Jacob D. Foss.
1826.—Thomas Hussey, Elias Varney, Henry Hill, Ebenezer Buzzell.
1827.—Thomas Hussey, Ebenezer Buzzell, Isaac Daniels, Jeremiah Buzzell.
1828.—Thomas Hussey, Elias Varney, Samuel Sherburne, James Hanson.
1829.—Thomas Hussey, Samuel Sherburne, Samuel E. Buzzell, Aaron Young.
1830.—Micaiah S. Clough, Aaron Young, Samuel E. Buzzell, Jonathan Drew.
1831.—Thomas T. Hall, Jonathan Drew, Jonathan Young, Benjamin Odiorne.
1832.—Thomas T. Hall, Jonathan Young, Benjamin Odiorne, Aaron Young.
1833.—Ebenezer Buzzell, Aaron Young, Jonathan Young, Samuel F. Brewster.
1834.—Ebenezer Buzzell, Samuel F. Brewster, Micaiah S. Clough, Jacob D. Foss.
1835.—Ebenezer Buzzell, Jacob D. Foss, Micaiah S. Clough, Jeremiah Buzzell.
1836.—Hiram Hall, Jacob D. Foss, Levi Felker, Jacob Sherburne.
1837.—Hiram Hall, Micaiah S. Clough, Thomas Hussey, Jacob Sherburne.
1838.—Benjamin Odiorne, Jacob D. Foss, Thomas Hussey, Jeremiah Buzzell.
1839.—Benjamin Odiorne, Aaron Young, True William McDaniel, Jonathan Young.
1840.—Alexander Waterhouse, True William McDaniel, Hiram Hall, Nicholas Caverly.
1841.—Alexander Waterhouse, Hiram Hall, Benjamin Odiorne, Darius Winkley.
1842.—Thomas T. Hall, Gilman Hall, Samuel F. Brewster, John H. Winkley, Jr.
1843.—Thomas T. Hall, Benjamin Odiorne, John H. Winkley, John D. Peirce.
1844.—Thomas T. Hall, Benjamin Odiorne, John H. Winkley, John D. Peirce.
1845.—William Waterhouse, Gilman Hall, Elias Varney, Hezekiah Thompson.
1846.—William Waterhouse, William H. Young, Lyman Locke, Elias Varney.
1847.—William Waterhouse, William H. Young, Lyman Locke, Elisha Locke, Jr.
1848.—William Waterhouse, Elisha Locke, Jr., True William McDaniel, John S. Caverly.
1849.—William Waterhouse, True William McDaniel, Solomon Waldron, John S. Caverly.
1850.—Benjamin Thompson, Hezekiah Thompson, John S. Buzzell, Albert H. Daniels.
1851.—Benjamin Thompson, John S. Buzzell, Albert H. Daniel, Solomon Waldron.
1852.—William Waterhouse, Benjamin Odiorne, Hiram Felker, Smith Perry.
1853.—Albert K. Waterhouse, Benjamin Odiorne, Smith Perry, Seth W. Woodman.
1854.—Albert K. Waterhouse, Seth W. Woodman, Jonathan F. Berry, James B. Peirce.
1855.—Jonathan R. Drew, Ebenezer Buzzell, John Felker, John McDaniel.
1856.—Jonathan R. Drew, John Felker, John S. Buzzell, Lyman Locke.
1857.—Jonathan R. Drew, John S. Buzzell, Frank D. Foss, John T. Drew.
1858.—Jonathan R. Drew, Frank D. Foss, John T. Drew, Jacob D. Young.
1859.—Charles F. Buzzell, Jacob D. Young, Jonathan R. Drew, Lyman Locke.
1860.—Charles F. Buzzell, Jonathan R. Drew, Lyman Locke, John S. Caverly.
1861.—Charles F. Buzzell, John S. Caverly, John McDaniel, Samuel C. Ham.
1862.—Charles F. Buzzell, John McDaniel, Samuel C. Ham, Horatio H. Hussey.
1863.—Henry B. Hall, Horatio H. Hussey, Charles F. Buzzell, Samuel A. Locke.
1864.—Henry B. Hall, Charles F. Buzzell, Samuel A. Locke, George W. Gray.
1865.—Henry B. Hall, Jonathan R. Drew, George W. Gray, John S. Buzzell, Jacob D. Young.
1866.—Gilman Hall, Jr., John S. Buzzell, Jacob D. Young, Horace G. Cater.
1867.—Charles F. Buzzell, John S. Buzzell, Jacob D. Young, Horace G. Cater.
1868.—William E. Waterhouse, True William McDaniel, Charles H. Waterhouse, Freeman Varney.
1869.—William E. Waterhouse, True William McDaniel, Charles H. Waterhouse, Freeman Varney.
1870.—William E. Waterhouse, Horace G. Cater, Charles G. Swain, Gilman Hall.
1871.—Jonathan R. Drew, True William McDaniel, Charles G. Swain, Jonathan F. Berry.
1872.—William H. Buzzell, Charles F. Buzzell, Freeman Varney, Caleb Twombly.
1873.—William H. Buzzell, John S. Buzzell, Joel F. Sherburne, Caleb Twombly.
1874.—William H. Buzzell, John S. Buzzell, Joel F. Sherburne, William J. Reed.
1875.—Jeremiah Chesley, Jonathan F. Berry, Hiram Hall, John F. Tibbetts.
1876.—George W. Young, True William McDaniel, William E. Waterhouse, William G. Jewett.
1877.—George W. Young, True William McDaniel, William E. Waterhouse, William G. Jewett.
1878.—Charles F. Winkley, Hiram Hall, Amos B. Tebbitts, Jeremiah Chesley.
1879.—Charles F. Winkley, Amos B. Tebbitts, Jeremiah Chesley, Frank H. Clark.
1880.—Walter H. Smith, Amos B. Tebbitts, Frank H. Clark, Charles F. Winkley.
1881.—Walter H. Smith, Frank H. Clark, Charles F. Winkley, Darius W. Locke.
1882.—Walter H. Smith, Charles F. Winkley, Darius W. Locke, George O. A. Chesley.

SOLDIERS IN THE LATE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Allen, Daniel W.
Ayers, Joseph F.
Allen, Isaac.
Arlin, Charles E.
Arlin, George W.
Brown, Albert.
Brown, Charles H.
Burnham, John I.
Brown, James.
Brown, Leonard.
Buzzell, Andrew E.
Brown, Matthew.
Berry, Albert H.
Berry, Alonzo F.
Brown, John, Jr.
Braydon, Ira.
Buzzell, Lewis H.
Buzzell, James W.
Buzzell, Charles O.
Berry, Daniel R.
Brown, Daniel.
Buzzell, John A.
Cook, Alden B.
Coverly, Darius E.
Corson, Oscar F.
Cater, Isaac W.
Caverly, Mason.
Caverly, George W.
Corson, Albert W.
Curran, Thomas.
Callahan, Richard.
Caverly, Nathaniel.
Caswell, Samuel E.
Clark, James.
Clay, Joseph G.
Capen, Harrison.
Colton, Thomas H.
Dearborn, William H.
Davis, James M.
Dame, Asa C.
Dustin, Jonathan.
Demeritt, George F.
Drew, Lorenzo D.
Dame, George W.
Ellison, Wright T.
Emerson, John W.
Ellison, William H.
Earl, William.
Prescott, James P.
Perkins, Duane T.
Palmer, Benjamin E.
Perry, Richard.
Rowe, George W.
Rowe, Washington.
Rowe, Alfred.
Roberts, Auguste.
Ryan, James.
Stimpson, Curtis.
Sullivan, Dennis.
Smart, John.
Spinner, James B.
Smith, Daniel.
Smith, Joseph W.
Seavey, Nathaniel H.
Seavey, Albert F.
Seavey, Austin F.
Seely, Joseph.
Sherebate, Galen.
Scales, George.
Seavey, George W.
Foss, Samuel A.
Fremont, Oliver.
Faemancht, William.
Foss, William A.
Fox, Benjamin.
Garmon, Henry.
Gray, William H.
Hall, Jacob.
Hall, Jeremiah.
Hall, Charles H.
Hoyt, George.
Hanson, Charles W.
Hayes, John O.
Hall, George W.
Howard, Franklin M.
Hall, Levi F.
Haynes, Joseph, Jr.
Hall, Charles F.
Hall, Gilman, Jr.
Hall, Benjamin.
Jackson, Richard.
Jackson, George W.
Jackson, Charles H.
Johnson, Henry.
Kenney, Peter.
Kilroy, Thomas E.
Kelley, John.
Leathers, Stephen.
Locke, Lyman.
Locke, John W.
Lord, Henry.
Locke, Elisha E.
Locke, John W.
Lea, Daniel A.
Locke, Irving C.
Locke, Wainwright M.
Locke, George F.
Morse, Hiram.
Mix, Joseph F.
Martin, John J.
Morrison, Samuel S.
Morrison, Joel H.
McGrath, Patrick.
Mulligan, John P.
McKay, James.
Nach, George A.
Neal, John P.
Ottis, Riester.
Sullivan, John.
Shepard, Nelson.
Stevenson, Alfred.
State, Wilhelm.
Smith, Charles E.
Thompson, George.
Thompson, George W.
Tuttle, Elijah.
Twombly, John H.
Tibbets, Miles B.
Thompson, Jonathan D.
Voncamp, Nathan.
Willey, Moses, Jr.
Wade, Joseph W.
Woods, Charles J.
Witham, James H.
Willey, Samuel S.
Whitfield, George.
Wood, Samuel.
Whitehouse, Jeremiah.
Young, William H. H.
Young, George W.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES A. FOSS.

Charles A. Foss is the sixth in direct line of descent from John Foss who settled at Rye, N. H., about 1668. The link in the chain is here broken, as the next in descent is not known. The date of settlement of John Foss is beyond question, as we find land deeded to him in 1668 at Rye. The third was Joshua Foss, who went to Strafford Corners, N. H., and soon after moved to the Garrison House in Barrington, called the "Cate Garrison," from a family of Cate's who lived there. After the close of the French war of 1745, Joshua Foss moved on to the place now occupied by Charles A. He had a family of seven children, five boys and two girls. The boys were named Thomas, Joshua, John, Moses, and Ephraim. The girls were Abigail, who married Micajah Otis, of Strafford, and Lydia, who married Simon Locke, of Hollis, Me.

In the fourth generation Ephraim was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He had six children, two boys and four girls,—Jacob D., Ephraim, Sallie, Mollie, Lydia, and Abigail.

Ephraim followed the wool- and cloth-dressing business a number of years. He subsequently moved to Charlestown, Mass., and afterwards worked for the government in Norfolk, Va., on the dry-docks, where he contracted yellow fever, from the effects of which he died after being taken home. Sallie married Ephraim Locke, of Boston; Mollie married James Bodge, of Barrington; Lydia married Isaac Daniels, of Barrington; Abigail married twice, to Clement Daniels and Jacob Hale, both of Barrington.

Jacob D. Foss, the father of Charles A., was born Aug. 2, 1784; he married Sally Garland, of Northwood, N. H., about 1809, and five children were born to them: Eliza G., born Oct. 6, 1811; Charles A., born Dec. 18, 1814; Nathaniel G., died young; Lydia S., born Jan. 8, 1823; Sally L., Nov. 25, 1826. Of the family but two survive, viz., Charles A. and Lydia S.

Charles A. Foss was born Dec. 18, 1814, in the old family homestead which he still occupies. He attended the district schools of his town, and afterwards went to Gilmanton Academy, a prominent institution in its day. Prof. Edwin Sanborn, now of Hanover College, was one of the teachers there.

Jan. 28, 1841, Mr. Foss married Abiah W. Foss, a very distant relative. Five children were born to them, only one of whom survives,—Ada Sarah, who was born July 16, 1852, and is living at home. The other children died young, except one, who attained the age of eighteen.

The Foss family took part in the Revolution. The father of Mr. Foss also figured prominently in local politics, was selectman and representative a number

Charles A. Fox

EPHRAIM CATER.

A. H. DANIELS.

of years, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850. He died March 9, 1871.

The subject of this sketch has always taken a prominent part in the politics of the county and town of Barrington. He was one of the delegates that brought the Republican party into existence. The convention met in Concord. He returned home, and immediately set about organizing the party in his town. He has been an ardent exponent of the principles of that party since its birth, and devoted his energies during the war to keep it in existence in his district. Mr. Foss was elected to the legislature in 1855–56, and in 1875–76 was elected a member of Governor Cheeny's Council. He enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens in a remarkable degree, having served them honestly and faithfully in the different responsible positions to which they have elected him. He possesses a remarkably vigorous constitution, being a man of large and powerful build, has always taken good care of himself, and never used tobacco or intoxicating liquors.

He represents the fourth generation of Fosses that have occupied the same homestead, which embraces at the present time two hundred and seventy-five acres. Mr. Foss is also the possessor of two hundred and ten acres in different parts of the town.

EPHRAIM CATER.

When the land in the towns of Barrington and Strafford was put up to be drawn by lottery, John Cater drew lot No. 9, containing one hundred and fifty acres, the same now owned by David Y. Cater. Ephraim Cater is the third (on the paternal side) in descent from the John Cater mentioned above.

John Cater had five children, as follows: Sally, Betsey, Mollie, Susan, and John. John, his youngest child and only son, married Susan Holmes for his first wife, and their family consisted of the following: Joseph, Joel, Ephraim, Susan, John, Betsey, Joshua, Cyrus, and Isaac. His second wife was the widow of Mr. Grover, by whom he had one child, Hiram H. He took a third wife, Mary Leighton, of Dover. He died Oct. 2, 1863. John (his father) died Jan. 26, 1801.

Of his family but four are living, viz.: Cyrus, Isaac, Betsey, and Sally.

The subject of this sketch was born Jan. 9, 1800. He attended the district schools of his neighborhood, living with his father a portion of his time until he married. His father's family was so large and his stock of the world's goods so small that he found it difficult to maintain them. When Mr. Cater was twenty-one he married Charlotte Otis, daughter of Joshua Otis, of Strafford. She was the granddaughter of Micajah Otis, one of the founders of the Free-Will Baptist Church. To them were born eight children, six boys and two girls, as follows: Joshua O., Martha J., Joseph L., Andrew J., Martin Van Buren, Abigail S., David Y., and George F. Of the family, Joshua O., Joseph L., Andrew, and Martin Van Buren are married, and with their families live in Minnesota; Martha J. married Israel P. Ham, of Dover; Abigail died in infancy; David Y. married Flora E. Huntoon, of Farmington; George married Almira Meader, of Rochester, N. H.

Mr. Cater is drawing a pension for service in the war of 1812. In 1830, Daniel Ham and he ran for selectmen; the first vote was a tie, and the same result followed three distinct elections on different days. It was finally settled by choosing an outsider, the adherents of each claiming that they would stay by their man until death.

The tract of land now owned by Mr. Cater and his son contains three hundred and fifty acres, including the one hundred and fifty acres mentioned above as having been drawn in a lottery. The family are noted for their longevity. In politics Mr. Cater is a Democrat, and with pride he says he cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson. He carries his great age easily, reading the finest print without the aid of glasses.

ALBERT H. DANIELS.

The oldest record we find of this family is of Peletiah Daniels, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who settled on the present Daniels homestead. He was born in 1734, and died in 1818. He had a family of eight children, named Ruth, Bridget, Peletiah, Sarah, Mehitable, Lydia, Andrew, and Isaac. Isaac was the father of Albert H., and was born May 9, 1782. He married Rebecca Chapman, Feb. 23, 1809. They had three children,—Enoch, Albert H., and Rebecca. He died Oct. 26, 1851.

The subject of this memoir was born Feb. 9, 1816, and on Feb. 16, 1842, he married Elizabeth T., daughter of John Sherman, of Smithfield, R. I. When a young man Mr. Daniels taught school, working a farm in the meantime. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow-townsmen to a great degree, they having elected him to the office of selectman several terms; was also elected a member of the Legislature two terms. He was a captain of militia under Gen. Hoitt, of Dover, when a young man. The immediate cause of his death was paralysis, he having suffered from several slight strokes. He was attacked with a very severe one Dec. 23, 1880, from which he never rallied. He lost his speech at that time, and never regained it. He died May 5, 1882.

Five children were born to him, three of whom are now living,—John S., Rebecca B., and Elizabeth D.

A particularly sad bereavement visited them on the night of the 18th of June, 1867, when Isaac, their son, then eighteen years old, was drowned in Mendum's Pond while boating with two companions The boat capsized, and he went to the bottom, the others being saved by swimming to shore.

Rebecca married Horace F. Caverno, of Strafford. They have three children,—John L., Albert D., and Bernice E. Elizabeth D. married Charles F. Berry, of New Durham, now a resident of Rochester, N. H.

Dr. John L. was born Oct. 12, 1851, and his career deserves more than a passing mention. He attended the district school until he was fourteen. He, however, commenced the study of Latin when only eleven years old with the Rev. Mr. Mason, of Lee, walking three miles to recite. At fourteen he entered Northwood Academy, where he studied three years. He then entered the office of Dr. George W. Jencks, of Woonsocket, R. I., previous to entering Harvard Medical College in 1870. He remained at Harvard more than two years, and attended one course of lectures at Long Island College Hospital, of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he graduated June 24, 1875.

His father's illness necessitated his return home, as he was the only one of the family left to manage the farm. After returning home he commenced the practice of medicine, and has a large business. We will mention here that he was elected superintendent of school committee when only twenty-one. He served in that capacity one term. The next year he was elected a member of the Legislature, which position he filled for two terms, 1874 and 1876. In politics he is a Republican; his father was also. The historic Cate Garrison was located on their farm. The cellar and foundation may be seen from their parlor windows, the roof of the old garrison at the present time doing the undignified duty of covering a wagon-shed. The Daniels homestead possesses more than common interest, as being the scene of many bloody encounters during the Indian and French wars.

CHAPTER XCIII.

DURHAM.[1]

Geographical—Geological—Documentary History—Petition for Incorporation of the Town—Ecclesiastical Document—The First Settlements—Indian History—Indian Massacre—The Indian War of 1704—Incorporation of the Town—Maj.-Gen. John Sullivan—Ecclesiastical History.

THE town of Durham is located in the southern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Madbury, on the east by Madbury and Great Bay, on the south by Rockingham County, and on the west by Lee. The surface of the town is rolling and the soil fertile.

Documentary History.—This town was originally part of Dover, and long had the name of Oyster River. It was incorporated during the administration of Governor Belcher, May 15, 1732.

[1] See chapter lxxxix.

Petition for Incorporation as a Town.

To the Honble John Usher Esqr Lev^t^ Govern^r^ Command^r^ in Chief of his Majest^s^ Province of New Hampshire and the Honble the Councill.

Wee the Subscribers Inhabitants of Oyster River Humbly Petition and Pray.

That whereas, his Moste Sacred Majesty King William has been pleased through his grace and favor to grant unto yor Hon^r^ by his Royall Commission with ye Councill full Powers and authorities to Erect and Establish Towns within his Majesties Province and whereas now y^r^ Petitioners have by divine providence settled and Inhabited that Part of this his Majest^s^ Province Comonly Called Oyster River and have found that by the scituation of the place as to Distance from Dover or Exeter butt more Especially Dover now being forced to wander through the Woods to y^t^ place to meet to and for ye managemant of our affaires are much Disadvantaged for ye Present in our Business and Estates and hindered of adding a Town and People for the Hon^r^ of his Majesty in the Inlargement and Increas of his Province. We humbly Supplicate that yor Hon^rs^ would take itt to yor Consideration and grant that we may have a Township confirmed by your honours which we humbly offer the bound Thereof may Extend as followeth. To begin at the head of Rialls his cove and so to run upon a North west line seven Miles and from thence with Dover line Parrelell untill we meet with Exeter line that yor Hon^r^ would be pleased to Grant this petition which will not only be a great benefitt Both to the Settlement of our Ministry The Population of the place the Ease of the Subject and the strengthening and advantaging of his majest^s^ Province butt an Engagement for yor Petitioners Ever to pray for the Safety & Increase of yor Hon^rs^ and Prosperity

John Smith	George Chesley
Joseph Jones	William Jackson
James x Bunker Sen.	Joseph Bunker
John Williams	John Woodman
Thomas Williams	Stephen Jones
William Willyoums	———? Davis x mark
Henery Vines?	Samson Doe
Nathaniell Meder	John Doe
John Meder Sener	Jeremiah Cromen.
John Meder Jn	James x Durgin mark
William Faster x his mark	Willioum x Durginn ma:
James x his mark	Elias Critchett
Philep Dudy. x his mark	Phillup Cromel – mark
Demeret x his mark	John Cromel
Joseph Jengens x his mark	Jeremiah Burnnum
James Bonker x his mark	John Smith.
James ———?	Thomas Bickford
——— ———?	John Meder
Joseph Meder	Francis Mathes
Joseph Smith	Henry Nock
Edward Wakeham	John Willy x mark
Thomas Wille	Thomas Edgerly.
Thomas Chesley	John Edgerly
Philip Chesley sen	Edward x Lethers his mark
Francis Pittman	Henry Mash
Thomas Chesley Jr.	William x Durgin his mark.

Interesting Ecclesiastical Document, 1723.

Rev^end^ Hon. & beloved.

understanding Col. Davis & his wife are ab^t^ to Joyn in full com^n^ wth yor church this is y^n^ by virtue of ye communion of churches to enter my objection ag^st^ y^m^ for scandalous crimes until their publick confession & reformation

1st crime ag^st^ him is his hipocrisy in pretending he could not wth our church on acc^tt^ of Capt. Jones who (as he said) had taken a false oath ab^t^ Capt. Hills land at ye falls wth Jos meader also when he Considered not the beam in his own eye relating to another oath he himself took concerning Wheelwrights pond

2^d^ crime is his Sacrilegious fraud in his being The ring leader of the point peoples first rase of my first years sallary retaining 16 pound thereof now almost sixteen years

3^d^ crime is his Sacrilegious covetousness of the parsonage land for his son Daniel acting thereby like Ahab coveting & forceable entry upon Naboths Vineyard

4th his late wresting the Law of this Province in his partial Spite ag^st^ his own legal minister for so innocently playing at nine pins at a house no ways license for a Tavern & also for reproaching & defaming s^d^ minister as being in drink or disguised there^wth^ besides his the s^d^ Jas. Davis being so desperately & notoriously wise in his own conceit his pretend-

ing to have so much religious discourse in his mouth & yet live so long (40 years) in hatred unto contempt of & stand neuter from our crucified Saviour & his honouring his sons & his wife also above the Lord of Heaven by his hearkeing to them more & rather than to him 1 sam[l] 2: 29

in the second place ag[n] her the s[d] Elizabeth his wife.

1st crime is her railing ag[st] the s[d] minister publickly at the church meeting in the meeting house by saying that the s[d] minister told a lie in the pulpit ab[t] Sobriety Thomas &c

2 crime is her profane mockery at christ's ordinance of a church meeting for discipline by her saying in a way of derision theres going to be another caball now i e a horse raceing from caballas the starey constellation or else a secret council for some mystery of iniquity

3[d] crime is her being disorderly as a busy body at every one of her husbands Courts to be his advisor or intermedler in his passing judg[mt] in any case as if he sh[d] regard her more than his oath the Law or evidence if these criminals will have these crimes to be proved at any church meeting to hear the Same w[ch] y[r] reverend pastor Mr. Jona Cushing may please to appoint. Then as the Hon[ble] Col. Richard Waldron Esq. is one of the members of yo[r] Church in full comunion & a chief Justice of peace for the Province as a Subject I desire but as an ambassad[r] for Christ I demand of his Hon[r] aforsaid a blank sumons & notification seasonably as a complaint to sumons evidence for the confirmation of y[e] premises as witnesses [two Hebrew words][1] Pastor.

the woman's 4th crime is her so evidently insnaring her son Thomas into so many denials of any such concern[t] wth Sobriety Thomas in all that Scandalous business. For which *cum multis aliis* &c as baptized Children of the covenant by their prop[r] minister they are both of y[m] laid under y[e] Censure of his pastoral rejection as unbaptized heathen man & woman as Warranted by the law of christ in Titus 3: 10 1 Tim[o] 1: 20 Titus 2: 15 Math 16: 19 Mal 2: 7 1 Sam[l] 15: 23 Math 3: 10. Acts 8: 13: 21: 23 until thir publick Confession & amendm[t] of life—concerning whom therefore I must suppose in charity for yo[r] church by the receiving such among you w[d] not dare to transgresse these written orders in the Apostolick Law of Christ 1 Cor. 5: 11 & Sundry other Scriptures.

About twelve years after the Hiltons settled at Dover Point a number of families found their way up a branch of the Piscataqua, and settled on what is now called Durham Point, at the mouth of Oyster River. They were included in the limit of Dover, and were called Oyster River Settlement. There are now several farms that have remained in the same family and name since their first occupation by white people for six or seven generations, during a period of more than two hundred years. Such is the Woodman place, owned by Prof. Woodman, of Dartmouth College; also the Smith place, owned by Joseph Smith, who bears in full the name of the original settler. Likewise lands owned by men bearing the names of Burnham, Bunker, Smith, Mathe's, and others have come down in the same succession. The names Mathews, Williams, Goddard, Smart, and Canny are also mentioned among the first settlers.

In 1649, Valentine Smith, a merchant from Boston, and Thomas Beard obtained a grant of the falls on Oyster River (now the site of Durham village) and erected a saw-mill. In a few years "the falls" had monopolized the business of the vicinity. Durham, being one of the frontier settlements, suffered much from the inroads of savages. But they were not molested to any considerable extent till 1694, during the "French and Indian war," when the settlement at the falls was surprised by about two hundred Indians from the Norridgwog tribe, of Maine, and the Penacooks, of Amoskeag Falls and vicinity. Twelve garrison-houses defended the settlement, but for years the people had grown careless, and many spent the nights in their unprotected dwellings, and those in the garrison-houses had but a small supply of ammunition.

Thursday evening, July 17th, the peaceful inhabitants sought their couches, thanking their Creator for their many blessings, the old man to dream of his children, the maid of her lover, little thinking of the relentless foe that only awaited the rising sun to commence their work of destruction and death.

The following morning, the signal-gun being fired, the Indians rushed from their hiding-places and commenced a general attack on the houses. Of the twelve garrison-houses, five were destroyed, viz.: Adams'; Drew's, Edgerly's, Meader's, and Beard's. In Adams' they killed fourteen persons. Drew surrendered his on the promise of security, but was afterwards killed; the other three were abandoned, and the occupants escaped to the woods. The other garrisons, viz.: Woodman's (which has been an inhabited dwelling all the time since, and is now in good condition), Smith's, Davis', Jones', Bunker's, and Bickford's, were preserved by the vigorous efforts of the inmates. Bickford's house being situated by the river, he sent his family off in a boat before it was attacked, and retiring to his house, defended it by keeping up a continual fire at the enemy, changing some portion of his garments every time, and giving orders in a loud voice, as if a number of men were there. The defenseless houses were all set on fire; some of the occupants escaped to the woods, others were shot in the attempt. The French priest went to their little house of worship, and spent the time in defacing the pulpit. The wife and child of John Drew were captured and taken two miles up the river and left in care of an Indian. The Indian feeling sick, asked Mrs. Drew what was good for him. She replied, "*occapee*" (rum). Not disliking the remedy, he drew forth a bottle which he had stolen, took a large dose, and soon fell asleep, and Mrs. Drew and child escaped. Thomas Drew and wife, a recently-wedded couple, were taken prisoners. He was carried to Canada, she to the Indian village of Norridgwog, in Maine. Four years after they returned, and lived together until she was eighty-nine and he ninety years of age. After her captivity she was the mother of fourteen children.

An interesting story comes down to us from those old colonial times, which we will relate. It was customary in those days for those living back from the settlement to collect on the Sabbath and, for protection, proceed in a body to the settlement to worship. Thomas Chesley, a young man, was betrothed to a Miss Randall, residing in what is now Lee. As the people were returning from church one Sabbath, the old people on horseback, the younger ones afoot, Chesley and the young lady loitered behind. As they

[1] This was undoubtedly written by Rev. Hugh Adams, of Durham. See Prov. Pap, vols. iv. and v., "Adams."—Ed.

were talking of their future prospects in life, an arrow from the bow of some lurking Indian pierced the neck of the girl, and she fell back a corpse into the arms of her lover. A shout from Chesley brought the others back, and they bore the dead girl to the nearest house. As they entered some blood fell to the door-stone, and to this day the stone is pointed out, with the blood-marks of two hundred years ago still visible. From that time young Chesley swore vengeance against the Indians, and ended his days fighting them. It is asserted that at one time, meeting twelve skinning a heifer, he killed eleven of them.

In 1704 another Indian war broke out, in which the Oyster River settlement suffered more than any of the neighboring colonies. More than fifty persons were killed, and as many more were taken prisoners. Nathaniel Meader, Edward Taylor, William Tasker, John Wheeler, his wife and two children, and Capt. Chesley were among the killed.

The 15th of May, 1732, Oyster River settlement, including Lee, was taken from Dover, and incorporated as the town of Durham, from a town by that name in England. Lee was taken from Durham and incorporated Jan. 17, 1766, and a part of Madbury in 1768.

From the close of the Indian war till the breaking out of the Revolution, we look back and see the settlement growing in importance and strength; we see old men, who have lived through trial and affliction, pass away to join their fathers; we see the young lawyer, Sullivan, appear on the scene, and by his many noble qualities win his way into the confidence of the people and to places of trust. The scene changes. A black cloud approaches from the east, a storm that is to shake the whole New World, from east to west, from north to south, gathers over the land. A cry of "To arms!" awakes the people from their peaceful occupations. We see the mothers of Durham, with tears in their eyes, bid their sons go and defend their liberties. At the council-board we see the forms of Ebenezer Thompson and Judge Frost, while in the field are Maj.-Gen. Sullivan and Col. Adams, with over fifty of their brave townsmen, twenty of whom found a grave on the battle-field. Years after we see the town of Durham losing its commercial importance, and gradually pushing forward until it stands a leading agricultural town of the county.

Of the many distinguished men who have had their homes in Durham, perhaps none are held in more grateful remembrance than Maj.-Gen. Sullivan, of Revolutionary notoriety.

Ecclesiastical History.—The people of Oyster River, after a severe struggle with those of Dover, obtained a meeting-house of their own in 1651, and agreed to pay a minister fifty pounds. Previously, through mud and snow, over hill and stream, unless prevented by sickness, they had been obliged to attend meeting at Dover Neck. Men, women, and children would gather on the Sabbath, and through the crooked, intricate paths find their way to the banks of the Bellamy River, and crossing in canoes, climb to the little meeting-house on the hill.

The first minister that preached in Durham, Rev. Mr. Fletcher, was procured in 1655, but he left the following year. In 1662 or 1663, Rev. Mr. Hall was there, but only remained a short time. Dissensions in ecclesiastical affairs occurred until the establishment of the Oyster River parish in Dover by the General Court of Massachusetts in 1675. From near that date John Buss, a physician, was the preacher for more than thirty years. He had his valuable library burned by the Indians in July, 1694. He is said to have died in 1736, aged one hundred and eight years.

The Congregational Church was organized March 26, 1718, under the ministry of Rev. Hugh Adams, which continued till 1739.

Rev. Nicholas Gilman, from Exeter, was the second pastor, from 1741 till his death in 1748. He was greatly beloved by the people.

The third pastor was Rev. John Adams, a nephew of the first. His ministry continued nearly thirty years, and ended in 1778. He had a lively imagination, was a writer of ability, and at times, it is said, was very eloquent.

Rev. Curtis Coe was ordained pastor in 1780, and dismissed in 1806, a good man, but not greatly successful.

Till this time the pastor of the Congregational Church was the minister of the town, and supported by tax. But this continued no longer.

The next pastor, after an interval of eleven years, was Rev. Federal Burt, ordained June 18, 1817. The church was very small and weak, but was much increased during his ministry of nearly eleven years. He died Feb. 9, 1828.

Rev. Robert Page was the pastor from Dec. 3, 1828, to March 31, 1831, a short, useful, but not quiet ministry.

Rev. Alvan Tobey began to preach here on the first Sabbath in October, 1831, and was ordained pastor Nov. 20, 1833. He died Sept. 20, 1874. The present neat and commodious house of worship was dedicated Sept. 13, 1849.

For about seventy years past there has been a Baptist Church of the class called Christians, under the ministry of Elder William Demeritt and others since his death in 1841. It is now called "The Church of the Disciples."

Hon. Ebenezer Thompson was a native of this town, and for many years one of the most prominent of her citizens. He was representative, clerk of the House and Senate, Secretary of State, councilor, commissioner to New Haven in 1777, a member of the Committee of Safety, justice of Superior Court, delegate to Congress, etc. He died in August, 1802, aged sixty-five.

SOLDIERS OF DURHAM IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Thomas Lees, Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. June 1, 1861; pro. 1st sergt.; pro. 2d lieut. July 10, 1863; disch. June 21, 1864.

Enoch G. Adams, Co. D, 2d Regt.; enl. June 1, 1861; pro. sergt.; pro. 2d lieut. Aug. 1, 1862; pro. capt. 1st U. S. Vols., April 30, 1864.

John A. Roberts, Co. A, 2d Regt.; enl. Dec. 16, 1863; trans. Co. E, 2d Regt., June 21, 1865; absent, sick, Dec. 19, 1865; no disch. furnished.

John Shepard, Co. E, 2d Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862.

Harry Burns, Co. A, 2d Regt.; enl. Dec. 5, 1864.

Samuel Berry, —— 2d Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864; not officially accounted for.

George P. Doag, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 7, 1863.

James W. Willey, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864.

Joshua Pinkham, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Aug. 23, 1864.

Luke R. Vibbert, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 26, 1864.

Charles Gammon, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; pro. to corp.; re-enl. Feb. 13, 1864; pro. to sergt. Aug. 20, 1864; disch. July 20, 1865.

Henry E. Willey, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; pro. corp.; killed June 16, 1864.

John Carroll, Co. C, 3d Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1864.

John Gleason, Co. F, 3d Regt.; enl. Dec. 16, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; disch. July 20, 1865.

Joseph Edgerly, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 10, 1862.

Perry Long, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; pro. to corp. April 1, 1863; resigned Oct. 1, 1863.

Joseph Palmer, Jr., Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; died June 28, 1862.

James Clark, Co. I, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1864.

James Armstrong, Co. E, 4th Regt.; enl. Jan. 7, 1865.

Edward Scoles, Co. I, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 21, 1864.

Charles R. Dexter, Co. C, 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 4, 1863; disch. June 28, 1865.

Charles Davis, Co. K, 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 7, 1863; trans. to U. S. navy April 21, 1864.

Edward Golliez, ——, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.

James Maccaboy, Co. E, 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 4, 1863; trans. to U. S. navy April 26, 1864.

Charles Morton, Co. G, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; killed June 2, 1864.

Austin Scott, Co. G, 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 4, 1863; disch. July 20, 1865.

Adams Urnback, Co. E, 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 4, 1863; absent, sick since June 3, 1864; no disch. furnished.

George Williams, Co. E, 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 4, 1863; trans. to U. S. navy April 26, 1864.

Charles H. Bickford, Co. B, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; died Aug. 10, 1862.

Michael Kennedy, Co. K, 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 7, 1863; trans. to U. S. navy April 21, 1864.

James F. Walker, 2d lieut. Co B, 6th Regt.; enl. June 1, 1865; disch. for disability as sergt. Sept. 22, 1865.

John B. Sanders, capt. Co. H, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 30, 1861; resigned Aug. 2, 1862.

John F. Langley, corp. Co. H, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; died March 8, 1862.

Alfonso Pinkham, corp. Co. H, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; pro. to sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; died Aug. 28, 1863.

Samuel J. Jones, corp. Co. H, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. April 1, 1865; disch. July 17, 1865.

George W. Hanson, musician, Co. H, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; disch. Nov. 27, 1864.

Samuel Stevens, wagoner, Co. H, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; disch. Nov. 27, 1864.

Alfred E. Davis, Co. K, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863.

Asa D. Palmer, Co. H, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 7, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; died Dec. 27, 1864.

John H. Pinkham, Co. H, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863; pro. sergt.; pro. to 1st lieut. March 5, 1865; pro. to capt. June 1, 1865, Co. F; disch. July 17, 1865.

James M. Willey, Co. H, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1862.

James W. Starbird, Co. H, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; disch. Nov. 27, 1862.

Charles W. H. Hayes, Co. H, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; disch. for disability March 5, 1862.

Samuel E. Smith, wagoner, Co. H, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864; died April 15, 1865.

John C. Dority, Co. F, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.

Andrew J. Stevens, corp. Co. I, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863; pro. 1st sergt.; died Feb. 4, 1865.

Patrick Kelley, Co. F, 7th Regt.; enl. March 18, 1864.

James R. Small, Co. G, 7th Regt.; enl. Feb. 27, 1864; pro. corp. Feb. 15, 1865; disch. July 20, 1865.

Joseph W. Dame, sergt. Co. G, 8th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. B, Vet. Bat., Jan. 1, 1865; died May 18, 1865.

John McDonnel, Co. H, 8th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.

John H. Doeg, Co. A, 9th Regt.; enl. July 3, 1862; disch. for disability Nov. 13, 1862.

Riley H. Parker, Co. A, 9th Regt.; enl. July 3, 1862; disch. for disability Jan. 10, 1863.

Otis W. Hewins, Co. G, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. Nov. 11, 1863.

James L. Goodwin, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug 28, 1862; disch. for disability Sept. 30, 1863.

George B. Demeritt, sergt. Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; pro. 2d lieut. July 25, 1864; disch. June 4, 1865.

William H. Allen, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.

James H. Long, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.

Andrew D. Moring, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862.

George B. Young, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; died Nov. 27, 1862.

James T. Young, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 15, 1864.

Charles O. Jones, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; died Sept. 20, 1864.

William E. Paul, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; pro. to corp.; trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1863.

Amos N. Smart, Co. K, 11th Regt; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; died April 6, 1863.

John A. Hanson, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.

John Jackson, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863; supposed to have deserted *en route* to regiment.

William Lacony, Co. B, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863; supposed to have deserted *en route* to regiment.

Isaac Strunk, Co. A, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 16, 1863; died June 26, 1864.

Friedrich Yungblet, Co. E, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 16, 1863; died Oct. 20, 1864.

Charles E. Edgerly, Co. D, 12th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; disch. Oct. 26, 1863.

Joseph H. Chapman, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862.

George M. Dowe, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. March 21, 1865.

Robert W. Francis, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 13, 1863; pro. to sergt. Nov. 10, 1864; reduced to ranks March 1, 1865; disch. June 10, 1865.

John Goodrick, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.

George O. Keniston, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862.

George W. Long, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.

Andrew J. S. Tuttle, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862.

Charles A. Kent, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; trans. V. R. C. July 1, 1864.

Horatio P. Abbott, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.

John T. Young, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. Oct 27, 1863.

S. Millett Thompson, 1st sergt. Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; pro. 2d lieut. June 10, 1863; disch. Oct. 4, 1864.

Fernando Gerrish, 1st sergt. Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; killed April 8, 1863.

Charles Adams, 14th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; not officially accounted for.

James Conly, Co. F, 14th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. July 8, 1865.

William J. Moore, 14th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; not officially accounted for.

John W. Kingman, col. 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
Robert Goodwin, Co. D, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 21, 1862.
James Smith, Co. D, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 21, 1862.
William Stevens, Co. D, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1862.
William B. Chadwick, corp. Co. B, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 24, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.
James Britton, Co. B, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 13, 1862; con. with Co. K, 2d Regt., April 16, 1863; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Charles S. Davis, Co. M, 1st Cav.; enl. Dec. 24, 1861; disch. for disability June 27, 1862; pro. to corp.
Patrick Ryan, Co. H, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 11, 1864; pro. to corp. June 30, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.
George E. Langley, Co. K, 1st Cav.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; pro. to corp. July 1, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.
Anthony Boudy, 1st Cav.; enl. Dec. 23, 1864; supposed to have deserted *en route* to regiment.
Moses B. Langley, Co. B, H. Art.; enl. Aug. 19, 1863; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.
Fred. S. Chidsy, V. R. C.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Nathaniel Hancock, U. S. C. T.; enl. Dec. 10, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Lysander Richardson, marine; enl. Dec. 3, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Cephas Hepworth, navy; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; date of discharge unknown.
John Drew, navy; enl. Oct. 23, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
James L. Goodwin, navy; enl. Oct. 22, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
John Denney, navy; enl. Sept. 15, 1863; date of discharge unknown
William Tuttle, Jr., navy; enl. Aug. 6, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
James Britton, navy; enl. Oct. 29, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Charles S. Davis, navy; enl. Oct. 29, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
George W. Bunker, navy; enl. Nov. 8, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Charles H. Reynolds, enl. Aug. 19, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
George E. Edgerly, enl. Dec. 23, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Charles H. Bunker, enl. Nov. 7, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Dudley P. Bickford, Jr., enl. Aug. 1, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
David O. Davis, enl. Sept. 28, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
Charles Young, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
James Whi e, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
Charles Ainsworth, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
Charles M. Ham, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
F. C. McDermott, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
Milton H. Clayton, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
Horace M. Stewart, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
John Maitton, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
George Saunders, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
Peter Haughay, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
Dennis Maloy, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
William Jones, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
Thomas Franklin, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
John Rogers, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
Thomas McWilliams, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

CHAPTER XCIV.

FARMINGTON.

Geographical—Topographical—First Settlements—Prominent Citizens—Early Merchants—Farmington Dock—Civil History—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Documentary History—Ear-Marks—Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church—Free Baptist Church—Farmington Village—The Farmington News—Lodges and Societies—Fire Department—Physicians—The Shoe Interest—Farmington National Bank—Farmington Savings-Bank—Incorporation of Town—Representatives from 1799 to 1882—Military Record.

THE town of Farmington lies north of the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by New Durham, Milton, and Middleton; on the east by Milton and Rochester; on the south by Rochester and Strafford, and on the west by Strafford and New Durham.

The surface of the town is broken and hilly.

The early history of Farmington will be found principally in the history of Rochester, of which this town originally formed a part. The early record history, Revolutionary, names of early settlers, etc., are incorporated in the history of the mother-town.

The surface is uneven and hilly, in some instances arriving at the dignity of mountains. Blue Job Mountain, one of the range of the Blue Hills, is situated in the southwestern part of the town. Its summit affords a very extensive view. Ships can be seen off Portsmouth Harbor with the naked eye, while to the north and west the White Mountains and the Monadnocks, with many smaller mountains, meet the eye. The town is well supplied with streams and rivers, among which are the Cocheco, Mad, Ela, and Waldron. These afford manufacturing facilities which are a never-failing source of profit to the inhabitants.

The names of its mountains are from parties who owned them at an early date. Job Allard owned the mountains now called Blue Job, which belongs to the Blue Hills range, hence the name Blue Job. Mad River derives its name from its freshets or floods, to which the country along its banks is subject. It has been known to rise after a heavy storm of one or two hours' duration a number of feet, flooding the country along its border, sweeping property and everything before it; rocks weighing tons have been moved from their resting-places by its impetuosity and carried quite a distance down the stream. One of the floods occurred in 1869, causing great destruction of property, and endangering the lives of the people. In some instances they were rescued from their houses in boats.

Among the first who settled in this section were Benjamin, Samuel, and Richard Furber, Samuel Jones, Benjamin Chesley, and Paul Demeritt, who located near Merrill's Corners from 1770 to 1783. On the Ten-Rod road Joseph and Levi Leighton were located; on Chestnut Hill, Moses Horne, Caleb Varney, Judge Wingate, and others in various parts of the town, which, owing to the difficulty in getting name and dates, we are obliged to omit. Among the men from this town who have held public positions in the State and United States legislative halls, now deceased, are Nehemiah Eastman, Esq., who held a distinguished position at the bar for many years. He was elected to the State Senate, and also a member of the Nineteenth Congress. He died Jan. 19, 1856. Dr. Joseph Hammond was a member of the State Legislature, and also of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congresses. He died March 28, 1836. Among those now living is George L. Whitehouse,[1] who was a deputy sheriff six years, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Strafford for fourteen years,

[1] See biography elsewhere.

also a member of the House of Representatives three years. Judge Whitehouse has also been extensively engaged in railroad surveys in this and other counties. Jeremiah Dame, John D. Lyman, George M. Herring, and Alonzo Nute were members of the State Senate; Thomas T. Edgerly and Josiah B. Edgerly were registers of deeds.

Jeremiah Jones was the first man born in the town that was elected to the State Legislature. He was elected for six successive terms and nominated for the seventh, but refused to run. His majority at his first election was one, at the last one hundred and fifty-eight. The late Hon. Henry Wilson, United States senator from Massachusetts, was born on a farm about two miles south of Farmington village.

The first meeting-house was built on Robert's Hill, about two miles south of Farmington village. The first school-house was built at Merrill's Corners, in the southern part of the town, about the year 1791.

Early Merchants.—One of the first merchants in Farmington was Jonas C. March, who came here from Portsmouth in about the year 1780, and built a store in what is now the lower end of the village, on premises now owned by G. N. Eastman. Mr. March subsequently removed to Rochester, and was succeeded as the "trader" of the town by John Googin, whose stock in trade consisted chiefly of molasses, tea, spice-berries, pepper-corns, tobacco, rum, etc.

Mr. Googin, however, soon had an energetic competitor in the person of Joseph Smith, of Dover, who erected a large two-story building on the site of the present brick church and engaged in trade, adding dry-goods to the usual stock of groceries. He had a faithful old clerk named Joseph Sherburne, who had charge of the store here, while Smith remained at Dover.

Other early merchants were Jeremy Wingate and Gilbert Harney.

In 1830, Nehemiah Eastman was the lawyer here, and Joseph Hammond the doctor. Peter and Levi Pearl were at the head of the militia, and J. H. Edgerly called the roll of names, among whom were the Nutes, Burnham and Isaac, George R. Dame, Samuel Bunker, Hiram French, etc. At that time "Jerry" Wingate was postmaster.

Farmington "Dock."—The name of Farmington Dock is said to have originated as follows: Long years ago, when Farmington was a part of Rochester, the people living on what was called the "Plains" were in the habit of cutting logs in the winter and depositing them on a little hill on the banks of the Cocheco, near what was called Knight's Brook, ready to be rolled into the river when the spring freshets came and floated them to the "Plains." From the manner of depositing, or "docking," as it was called, came the name. Another theory, however, is that the name Farmington Dock (or the Dock) originated from a growth of large yellow dock growing on the border of Knight's Brook, about one-half mile south of the village, where it crosses the road. People were in the habit of watering their horses at this place, and the growth of said plant was so thick that it became of public notoriety. The word first appears in the town records in 1792.

The village of Farmington is situated on what was formerly known as the "Old John Ham farm." The first dwelling was a log house, occupied by one Berry. The first frame house was erected in 1781 or 1782 by John Roberts, and here he reared a numerous family. The second frame house was built by Jonas C. March previous to 1792.

The town of Farmington was incorporated Dec. 1, 1798, the notification for the first town-meeting being dated Feb. 23, 1799, and signed by Aaron Wingate.

The First Town-Meeting was held March 11, 1799, at the house of Simon Dame, "at ten of the Clock in the forenoon," when the following officers were chosen: Moderator, Aaron Wingate; Town Clerk, Jonas C. March; Selectmen, Ichabod Hayes, Ephraim Kimball, and David Roberts; Auditors, Capt. Samuel Furbur and James Roberts; Assessors, Thomas Canney and Paul Demeritt; Surveyors of Highways, James Roberts, James Leighton, Joseph Thompson, Jr., Paul Demerett, Benjamin Furbur, Joseph Emerson, Daniel Canney, Jonathan French, Edward Knight, Samuel Jonas, Jr., Thomas Davis, John Downs, and George Leighton; Surveyors of Lumber, Jonathan French and David French; Hogreeves, Richard Furbur, Joseph Holmes, Aaron Wingate, Jonas C. March, Ephraim Perkins, John Murray, Ichabod Pearl, Ichabod Hayes, and Paul Demerit; Tithingmen, Edward Varney, Anthony Peavey, James Nutter, Ezekiel Ricker, Samuel Varney, Alexander Berry, and Richard Rundlet; Fence-Viewers, John Walker, Ezekiel Ricker, Joseph Holmes, Elijah Meder, and David French; Field-Drovers, James French, Benjamin Runnals, Joseph Thompson, Jr., Moses Whitehouse, Paul Twombly, Moses Varney, and Samuel Drowne.

At this meeting it was voted "that the privilege of being a constable in said town of Farmington the present year shall be sold at vendue to the highest bidder, and the purchaser to give bonds to the satisfaction of the selectmen for the faithful performance of his duty."

The "constable birth," as it was called, was bid off by Ensign Samuel Knowles for twenty-one dollars and twenty-five cents. At this meeting John Taylor Gilman received one hundred and thirty-three votes for Governor. Richard Furbur was the town's first representative to the General Court.

In 1799 licenses to retail "foreign distilled spirituous liquors" were granted to the following persons: Joseph Holmes, Lakeman & Marsh, Benjamin Rundels, and Elezear Pearl.

The following tavern licenses were granted: Joseph Holmes, Col. Richard Furbur, Samuel Knowles, Edward Knight, and Ephraim Perkins.

Ear-Marks.—The following are specimens of ear-marks used in the early days to distinguish cattle and sheep: Daniel Hayes, Jr's., mark was a "hole pounded through the right ear, and a piece out of the left ear;" and Simon Dame's mark was the "top cut off the right ear and the left ear split, and the underside cut off, or what is called a half take."

First Congregational Church.—The First Congregational Church of Farmington was organized Sept. 15, 1819, with the following members: Benjamin Furber, Peter Akerman, Noah Ham, Mary Furber, Mehitable Hayes, Mary Furber, Mehitable Furber, Elizabeth Roberts.

It was organized by Rev. James Walker, under the auspices of the New Hampshire Missionary Society.

The following is the list of pastors from the organization to the present time:

James Walker, 1819–26; Clement Parker, 1827–29; Timothy Morgan, 1840–42; Joseph Lane, 1844–46; Benjamin G. Willey, 1847–50; Roger M. Sargent, 1851–52; D. D. Tappan, 1852–58; Roger M. Sargent, 1860–69; W. S. Kimball, 1869–71; Eugene H. Titus, 1872–74; Paul H. Pitkin, 1875–77; Walter E. Darling, 1877, present pastor.

Between 1829 and 1840 the church was usually supplied by students from Andover Theological Seminary, also by Elders Nutter, Simeon Swett, Hiram Stephens, Enos George, and Dr. Blake, now of Gilmanton, N. H. One of the Andover students, Rev. Mr. Fiske, was instrumental during the year 1833 in obtaining the first Sunday-school library.

The present house of worship is a neat and substantial brick edifice.

The First Free-Will Baptist Church.—The society known as the First Free-Will Baptist Society of Farmington, N. H., was organized Oct. 21, 1854. The church existing in connection with the society was organized November 8th of the same year, with a membership of thirteen, five men and eight women. One of this number was the Rev. Dexter Waterman, who became the first pastor of the church. The meetings at this time were held in the old Peavey meeting-house, situated about three-quarters of a mile from the village. Under Mr. Waterman's labors the membership of the little church grew from thirteen to thirty-two. In the month of July, 1856, Mr. Waterman resigned, and was succeeded the following November by the Rev. J. M. L. Babcock. At a meeting of the society held March 2, 1857, a new plan for building a meeting-house was adopted, and four trustees were elected to superintend the undertaking. These trustees were Jacob P. Buzzell, John C. White, Reuben H. Copp, and Thomas C. Scruton. At the same time the pastor, Mr. Babcock, was chosen soliciting and building agent for the society. Among other things he was instructed to take a deed, in the name of the society, of the lot which was selected to be the site of the new house. This second effort for a church within the village was successful. On the 28th of October, 1857, the new meeting-house was dedicated with appropriate services, the dedicatory sermon being preached by the Rev. Ransom Dunn. Mr. Babcock's pastorate closed early in May, 1858. He was immediately succeeded by the Rev. Daniel P. Cilley. After a service extending through nearly three and a half years, during which period the country was plunged into the strife of the great Rebellion, Mr. Cilley, in the fall of 1861, having accepted an appointment as chaplain in the Eighth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, terminated his pastoral relations with the church. During this pastorate twenty-three were added to the church, eleven of them by baptism. The Rev. Ezekiel True was the next pastor. His service extended from November, 1861, to the 1st of March, 1866. At a meeting occurring the 17th of March following, Mr. True having accepted a call to another field, it was voted to invite the Rev. D. P. Cilley, who had returned to Farmington, to assume charge of the church. A more formal call was subsequently given him, which he accepted. Such was his state of health, however, that the ensuing fall he was obliged to discontinue preaching, and the Rev. S. N. Tufts was engaged by the society to fill the pulpit. May 2, 1867, Mr. Cilley requested and obtained dismission as pastor of the church, and Mr. Tufts at once succeeded him in the pastorate. Mr. Tufts' labors ended Oct. 1, 1870. His successor was the Rev. George M. Park, whose pastorate began Nov. 1, 1870. During the ensuing fall and winter the religious interest deepened rapidly, and the congregations became so crowded that the society was led to take measures for enlarging the meeting-house.

After some necessary preliminary steps at a meeting of the society held June 5, 1871, a building committee was chosen, consisting of J. A. Roberts, S. B. Flanders, and Levi Pearl. On the 26th of the next December this committee reported the addition completed according to the plan, and their report was accepted. The following year, 1872, the church edifice was further enlarged and adorned by the construction of a new bell-tower and spire. Mr. Park's pastorate continued until Nov. 1, 1874, at which time the society was nearly if not quite out of debt. He received ninety-two persons to the church, seventy-four by baptism. The Rev. David H. Adams having accepted a call to the church, began his labors at once. During the first year of his stay the enlarged church vestry was finished, and apparatus put into the church for heating the whole building by steam. The next year the parsonage was built. The pastorate of Mr. Adams terminated Oct. 31, 1878. He was immediately succeeded by Rev. C. A. Bickford.

The society is in prosperous circumstances. Since its organization in 1854 the church has had a total membership of two hundred and fifty-three.

The church was without a pastor from Oct. 31, 1880, till Jan. 1, 1881, when Rev. David H. Adams,

RESIDENCE OF J. F. CLOUTMAN.

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who had been preaching in Newmarket, N. H., for the last two years, was recalled to the church. Going back to his old field of labor, he has been pastor of the church since. Soon after his return, Jan. 1, 1881, a glorious work of grace broke out in the church and continued for a year. During 1881 Rev. Mr. Adams received forty-five into the church, thirty-four by baptism.

Farmington Village is a station on the Dover and Winnipiseogee Railroad, a branch of the Boston and Maine, and is one of the most enterprising villages in the State. The principal industry is the manufacture of shoes, which is extensively carried on. In addition to the extensive factories are numerous mercantile establishments. The village also has two banks, national and savings; a newspaper, the *Farmington News;* an excellent hotel, the Wilson House; and one of the best town halls and opera-houses in the State. The latter was erected at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars, and is complete in all its appointments.

The present lawyers are George N. Eastman, George E. Cochran, and Frank Emerson.

The Farmington News, the pioneer newspaper published in this town, was established March 14, 1879, by J. E. Fernald & Son. It was originally a six-column sheet, but has since been enlarged to seven columns. It is an excellent local journal, and justly merits its present prosperity.

Lodges.—There are nine lodges in the village, viz.:

Fraternal Lodge, No. 71, F. and A. M.; Columbian Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M.; Woodbine Lodge, No. 41, I. O. O. F.; Mad River Encampment, No. 22, I. O. O. F.; Minnehaha Lodge, No. 11, Daughters of Rebekah; Harmony Lodge, No. 11, K. of P.; Security Lodge, No. 264, K. of H.; Subordinate Association, No. 17, Providence Mutual Relief; Eureka Council, No. 2, Royal Templars of Temperance.

The fire department is organized as follows:

Engineers, Eugene P. Nute, E. T. Willson, J. G. L. Smith. Hercules Fire Association, Sewell H. Parker, foreman, C. H. Pitman, clerk. Hook-and-Ladder Company, Jonathan R. Hayes, foreman, E. N. Dame, clerk.

Physicians.—David T. Parker, M.D., commenced practice here in 1837. He is a native of Bradford, Vt., and graduated from Bowdoin Medical School. He has remained in Farmington since his first settlement, and has enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. He has been president of the Strafford District and State Medical Societies.

David W. Edgerly, D.D.S., was in practice in Dover, N. H., and Bangor, Me., previous to coming to Farmington. He had an army experience as hospital steward of the Second Regiment Maine Volunteers for nearly two years. He located in Farmington in 1863. He is a graduate of the Boston Dental College, and has been president of the New Hampshire Dental Society.

Rufus B. Foss, M.D., came to Farmington in 1867 from Laconia, N. H. He had an army experience as acting assistant surgeon, and graduated at Bowdoin Medical School.

Orrin B. Hanson, M.D., commenced practice in Farmington in 1879, and is a graduate of Bellevue College Medical Hospital, New York.

Jere S. Elkins, M.D., came to Farmington in 1881, and is a graduate of Bowdoin Medical School.

H. P. Wheatly, M.D., came to Farmington in 1882, and is a graduate of Burlington, Vt., Medical School.

Dr. Albert Garland, dentist, came from Rochester, N. H., to Farmington in 1880; is a member of the New Hampshire Dental Society. (Firm: Emerson & Garland, apothecaries.)

Farmington Shoe Interest.[1]—In 1836, Elijah H. Badger came to Farmington and commenced the manufacture of shoes known at that time as Natick sale work, Natick at this time being the banner town in the country for the manufacture of this peculiar grade of goods, brogans. He continued in business about one year, when he became financially embarrassed, and left town not to return again. About this time Martin L. Hayes commenced in a small way the manufacture of shoes. He continued increasing his business until he was regarded the largest manufacturer of shoes in the State, and from the time he commenced business he continued it almost without interruption through life. Mr. Hayes was a native of Farmington, and he always manifested a lively interest in the welfare of his town. To Mr. Hayes more than to any one else we are indebted for the beautiful shade-trees in our village. He set the example by setting fruit- and shade-trees on his own grounds, and the example was followed so generally that the village was very soon ornamented with beautiful shade-trees. Mr. Hayes always encouraged others to settle in Farmington, and instead of being selfish he did all possible to aid others to establish themselves in business in our town. About 1838 or 1840, George M. Hening came and settled in our town. He came from Natick, Mass. He immediately commenced manufacturing shoes, and continued in the business through his life. He took a lively interest in public affairs, both religious and political, and contributed much to advance what he thought beneficial to the community in which he lived. Much credit is due Mr. Hening for the enterprise and energy which characterized him through life. It soon became apparent to business men that Farmington was a good locality for manufacturing shoes, and Boston merchants did not long hesitate to invest their capital in the new enterprise in our town. Mr. J. F. Roberts soon came to the front, and having interested a house in Boston who had plenty of means, he soon came alongside his neighbors in the shoe business.

Mr. Roberts was a man much respected both for his

[1] By Hon. J. F. Cloutman.

energy and honesty. He continued but a short time, for his health failed him, and he, too, was soon numbered among those whose business history was short and honorable. Mr. Roberts was succeeded by his two brothers, George E. and Henry L. Roberts, who remained together a few years, when they dissolved, and each continued by himself. Henry L. is still doing business in town, while George E. has for the last eight or ten years been retired. About the same time that Mr. J. F. Roberts commenced manufacturing, Messrs. Alonzo and J. O. Nute commenced and continued together a few years, when J. O. withdrew. Alonzo remained in business, and has been continually engaged since, except a brief period in which he was in the army of the Union. Mr. Nute is one of those enterprising men who may always be found at the front in any enterprise he believes to be for the interests of his town. He still continues under the name and firm of A. Nute & Sons. They are among the largest, if not the largest, manufacturers in town. Among others who were early identified in the business of our town were Luther Wentworth, H. B. Edgerley, and Israel Hays. Mr. Wentworth continued a short time, but failing health compelled him to retire from active business, and disease soon took him from our midst. H. B. Edgerly still continues, and has been continually identified with the business for the past thirty years. Mr. James B. Edgerly, the present very efficient cashier of the Farmington National Bank, was associated with Mr. H. B. Edgerly for a few years. The name of the firm under which Mr. Edgerly does business at present is H. B. Edgerly & Son. Mr. Israel Hays is still in the manufacture, and his firm is I. Hays & Son. Mr. William Johnson was one of the early comers to our town to engage in manufacturing. He has since moved to the West, where he is engaged in shoe business, but not manufacturing.

Mr. N. T. Kimball and John L. Platts were also among those who were early identified with the shoe interest here. Mr. Platts removed to Dover, N. H., where he still resides, but he is not now doing shoe business. Mr. Kimball moved to Rochester, N. H., where he continued in business until his decease. Mr. John H. Hurd, now of Dover, N. H., is a native of Farmington. Mr. Hurd commenced and continued manufacturing in Farmington for many years, when he moved to Dover, N. H. Mr. Hurd is still doing business, and the name of his firm is John H. Hurd & Son. C. W. Thurston, of Dover, formerly did business in Farmington, and continued here until the great fire of 1875, which consumed his factory, together with a great deal of other property in our town. Mr. E. F. Jones manufactured shoes a number of years in town, at first in company with George A. Jones, who still continues. George A. Jones does a nice business, and has been actively engaged since he began. Mr. Daniel W. Kimball and John M. Berry were the active manufacturers for C. W. Thurston before his factory was destroyed. Since then Mr. Kimball has been manufacturing for a Boston house, and is doing a nice business. Mr. Berry has been actively engaged in business since he commenced some twelve years ago, and his factory now is one of the largest in town. Mr. Berry is the only manufacturer in town who makes long leg, crimped, and treed boots. He manufactures shoes in the winter and boots in the summer. Mr. E. C. Kinnear was one of the largest manufacturers in town for a number of years. He continued here for some ten or twelve years, when he moved to Dover, and continued the manufacture until recently, when he moved to Rockland, Mass. Mr. A. E. Putnam commenced manufacturing in our town some four years ago, and is still actively at work. He manufactures for a Boston house. J. F. Cloutman commenced in 1854, and has continued actively engaged in business ever since. He commenced the manufacturing of brogans, and continued in that branch of manufacture for nine years. Since that time he has made a different class of goods, and for the last eleven years has manufactured women's, misses', and children's light sewed goods, made of grains, glove, kid, calf, goat, and kid, lastings, etc. The value of the product of J. F. Cloutman's factory in 1882 will no doubt reach nearly one-half million dollars.

J. F. Cloutman brought the first wax-thread sewing-machine ever used for shoe work in the State into Farmington, about 1855. He is the senior partner of the firm of Cloutman & Bingham, 147 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. When manufacturing shoes commenced in our town there was no machinery used at all. Soles were cut from the sides of leather by hand, using a straight edge and pattern to mark the size of the sole. The heel lifts were cut out with knife and pattern. The inner soles were pegged on to the last, and made to fit the last by hand and the use of a knife. Upper patterns were made of pine wood generally, and bound with flat zinc about three-eighths of an inch wide. The uppers, after being cut, were sent into the country to be closed and made ready for the bottomer. The closing was done on the old-fashioned clamp, and the thread was prepared in the old-fashioned way, putting two or three threads together and waxing with the old-fashioned ball of wax by hand. The bottomer did all of his work by hand, and in fact from the beginning the shoe was made entirely by hand, without the aid of machinery. To-day the methods are entirely changed. Machinery is used to cut the soles; it is used to prepare the heels; it is used to mould the soles that they may the better fit the shape of the last; it is used by many to last the shoe; it is used to tack the outer sole on the shoe after lasting it; it is used in pegging, sewing, or nailing; it is used in leveling the bottom; it is used in putting the heel on; it is used in smoothing or shaving the heel; it is used in trimming the front edge of the shoe; it is used to set

or burnish the front edge and heel; it is used to buff or scour the bottom preparatory to finishing it; and in fitting or stitching the upper it is used from the beginning to the finish. Even the button-holes are worked in silk by machinery, and one operator can make from two thousand five hundred to four thousand button-holes per day. Machinery has made it possible to produce a much nicer boot or shoe, for a much less price, and in many cases one-half the cost, than under the old methods. Thirty years ago it was considered a fair business for one manufacturer to manufacture ten cases per week, or six hundred pairs per week, and twenty cases, twelve hundred pairs per week, was considered a great business. To-day there are a great many factories that produce from two to three thousand pairs each per day. The manufacturers of our town manufactured in 1881 about fifty thousand cases, or about one million five hundred thousand pairs, the value of which is probably about two million dollars. Farmington has always been the largest shoe manufacturing town in the State, and continues so to-day. This short sketch, although so incomplete, will enable the reader to realize the changes the business has undergone the past thirty years. The shoe manufacturers of Farmington probably pay out annually in cash for labor five hundred thousand dollars, and furnish employment for from one thousand to twelve hundred people.

The Farmington Savings-Bank was chartered in June, 1868, and organized the same year by the choice of George M. Herring, president; Thomas F. Cooke, treasurer; G. M. Herring, A. Nute, Hiram Barker, George N. Eastman, David T. Parker, H. B. Edgerly, John Barker, John G. Johnson, Daniel Pearl, C. W. Wingate, John H. Stevens, Levi Pearl, and Elijah Jenkins, trustees.

Mr. Herring held the office of president until his death, in 1875. Jan. 14, 1876, Hon. John F. Cloutman was elected president, and held the office until May, 1881, when he was succeeded by C. W. Wingate, Esq.

Mr. Cooke held the office of treasurer until his death, Nov. 11, 1880, and was succeeded in office by William Yeaton.

The present organization of the bank is as follows: C. W. Wingate, Esq., president; George N. Eastman, Esq., vice-president; William Yeaton, treasurer; Charles W. Wingate, George N. Eastman, Levi Pearl, H. B. Edgerly, William W. Hayes, John F. Cloutman, Hiram Barker, Jonathan R. Hayes, David S. Parker, A. Nute, Josiah B. Edgerly, John Tuttle, John H. Barker, D. W. Edgerly, G. E. Cochrane, E. P. Nute, trustees.

May 1, 1882, it had deposits, $212,552.83; guaranty fund, $6000; surplus, $10,863.46.

The Farmington National Bank was organized in July, 1872, with the following board of directors: George M. Herring, J. F. Cloutman, John H. Barker, H. B. Edgerly, Alonzo Nute, C. W. Thurston, Charles W. Talpey, Martin L. Hayes, Edwin Wallace. First president, G. M. Herring; first cashier, Thomas F. Cooke. Present president, J. F. Cloutman; present cashier, James B. Edgerly. Capital, $100,000; surplus, $2500; undivided profits, $4786.

Incorporation of Town.—Farmington was incorporated in 1799.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1799–1882.

1799–1800. Richard Furber.
1801. Jonas C. Marsh.
1802. Lieut. William Wingate.
1803. Richard Furber.
1804–6. Jeremiah Waldron.
1807–12. Levi Leighton.
1813. Nehemiah Eastman.
1814. Levi Leighton.
1815–22. Thomas Plummer.
1823–25. Joseph Hammons.
1827–29. Jeremiah Jones.
1830. George C. Whitehouse.
1831–32. John H. Nutter.
1833–34. Jeremiah Jones.
1835–36. Mark Demeritt.
1837–38. John Roberts.
1839. Jeremiah Dame.
1840–42. Jeremiah Jones.
1843. Mark Demeritt.
1844. Isaac Merrill.
1845. Jeremiah Roberts.
1846–47. Miles Scruton.
1848. Mark Dermeritt.
1849. Hiriam Barker.
1850. Hiriam Barker.
Jeremiah Roberts.
1851. Jeremiah Roberts.
Peter M. Horne.
1852. Peter M. Horne.
John Walker.
1853. John Walker.
Jeremy O. Nute.
1854. Jeremy O. Nute.
George N. Eastman.
1855. Emery J. Dame.
Daniel W. Hayes.
1856. Mark Demeritt.
George L. Whitehouse.
1857. George L. Whitehouse.
Mark Demeritt.
1858. George N. Eastman.
Richard Leighton.
1859–60. Andrew J. Scruton.
1859–60. John C. Elkins.
1861. John H. Hurd.
Joshua P. Richardson.
1862. Joshua P. Richardson.
John F. Cloutman.
1863. John F. Cloutman.
David T. Parker.
1864. David T. Parker.
Elison O. Curtis.
1865. Elison O. Curtis.
John H. Hurd.
1866. Alonzo Nute.
Parker W. Horne.
1867. Parker W. Horne.
William W. Hayes.
1868. William W. Hayes.
Hanson Roberts.
1869. Jonas H. Colomy.
Harry S. Parker.
1870. George M. Herring.
Jonas H. Colomy.
1871. George M. Herring.
Isaac Merrill.
1872. James E. Hayes.
John I. Huchins.
1873. John I. Huchins.
Orrin T. Fall.
Cyrus W. Nute.
1874–75. None elected.
1876. Jonathan R. Hayes.
George W. Colomy.
David T. P. Chamberlain.
1877. George A. Jones.
Edward B. Small.
Langdon S. Flanders.
1878. Edward B. Small.
Langdon S. Flanders.
Harry L. Parker.
1879. Harry L. Parker.
John Canney.
1880–82. John Canney.
George E. Cochrane.
Emerson Furber.

SOLDIERS OF FARMINGTON IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Louis Bell, capt. Co. A, 1st Regt.; com. April 30, 1861; disch. Aug. 9, 1861; re-enl. as lieut.-col. 4th Regt. Sept. 3, 1861; pro. col. May 16, 1862; killed Jan. 15, 1865.

Mark F. Cook, Co. F, 2d Regt.; enl. June 4, 1861; enl. in regular army Oct. 31, 1862.

James H. Baker, Co. F 2d Regt.; enl June 4, 1861; pro. 2d lieut. Aug. 1, 1862; 1st lieut. June 18, 1863; disch. June 21, 1864.

James M. Wiggin, Co. F, 2d Regt.; enl. June 4, 1861; disch. June 21, 1864.

Joseph Quint, Co. I, 2d Regt.; enl. Dec. 2, 1863; absent, sick, Dec. 19, 1865; no discharge furnished.

Henry A. Flint, 1st lieut. Co. F, 2d Regt; com. June 24, 1864.

Charles Jackson, Co. D, 2d Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.

Ralph Carlton, capt. Co. I, 3d Regt.; com. Aug. 22, 1861; died July 17, 1862.

John E. Burnham, Co. I, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; died Sept. 25, 1862.

Abram A. Card, Co. I, 3d Regt; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Aug. 23, 1864.

Daniel M. Howard, Co. I, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Aug. 23, 1864.

Libbeus Smith, Co. I, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; killed May 13, 1864.
Joseph Ricker, Co. I, 3d Regt.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864; pro. corp. June 27, 1865; disch. July 20, 1865.
Henry S. Willey, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; pro. 2d lieut. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. Dec. 15, 1864.
Frank E. Pray, musician, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Oct. 28, 1863.
John L. Brown, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
Thomas J. Brown, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; died Dec. 13, 1861.
Rufus Curtis, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Sept. 25, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 20, 1864; disch. Aug. 11, 1865.
Jonathan Chadwick, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. March 4, 1863.
Lionel Colbath, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; discharged.
Horatio G. Cloutman, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
Andrew Commore, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
Charles L. Fuller, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 20, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.
George W. Hubbard, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Feb. 17, 1863.
George W. Jones, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; died March 30, 1864.
Daniel Linman, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; died Oct. 3, 1862.
Jesse M. Meader, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; trans. to 1st U. S. Art. Jan. 21, 1863.
Stephen H. Rogers, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 17, 1864; died Jan. 13, 1865.
John T. Rollins, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864; died Dec. 21, 1864.
John Runals, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re enl. Feb. 15, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.
Endrick Senecal, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 24, 1864.
Alvin E. Wentworth, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
Richard B. Yeaton, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 18, 1863; pro. to corp.; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.
Robert T. Burnham, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 18, 1863; disch. May 31, 1865.
Jeremiah E. French, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 18, 1863; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.
George Green, Co. C, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; missing May 16, 1864.
Jesse E. Johnson, Co. D, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.
Robert Marshall, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; not officially accounted for.
Lars Resmunsen, Co. D, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; trans. to U. S. navy, April 27, 1864.
William H. Colomy, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Feb. 25, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.
Joseph B. Richards, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Feb. 15, 1864; absent, sick, Aug. 23, 1865; no disch. furnished.
William W. Whitney, sergt. Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 15, 1864; disch. July 19, 1865.
Bartholomew Willey, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Feb. 15, 1864; absent, sick, Aug. 23, 1865; no disch. furnished.
Richard Young, Co. K, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. Aug. 15, 1865.
Alamander Young, Co. K, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.
David G. Allen, Co. D, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 18, 1863; disch. July 8, 1865.
George Brown, Co. I, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.
Eben S. Bowley, Co. B, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; disch. May 31, 1865.
Lorenzo D. Grover, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; not officially accounted for.
Frank S. Avery, corp. Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 29, 1864.
Wesley R. Horne, Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. Feb. 8, 1865.
George W. Otis, Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861.
Ira S. Place, Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; disch. May 14, 1862.
Anton Braum, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.
Horace Barney, Co. C, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; disch. Feb. 19, 1864.
Emil Becker, Co. C, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.
Martin Butzin, Co. C, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; trans. to U. S. navy, April 24, 1864.
William P. Ham, Co. B, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; disch. June 22, 1865.
John Livear, Co. I, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864; disch. Nov. 3, 1864.
Rufus R. Pearl, Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; pro. to sergt.-maj. Oct. 23, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. I, June 10, 1865; not must; disch. as sergt.-maj., June 28, 1865.
Franz Stoltz, Co. B, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; disch. May 25, 1865.
Charles Weitman, Co. C, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.
Andrew P. Watson, Co. F, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; died Aug. 8, 1864.
John R. Averill, Co. G, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; pro. to corp.; killed April 7, 1865.
Joseph Ackerman, Co. F, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.
William Schofield, Co. G, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.
William Johnson, Co. G, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.
Henry Gorbel, Co. C, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; died Sept. 4, 1864.
Thomas Galvin, Co. A, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864; absent since March 31, 1865; no disch. furnished.
Alonzo Nute, qr.mr. 6th Regt.; enl. Oct. 18, 1861; res. March 19, 1863.
Albert W. Hayes, 2d lieut. 6th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Aug. 4, 1862; pro. to capt. Oct. 24, 1862, Co. G; disch. Sept. 30, 1863.
Leonard Bobb, Co. D, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Feb. 9, 1863.
Joseph A. C. Curtiss, Co. D, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; disch. Dec. 15, 1862.
Charles C. Dudley, Co. D, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 22, 1863; pro. to 1st sergt. July 1, 1865; disch. July 17, 1865.
Charles E. Durgin, Co. D, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov 28, 1861; disch. Jan. 14, 1863.
Hiram French, Co. D, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. April 13, 1863.
Wentworth Gates, Co. D, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 18, 1864.
Charles B. Jones, Co. D, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861.
Jerry T. Ricker, Co. D, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 22, 1863; pro. to sergt.; died April 15, 1865.
George K. Ricker, Co. D, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861.
Daniel Dame, Co. G, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861.
Horace W. Emery, Co. G, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; disch. Nov. 27, 1864.
Orrin P. Giles, Co. G, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; disch. March 4, 1862.
Edmund Rogers, Co. G, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; trans. to Co. D, Dec. 31, 1861; died April 26, 1862.
Thomas York, Co. G, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 25, 1863; disch. July 17, 1865.
Henry H. Davis, Co. H, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; died Jan. 15, 1862.
Charles H. French, Co. H, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1861.
David P. Cook, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
Peter Nelson, Co. D, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
William Wallace, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
Stephen Downing, Co. D, 6th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
Alonzo Downing, Co. D, 6th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
Edward F. Jones, sergt. Co. D, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; disch. May 24, 1865.
John W. Hanscom, 2d lieut. 6th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; pro. to capt. Jan. 9, 1865; disch. July 17, 1865.
John Schmidt, Co. G, 7th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; disch. June 23, 1865.
Daniel P. Cilley, chaplain 8th Regt.; enl. Nov. 4, 1861; trans. to Vet. Bat. 8th N. H. V.; disch. Jan. 17, 1865.
John Cate, Co. I, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; pro. to corp. June 30, 1864; disch. Jan. 18, 1865.
George B. Johnson, sergt. 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. Sept. 13, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut. Dec. 10, 1863; trans. to Co. A, Vet. Bat. 8th N. H. V., Jan. 2, 1865; pro. to capt.; disch. Oct. 28, 1865.

Alexander T. Rendall, corp. Co. I, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. Feb. 1, 1864.

Joseph A. Hurd, corp. Co. I, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; pro. to sergt.; died Nov. 3, 1862.

Henry C. Amaseen, Co. I, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; disch. July 5, 1862.

Samuel Bunker, Co. I, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec 20, 1861; disch. Jan. 27, 1863.

Dexter Bailey, Co. I, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; disch. July 5, 1862.

Freeman Colbath, Co. I, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; disch. July 18, 1864.

Winslow H. Gilman, Co. I, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 10, 1862; to sergt. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. C, Vet. Bat. 8th N. H. V., Jan. 1, 1865; pro. to 2d lieut; disch. Oct. 28, 1865.

Westbury G. Hodgdon, Co. I, 8th Regt.; enl. Jan. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; not officially accounted for.

Orlando J. Runnells, Co. I, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; died July 6, 1862.

Lowell F. Sanborn, Co. I, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; pro. to sergt.; died May 24, 1863.

John Tibbitts, Co. I, 8th Regt.; enl. Jan. 10, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. July 1, 1864.

Joseph F. Webster, Co. I, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; not officially accounted for.

Ebenezer D. Willey, Co. I, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; died Dec. 31, 1863.

Joseph Willey, Co. I, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1861; died June 28, 1862.

John Smith, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 30, 1863.

Charles S. Burnham, corp. Co. I, 8th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. Oct. 28, 1865; trans. Co. B, Vet. Bat.

Joseph Hill, Co. I, 8th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. C, Vet. Bat.; disch. Oct. 28, 1865.

George Brown, 8th Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864; not officially accounted for.

Benjamin L. Canney, Co. G, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1861; died Aug. 29, 1864.

George H. Pinkham, Co. I, 8th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. C, Vet. Bat.; disch. Oct. 28, 1865.

John H. Ricker, Co. C, 9th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1862.

Augustus Cloutman, Co. D, 9th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; disch. June 10, 1865.

Jonas H. Colony, sergt. Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.

John H. Nudd, corp. Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. June 28, 1865.

Woodbury Downs, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; pro. to corp.; pro. to sergt.; died Feb. 2, 1865.

Nathaniel C. Parker, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. May 5, 1865.

Albert M. Whitney, sergt. Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862.

John E. Kennison, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. March 18, 1865.

Patrick Coin, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862.

Elbridge M. Evans, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; died March 4, 1864.

James D. Place, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. Nov. 19, 1864.

James W. Rogers, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.

Jacob D. Garland, sergt. Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862.

Norris Wentworth, corp. Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; trans. 2d N. H. Vols., June 21, 1865.

Joseph W. Stockman, corp. Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. July 14, 1865.

John F. Colony, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. June 27, 1865.

Stephen R. Colbath, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862.

Lionel B. Colbath, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862.

Charles E. Linscott, musician, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1862.

Nathaniel C. Johnson, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; pro. to corp. and sergt.; disch. May 20, 1865.

William H. Robinson, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862.

John D. Wallingford, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. Nov. 16, 1863.

Charles H. Peavey, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; killed Sept. 29, 1864.

Austin G. Jones, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.

Thomas Pinkham, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.

Edward McLane, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862.

Franklin S. Johnson, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.

Andrew Robinson, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. June 2, 1865.

Patrick Foye, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. Feb. 23, 1863.

Harrison Johnson, corp. Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862.

Darius G. Harriman, capt. Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862; disch. Jan. 16, 1863.

Charles B. Richardson, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. March 5, 1863.

John L. Dame, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; captured Oct. 27, 1864.

Charles Baily, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.

William Daley, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.

James McCanna, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.

David Motheral, Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; trans. to 6th Regt.; missing since May 12, 1864.

Miles McQuire, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.

Martin Monshower, Co. H, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863; died Oct. 13, 1864.

Thomas Sedley, Co. F, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; trans. to 6th Regt.; missing since July 30, 1864.

Martin Scanlan, Co. C, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.

John H. Crowley, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. May 31, 1865.

Albert W. Dame, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. April 20, 1865.

John Williams (2d), Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; trans. to 6th Regt.; absent, sick; no discharge furnished.

Samuel Walters, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.

Isaac N. McIntire, Co. K, 12th Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.

Charles H. Curtis, 1st lieut. Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 27, 1862; pro. to capt. Oct. 28, 1864; disch. June 21, 1865.

Lucius F. Smith, corp. Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; died July 17, 1864.

George H. Wingate, corp. Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. Nov. 30, 1863.

Jeremiah B. Roberts, wagoner, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. July 29, 1863.

George V. Card, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. June 21, 1865.

Charles H. Clay, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. and sergt.; disch. June 21, 1865.

Orrin B. Dudley, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.

Samuel E. Dudley, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.

Everett W. Leighton, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. Feb. 25, 1863.

Frank Leighton, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. Jan. 15, 1863.

George A. Nute, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862.

Robert K. Peavey, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. March 10, 1865.

Liberty Richards, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; died Dec. 5, 1862.

Silas F. Richards, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. June 21, 1865.

John M. Varney, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. June 21, 1863.

William H. Watson, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 10, 1865.

George H. Smith, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut. 1st N. H. Cav. March 18, 1864; pro. to capt. June 10, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.

Henry F. Pettigrew, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863; trans. to U. S. navy May 4, 1864.

Charles Bradshaw, Co. B, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.

Joseph Brown, Co. H, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; disch. July 8, 1865.

Francisco Mario, Co. F, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.

Douglas Maxwell, Co. K, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.

George L. Norcross, Co. F, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; absent, sick, July 30, 1864; supposed discharged.
Alfred H. Normand, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; not officially accounted for.
John Roch, Co. I, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.
William D. Hogan, Co. E, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; disch. June 24, 1865.
Douglas Maxwell, Co. K, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.
Andrew J. Canny, Co. H, 18th Regt.; enl. Jan. 27, 1865; disch. July 29, 1865.
Richard Reagan, Co. I, 18th Regt.; enl. March 1, 1865.
Granville A. Siegars, Co. I, 18th Regt.; enl. Feb. 28, 1865; disch. July 29, 1865.
Joseph F. Webster, Co. K, 18th Regt.; enl. March 31, 1865; disch. May 6, 1865.
Charles H. Wilson, Co. K, 18th Regt.; enl. Feb. 28, 1865.
Charles Devine, Co. E, 1st Cav.; enl. July 8, 1864.
Albert Huff, Co. E, 1st Cav.; enl. July 8, 1864; pro. to corp.; pro. to sergt.; disch. July 15, 1865.
George Allen, Co. G, 1st Cav.; enl. July 21, 1864.
Benjamin G. Johnson, Co. I, 1st Cav.; enl. Feb. 27, 1864; captured June 29, 1864.
John D. Brown, Co. K, 1st Cav.; enl. Feb. 29, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.
Daniel E. Dore, Co. K, 1st Cav.; enl. Feb. 9, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.
Hiram A. Keyes, Co. K, 1st Cav.; enl. Feb. 29, 1864; died July 24, 1864.
Vine Keyes, Co. K, 1st Cav.; enl. Feb. 29, 1864; died July 29, 1864.
Joseph Martin, Co. K, 1st Cav.; enl. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. May 12, 1865.
Frank E. Plummer, Co. K, 1st Cav.; enl. Feb. 24, 1864; died Jan. 15, 1865.
Almon E. Bowles, Co. L, 1st Cav.; enl. Feb. 16, 1864; died, date unknown.
Charles H. Turner, bugler Co. M, 1st Cav.; enl. Feb. 25, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.
George Anderson, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 13, 1864.
William H. Brady, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 1, 1864.
Thomas Burns, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 13, 1864.
Edward S. Chambers, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 5, 1864.
Edward J. Cook, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 8, 1864.
John Cain, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 13, 1864.
John Dailey, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 5, 1864.
John Price, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 13, 1864.
Edward F. Gleason, Co. I, 1st Cav.; enl. March 11, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. July 15, 1865.
Charles H. Murphy, Co. I, 1st Cav.; enl. March 11, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. July 15, 1865.
Henry A. Fuller, Co. M, 1st Cav.; enl. Feb. 23, 1864; disch. June 9, 1865.
Thomas Whittemore, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 5, 1864.
John Smith (1), Co. M, H. Art.; enl. Aug. 4, 1863; disch. June 9, 1865.
Samuel R. Flanders, sergt. Co. D, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; reduced to ranks; disch. May 15, 1865.
Augustus A. Colomy, Co. D, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
Orin F. Hall, Co. D, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
Alonzo Blood, Co. G, U. S. S. S.; enl. Feb. 18, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 5th Regt., Jan. 30, 1865; disch. June 28, 1865.
Henry P. Gerrish, V. R. C.; enl. Aug. 8, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Daniel Stevens, enl. Aug. 15, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Samuel Runnels, enl. Aug. 13, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Henry Campbell, enl. Aug. 19, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
James Doherty, enl. Aug. 19, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Edward Gideon, enl. Aug. 19, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Thomas Casey, enl. Aug. 19, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
James McGuire, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
William Bailey, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; date of discharge unknown.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JUDGE GEO. L. WHITEHOUSE.

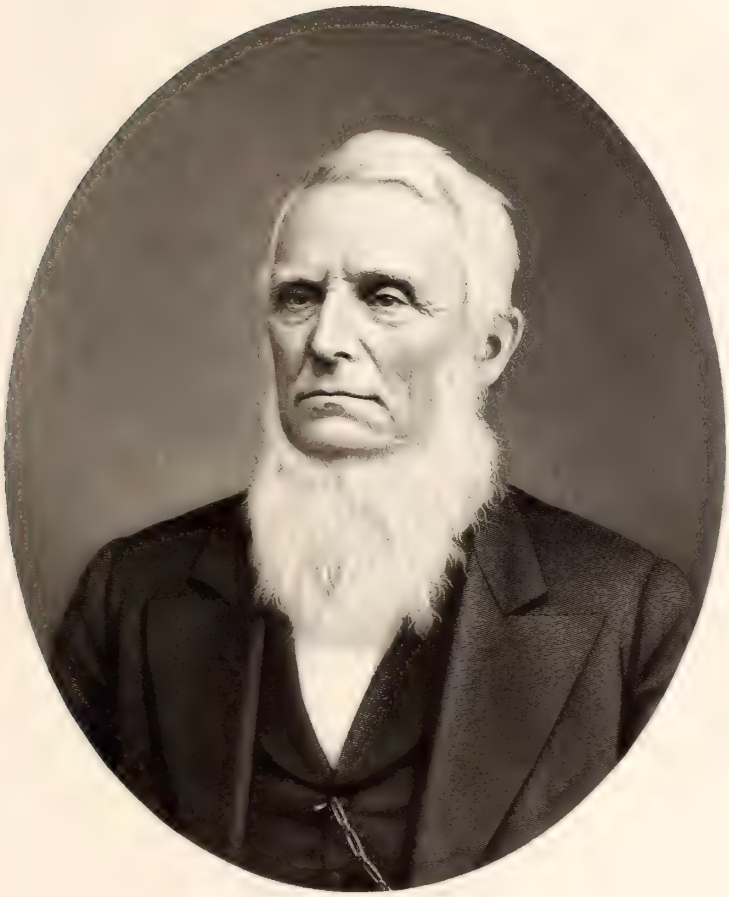
Prominent among the older ones in Farmington who have had much to do in forming public opinion on all the various subjects of the day, and who has been honored with the suffrages of the people and called to positions of trust and responsibility, and who has discharged those obligations with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents, is Judge George L. Whitehouse. He is of Welsh extraction. Tradition has it that three brothers came from Wales in the early settlement of this country, and settled in different parts of New England, and from these three have descended all who now bear the name.

Turner Whitehouse, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Dover, and settled in Rochester, Strafford Co., N. H., soon after he had married a Miss Hanson, who also belonged to an old New England family. He followed the business of tanning and shoemaking. He had a large and intelligent family of eleven children,—ten sons and one daughter,—of whom Nathaniel Whitehouse was the second son. He died in Rochester.

Nathaniel Whitehouse was born in Rochester, October, 1767, and died in Farmington, N. H., in 1850, aged eighty-three years. He settled in the town of Middleton, N. H., after his marriage, and followed the occupation of a farmer. Before his marriage to Anna Leighton, daughter of Samuel Leighton, of Farmington, about 1795, he had been in Farmington and worked on the farm by the month at six dollars per month. Mrs. Nathaniel (Leighton) Whitehouse was born Dec. 4, 1775, and died October, 1864, nearly ninety years of age. Of this union, one son, George L., was born Jan. 6, 1797, in Middleton, N. H.

George L. Whitehouse's advantages for an education were limited to twenty months of school, six weeks of which were spent at Gilmanton Academy. Mr. Whitehouse has been a constant reader of the periodicals and news of the day, and of history, and thus has a fund of useful knowledge which has been used to the good of humanity. Very early in life he manifested a strong desire for mechanics. He remained at home on the farm till he was eighteen years of age, during which time he was somewhat engaged in surveying. At sixteen he commenced teaching school, and taught several terms. Hired money at twelve per cent. interest, which he subsequently repaid in full, so as to obtain the necessary means to go to school. In 1815 he entered as an apprentice the cotton-factory of James Hardy, of Union Village, Wakefield, and was with him two summer seasons, teaching winters. He then was engaged in farming till 1824 in Middleton with his father; then came to Farmington and began business as a grocer, and was thus employed three years.

In April, 1827, he was appointed deputy sheriff of old Strafford County, and served six years, or till May, 1833. March, 1833, was elected register of deeds, and served till August, 1839. In the fall of 1839 returned to Farmington, and built a canal on the head-waters of the Cocheco River, three-quarters of a mile long, on which he erected a saw- and grist-mill for himself, which was subsequently changed to



George L. Whitehouse

J. F. Coutman

a cotton-factory. This enterprise did not prove successful. After a few years he went to Dover, and was then engaged as assistant engineer on the Cocheco Railroad, one and a half years, in the construction of the road from Dover to Farmington. In 1851 he began the preliminary survey of the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad, Rochester and Nashua Railroad, from Rochester to Nashua, the South Berwick Branch Railroad, and the Wolfborough Branch Railroad, Exeter Railroad, from Epping to Salisbury, Mass., and was thus engaged till 1871. A portion of this time, however, he was chief engineer. It will thus be seen that Judge Whitehouse has been constantly engaged in some public way all through a long and useful life, having been land surveyor for sixty years, civil engineer for forty years, justice of the peace and quorum throughout the State, and notary public for the States of New Hampshire and Illinois, judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1841 to 1855, deputy sheriff for six years, crier of court three years, recorder of deeds six years, captain in the New Hampshire militia, and served in the war of 1812, for which service he now draws a pension. As pension agent he obtained one hundred and fifty land warrants and fifty pensions.

In politics he has been a lifelong Democrat of the old school, casting his first vote for James Monroe for President, and voting at every Presidential election since. He has held all the important town offices in Middleton and Farmington. He was a member of the State Legislature from Farmington in 1830; again in 1856–57, serving on the Railroad and Judiciary Committees.

He was appointed associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1841, and served till 1855, or till that law was abolished. During a portion of this time he had Hon. Hiram A. Roberts, of Rollingsford, and Hon. J. H. Edgerly, of Rochester, as his associates.

He married Liberty N., daughter of Paul Dame, of Rochester, June, 1822. Of this union four children were born,—three sons and one daughter.

The oldest, a boy, George W. Whitehouse, was married, and died of consumption, leaving a widow, now living, and a daughter, who has since died. The second, Charles C., was a sailor. He was married. His wife died, leaving one son, Charles Walter, who is now with his grandparents. Charles C. Whitehouse sailed as first mate on a ship from New York for Valparaiso. Three days out of Richmond the vessel was wrecked. The captain drowned. The crew were taken from the wreck by a Spanish ship; carried into Cadiz. Charles was delirious of fever, died aboard the Spanish ship, and was buried in the "ocean which he loved so well." The daughter, Laura Ann, married James E. Fernald, Esq., of Farmington, and has one son, George W., who is an engineer and editor of the Farmington *News*. The youngest, a son, Walter Scott, was a very bright boy, died young.

JOHN F. CLOUTMAN.

John F. Cloutman was born in New Durham, N. H., Dec. 27, 1831. He is of Scotch descent, his paternal ancestor having come from the Highlands of Scotland somewhere about 1650, and settled near Portsmouth, at New Castle, N. H. His maternal ancestors were of English extraction, and were among the early settlers of New Hampshire. He was some town official for more than thirty years. One of the name settled at Wakefield, N. H., and one at Conway, N. H.

John Cloutman, grandfather of John F., the subject of this sketch, was probably born at Wakefield, N. H., where he followed the occupation of a carpenter. He had children,—Mary, John F., Ann, Gilman, Alfred, Hersey, and Jeremiah A.,—all of whom were born at Wakefield. John Cloutman died at the advanced age of more than eighty years.

John F. Cloutman, son of John, was a carpenter by trade and farmer by occupation. He married Patience T., daughter of Andrew Edgerly, and had nine children, three of whom died in youth, and six grew to maturity, viz.: Erastus F., who was a soldier in the Mexican war, had his name changed by Legislative enactment to Ralph Carlton. He was captain in Company E, Third New Hampshire Volunteer Regiment, and was killed at James Island during the great civil war; Martha (Mrs. James Davis); John F.; Horatio G.; James A.; and Ellen F. (Mrs. Edward D. Seymour). John F. Cloutman, Sr., died at Memphis, Tenn., at forty-eight years of age.

John F. Cloutman, Jr., whose portrait accompanies this sketch, received very limited advantages for an education, but he has obtained by reading and reflection a good practical business education, and is thoroughly posted on all the important questions of the day. He remained at home, working on the farm till he was some thirteen years of age, when he began to learn the manufacture of shoes. Having worked in the various departments of the business till he was twenty-two years of age, he went to Boston, April 22, 1853, and arranged to do work for Joseph Whitney & Co.; accordingly, he returned to Farmington and manufactured shoes on his own account for the above firm, and was thus employed for nine years.

In 1862 he began the manufacture of shoes at Farmington, with the Wallace Bros., of Rochester, N. H., and was associated with them some two years, and the following six or seven years manufactured on his own account. In 1871 he was engaged by Wallace, Elliott & Co., as superintendent of their manufacturing interest at Farmington, and has continued as such ever since. Besides this, he was interested from 1875 to 1879 in the manufacture of shoes with the Wallace Bros., under the firm-name of Wallace & Cloutman, John M. Berry, superintendent. Since 1879 it has been Cloutman & Bingham, the Wallace Bros. having a special interest. John M. Berry still continues as superintendent.

Their house in Boston is 147 Summer Street. In 1877 Mr. Cloutman built his present fine brick building, which is occupied by Wallace, Elliott & Co.'s manufacturing interest. It is forty by one hundred and fifty feet exclusive of the boiler- and engine-room, and four stories above the basement. They employ some three hundred hands, manufacture some three hundred and seventy-five thousand pairs of ladies', misses', and children's shoes every year, made from kid, goat, etc. It cost more than $500 per day for the labor, and the proceeds amount to more than $450,000 yearly. He has always been a Democrat in politics.

In 1862 and 1863 he represented Farmington in the State Legislature, when the town was strongly Republican. In 1876 and 1877 was elected State senator from his district (Sixth), serving on the "Banking Committee" and "Manufacturing Committee." He has been town auditor and town treasurer, and was a member of the committee that built, in 1881 and 1882, the fine town hall which now (1882) stands as a monument to the intelligence and public spirit of the good people of Farmington.

At the organization of the Farmington National Bank, in 1872, he was elected its vice-president, and upon the death, in 1875, of its president, George M. Herring, he was elected president, which position he still continues to hold. He has also been vice-president and president of Farmington Savings-Bank till the spring of 1881, when he declined longer to serve. He still remains one of its trustees. He is a member of St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar, of Dover, N. H., and has been Junior and Senior Warden of his own lodge, in Farmington, N. H., and Master five years. He has been District Deputy Grand Master of First Masonic District in New Hampshire two years, and filled honorable positions in Columbian Chapter, in Farmington.

He has been twice married,—first to Amanda M., daughter of Eleazer Davis, of Alton, N. H., March 4, 1854; she died June 4, 1868. He married his second wife, Ellen E., daughter of Samuel A. Kimball, July 3, 1869. Of this union two children have been born,—Nellie A. and John F.

HIRAM BARKER.

Hiram Barker is a lineal descendant of the first Barker, who came from England and settled in the town of Stratham, Rockingham Co., N. H., at a very early day. (For a more complete history of his ancestry, see biography of Ezra Barker, Stratham, N. H.) His grandfather was John Barker, a native of Stratham. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, also cabinet-maker. He went to Epping probably about the time he married, as all his children were born there. He continued to reside in Epping till his death, which occurred in advanced life. He owned a farm also, and was considered successful for those days. He was twice married, and had one son, John, and four daughters by his first marriage, and one daughter by his second marriage.

John Barker, son of John, was born in Epping, Rockingham Co., N. H., July 28, 1762, and died in New Durham, July 9, 1830. He married Sally, daughter of Eleazer Davis, of Alton, N. H. She was born May 16, 1780, and died June 19, 1870.

He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and a farmer by occupation. During the earlier part of his life he was a successful school-teacher, and among his pupils was Governor William Plumer, of Epping. He was a resident of Epping, N. H., where all his children, except the two youngest, were born. About 1813 he went to New Durham, and followed his business till his death. Both Mr. and Mrs. John Barker were religious people, and reared their children to habits of industry and economy, most of whom became wealthy and respected in their various places of abode. Mr. Barker came to his death suddenly by falling from a barn. A fine monument, erected by his sons John and Hiram, in the Farmington Cemetery, marks the last resting-place of himself and wife. They were industrious, God-fearing people, and left the record of a good name as a precious legacy to their children.

Their children are (1) Mercy (deceased), Mrs. Ephraim Mallard, of Laconia, (2) John, (3) Dudley (deceased), (4) Eleazer D. (deceased), (5) Sarah D. (deceased), Mrs. Gilman Cooper, of Wolfborough, (6) an infant, (7) Hiram, and (8) Eleazer D. (2d).

Hiram Barker, the immediate subject of our sketch, was born in Alton, old Strafford Co. (now Belknap Co.), Dec. 21, 1815. He remained at home working on his father's farm till he was sixteen years of age. His advantages for an education were limited, yet by that same indomitable energy which has been one of his chief characteristics through a long and successful business career he has obtained by reading and reflection a practical education, and a fund of knowledge which he uses to good advantage. In the spring of 1831, at sixteen years of age, he went to Portsmouth, where he was engaged as a clerk, but not liking that, went to Wolfborough, N. H., subsequently to Alton and Dover, remaining but a short time at each place. During the years 1833 and 1834 he was engaged in peddling tin-ware and clocks in New Hampshire and Maine. In the spring of 1835 he began mercantile business at Alton, and after remaining there one year sold out and came to Farmington, where he was engaged in trade till 1880. During those years he was extensively engaged in the real estate and lumber business. He also owns large tracts of land in Nebraska, on which roam hundreds of sheep and cattle, and large real estate interests in Chicago, Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota. He has large interests in stocks of various kinds, and was president of the old Farmington State Bank for more than fifteen years, or during its existence. In politics he is a firm believer in those principles of government as taught by the

Hiram Barber

father of the Democratic party, Jefferson, and exemplified by Gen. Jackson. He has held all the important town offices, such as selectman, etc. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1849–50, and a member of the Constitutional Convention in the winter of 1850–51, serving on the Judiciary Committee. He has been a candidate for the State Senate from his district, and though defeated ran far ahead of his ticket, also councilor.

He married Maria, daughter of Reuben and Patience Hayes, of New Durham, July 29, 1838. She was a native of New Durham, and died Feb. 29, 1880. She was a lady of culture and refinement, and her memory is cherished by a large circle of friends and relatives. Of their seven children, four died in infancy and youth. Clara, a young lady, who now (1882) resides at home with her father; Martha C., who died at sixteen; and Hiram H., who is married and resides in Farmington.

The record of Hiram Barker is one of prosperity and great financial success. He commenced life poor, but shrewd common sense, integrity of character, sagacity, and ability, have united to make a record of which any man may well be proud.

Judged by his record and success, as developed by a liberal and wise policy, it is not too much to say that he ranks foremost among the men who have lived in Farmington. The history of Hiram and John Barker is closely allied with the history of Farmington. They come from an energetic stock, who as a rule have refused political preferment, but have given comprehensive abilities, sterling integrity, and sagacious industry to the development of their business. Many of the successful sons of the old Granite State owe an imperishable debt of gratitude to their ancestors for having bequeathed to them those cardinal principles of success which lie at the foundation of every successful life.

ALONZO NUTE.

Among the prominent men of Strafford County, N. H., who have made their own fortunes we place the name of Alonzo Nute. He came from a hardy New England stock, who have ever been noted for their love of liberty and brave defenders of their country's honor. His grandfather was Jotham Nute, a native of Dover, and was born Nov. 23, 1760. His grandmother was Sarah Twombly, a native of Dover, N. H. Jotham enlisted as a soldier of the Revolutionary war April 1, 1776, and was mustered out at its close as sergeant. He married Jan. 7, 1786, and soon after settled in the town of Milton, where he followed the occupation of a farmer. His children were (1) John (deceased), (2) Jeremy (deceased), (3) Jacob (deceased), (4) Sarah, wife of William Allen, of Rochester; (5) David (deceased), father of Alonzo Nute; (6) Israel (deceased), (7) Daniel (deceased), (8) Ivory (deceased), (9) Levi (deceased), (10) Andrew T., who is a resident of Lowell, Mass., and (11) Sophia (deceased). All of this large family were born on the old homestead in Milton, N. H. He and his wife were members of the Congregational Church. He died Feb. 3, 1836.

David Nute, fourth son of Jotham Nute, was born in Milton, April 30, 1797, and died Sept. 4, 1881. He was a farmer and carpenter. He married Lovina, daughter of Peter Cook, of Wakefield, N. H. Their children are Alonzo, Jeremy O., Leander M., David H., who was a soldier in the Fifth New Hampshire; Israel M., a soldier in the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, and was killed at Fair Oaks, Va. David Nute was a Whig and Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational Church. He was an industrious, economical man, and reared his children to habits of industry and frugality.

Alonzo Nute was born Feb. 12, 1826, in Milton, on the same farm which has been in the family since about 1786. He remained at home till he was sixteen years of age, working on his father's farm summers, and attending the common school winters. At sixteen, in 1842, he went to Natick, Mass., to learn the manufacture of boots and shoes, and was there employed till 1848. During some two years of this time he was in the employ of Vice-President Henry Wilson, and lived in his family. During the winter of 1846–47 he attended school at Leicester, Mass. In the spring of 1849 he returned to his native county and located at Farmington, where he was employed the following summer by Martin L. Hayes (deceased). (See M. L. Hayes' biography.) Mr. Nute commenced business for himself in the fall of 1849, in company with his brother, Jeremy O., at Farmington, N. H., and after four years they dissolved partnership, since which time Mr. Nute has conducted his business himself, assisted by his sons Eugene P. and Alonzo I., who have been partners in the business since 1875, under the firm-name of "A. Nute & Sons."

Mr. Nute's shoe-factory was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1874, and he rebuilt it in the remarkably short time of twenty days. His main building is thirty-two by one hundred and eighty-five feet, two stories, and two stories above, thirty-two by one hundred and ten feet. Beside this, he has one wood building thirty-six by ninety feet, with two wings each thirty by thirty-six feet. The firm of "A. Nute & Sons" employ some three hundred hands, costing some five hundred dollars per day. They manufacture some fifteen thousand cases of men's and boys' light kip goods. These goods are made on commission for Messrs. Potter, White & Bayley, of Boston, and the proceeds amount to some four hundred thousand dollars yearly.

In politics he is a Republican. At the breaking out of the great civil war, in the spring of 1861, he buckled on his sword and went forth to battle. Here the love of liberty, as was more than once shown by his noble ancestry, burned in his breast. He went

into the army in the fall of 1861 as quartermaster of the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment, and remained two years. After his regiment had entered the field he was detached and placed on Gen. Rush C. Hawkins' staff of the Ninth New York Zouaves, and thus remained till the spring of 1863, when he returned to Farmington, N. H., and soon afterward resumed his former business. He represented Farmington in the State Legislature in 1866, and the State Senate in 1867–68. During 1881 and 1882 he was associated with Messrs. Cloutman and Fernald as a building committee in the erection of the town hall. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Betsey Pearl, of Milton, April 14, 1850. She was born in Farmington, April 1, 1829. Their children are Eugene P., born June 14, 1852; married Nellie Packer, of Farmington, N. H., June 3, 1881. (2) Alonzo I., born Sept. 21, 1853.

CHARLES W. TALPEY.

Charles W. Talpey, whose portrait adorns this work, was born Nov. 16, 1835. His great-grandfather, Richard Talpey, was originally an inhabitant of Gosport, Isles of Shoals; was selectman of that town from 1737 to 1771 nearly every year. Moved to York, Me., in 1775. His son Henry was the father of Jonathan, who was the father of Charles W. Talpey.

Jonathan Talpey was born in 1793 at York, Me.; was a sailor till middle age, being captain many years; served in the war of 1812, taken prisoner, and remained in the celebrated Dartmoor prison, England, nearly three years; was deacon of the Baptist Church at Lake Neddish, York, Me., a great many years, and died in 1863.

He married, Nov. 25, 1817, Elizabeth Carlisle (daughter of Daniel Carlisle, of York, Me.), who was born Feb. 16, 1796, and now living at the old homestead at York. Charles W. Talpey, the immediate subject of this sketch, was the eighth child of his parents. Having received a good academic education, he at the age of nineteen went to Dover, N. H., to learn the apothecary business. In 1855 engaged with the Eureka Powder-Works, at New Durham, as clerk. Spent two years, from 1857 till 1859, in the West, which proved a financial failure, but was a large gain in experience. In 1861 he commenced a seafaring life, which he continued till 1867, being captain the last four years. During the war of the Rebellion he was employed in the Transport Department, which was a financial success.

In 1863 he was married to Mary Abbie Berry, of New Durham, N. H., a daughter of Elder Nathan and Mary Berry. It was then he really commenced to live, for with his amiable companion he appears to be the happiest of the happy. In 1867 he moved to Farmington, N. H., and engaged in the mercantile business in company with John B. Berry, under the firm-name of Berry & Talpey. The copartnership was discontinued in 1870, from which time Mr. Talpey operated alone till 1878, when he took as partner a nephew, E. T. Willson, under the firm-name of Talpey & Willson. In February, 1882, he sold out his interest to his partner, and now is engaged in the coal business.

Mr. Talpey has been an eminently successful man financially, always by his strict business habits and his unswerving integrity securing the largest patronage in his locality. He has ever been closely identified in his social and political surroundings. A Republican in politics, he was chairman of the selectmen of Farmington for the years 1870–73; town treasurer, 1870–74; tax collector in 1875; was elected State senator from Somersworth District for the term ending June, 1883; was chosen clerk of Farmington village precinct in 1874, and has been chosen each year since; is secretary of Fraternal Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Farmington; also secretary of chapter; clerk of the Baptist Society; is a Past Grand of the I. O. O. F., and member of the Knights of Honor.

Thus we see Mr. Talpey, in whatever sphere he may engage, whether as merchant, politician, or in his social gatherings, ever getting to the front, and when we reflect that at the time of his marriage in 1863 he was not worth a dollar, so to speak, we can but attribute much of his success to the counsel and love which he has ever received at the hands of his amiable wife. A beautiful home and a competency, good health and loving companions, what more is wanted here?

THE HAYES FAMILY.

We can only start this genealogy, and leave its continuance to members of this wide-spread and highly respectable family.

John Hayes, the ancestor, is said by tradition to have emigrated from Scotland about 1680, and to have settled at Dover "Corner." Tradition also says that a brother, Ichabod, settled "south," as to which we know nothing. John had a grant of twenty acres between Tole-end and Barbadoes, March 19, 1693–94, laid out Nov. 4, 1702. Doubtless most of his possessions came by purchase. He married, June 28, 1686, Mary Horne. Tradition says she was then but thirteen years old, of which we confess painful doubts. The date of his death we have not found. He had children; order not clear (Fam. 1),—

1. John, born 1686. (See below.)
2. Peter. (See below.)
3. Robert.
4. Ichabod, born March 13, 1691–92. (See below.)
5. Samuel, born March 16, 1694–95. (See below.)
6. William, born Sept. 6, 1698.
7. Benjamin, born September, 1700. (See below.)

And three daughters, who married, respectively, a Phipps of Salisbury, an Ambrose of Salisbury, and an Ambrose of Chester. Perhaps there were other children.

Chas. W. Talbey

Martin L. Hayes

SECOND GENERATION.

John, son of John, as in Fam. 1, born in 1686, lived at Tole-end. He was deacon of the First Church. He died June 3, 1759, and his tombstone on Pine Hill still remains. He married twice,—first, Tamsen, widow of James Chesley, and daughter of Deacon Gershom Wentworth, of Somersworth. She died Dec. 30, 1753, aged sixty-six. He married, second, Mary (Roberts), widow of Samuel Wingate. His children, all by his first wife, were (Fam. 2),—

1. John, born Oct. 19, 1711, lived in Barrington, and died May 7, 1776. Apparently he was never married. His will, dated May 3, 1776, divides his property among brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces.

2. Paul, born Sept. 16, 1713. He lived in Barrington; was justice of the peace. He died April 9, 1776. Paul, of Alton, was his son. So was James, a rich man of Barrington, whose only son, Paul, married a Horne, and had children, Elizabeth and James.

3. Thomas, born Sept. 29, 1715. (See below.)

4. Elihu, born Dec. 16, 1719. Lived at Tole-end. He died March 12, 1751. Had a son John.

5. Hezekiah, born Feb. 2, 1719–20. (See below.)

6. Elizabeth, born April 5, 1722; married her cousin Ichabod, son of Ichabod, grandson of John.

7. Abra, born Feb. 17, 1723–24; married John Montgomery, of Strafford, N. H. Had son Jonathan and others.

8. Robert, born March 21, 1725–26; was of Green Hill, Barrington. He died May 17, 1769. His son Joshua, of Barrington, married a Locke, and had five children.

9. Wentworth, born Jan. 27, 1727–28. (See below.)

10. Samuel, born March 12, 1729–30. Was of Barrington. He died April 22, 1776. His son Samuel had sons,—Capt. John, of Barrington, and Deacon Samuel, who lived in Durham, but was deacon of Newmarket Church.

11. Jonathan, born April 17, 1732. (See below.)

Peter Hayes, son of John, as in Fam. 1, lived at Tole-end. He married Sarah, daughter of John Wingate, and granddaughter of the emigrant John. They had children (Fam. 3),—

1. Ann, born June 3, 1718.

2. Reuben, born May 8, 1720. He owned the "Dr. Green place" in Dover. He married Abigail Shackford. He died in 1762, and his only child, Susanna, married Dr. Ezra Green, and had thirteen children.

3. Joseph, born March 15, 1722.

4. Benjamin, born March 1, 1723–24. Was of Barrington.

5. Mehitable, born Dec. 11, 1725.

6. John, of North Yarmouth, Me.

7. Elijah, of Berwick, Me.

8. Ichabod, of Berwick, Me.

Ichabod Hayes, son of John, as in Fam. 1, born March 13, 1691–92, lived at Littleworth. He was "killed by a mill-log," June 1, 1734. His wife was Abigail, and they had (Fam. 4),—

1. Sarah, born Dec. 30, 1716; married Nathaniel Horne, of Dover.

2. Ichabod, born Dec. 13, 1718. (See below).

3. Ezekiel, born Feb. 21, 1720; died young.

4. Daniel, born May 26, 1723; married Sarah, daughter of Richard Plummer, of Madbury.

5. Moses, born Jan. 30, 1725–26. (See below.)

6. Aaron, born March 3, 1727–28; was of Nottingham.

7. Abigail, born Aug. 28, 1730; believed to have died young.

8. Hannah, born Jan. 5, 1734; married William Wentworth, of Milton. She had eight children, and died Aug. 11, 1808.

Samuel Hayes, son of John, as in Fam. 1, born March 16, 1694–95; lived at Back River. He married Nov. 23, 1720, Leah, daughter of William and Martha (Pomfret) Dam, who was born Feb. 17, 1695. They had (Fam. 5),—

1. Mary, born Aug. 12, 1728; married Jotham Nute, of Dover.

2. Abigail, married Tristram Pinkham, of Dover.

William Hayes, son of John, as in Fam. 1, born Sept. 6, 1698; lived somewhere about the "Corner." He married, Nov. 23, 1720, Hannah Sanborn. They had (Fam. 6),—

1. Mary, born Oct. 23, 1721.

2. Hannah, born Oct. 21, 1723.

3. William, of Dover.

4. Patience, married a Hall.

Benjamin Hayes, son of John, as in Fam. 1, born Sept. 6, 1700, moved to Rochester. He married Jane (Snell), widow of Tristram Heard. Of his children were (Fam. 7),—

1. Benjamin, born Dec. 19, 1726. (See below.)

2. Abigail, baptized June 9, 1728.

3. George, baptized June 30, 1730.

4. Elisabeth, baptized May 14, 1732.

5. Hannah, baptized Oct. 28, 1733.

THIRD GENERATION.

Thomas, son of John, as in Fam. 2, born Sept. 29, 1715, lived at Tole-End. He was a deacon. His wife was Hannah. He died April 7, 1774. Children (Fam. 8),—

1. Ezekiel, born Oct. 14, 1742.

2. Susan, born Oct. 11, 1745.

3. Abigail, born March 5, 1748–49.

4. Thomas, of Gilmanton, N. H.

Hezekiah, son of John, as in Fam. 2, born Feb. 2, 1719–20, lived in Barrington. He married Margaret Cate. He died Feb. 24, 1790. Children, in part (Fam. 9),—

1. William, of Poland, Me.

2. Elihu, of Madbury. He had four children, viz.:

1. Sarah A., married Nicholas Pike.

2. Elisabeth, married her cousin, Deacon Solomon Hayes.

3. Reuben, of Alton.

4. Jonathan, of Madbury.

3. Hezekiah, of Barrington. He married his cousin, Sophia Cate. His son, Deacon Solomon, of New Durham, married his cousin Elizabeth, just mentioned.

Wentworth, son of John, as in Fam. 2, born Jan. 27, 1727–28, lived in Rochester. He married, first, 1753, Mary, daughter of Rev. Amos Main, of Rochester. She was born Sept. 9, 1732, died Jan. 14, 1774. He married, second, March 13, 1777, widow Susan (Burnham) Roberts. She was born Jan. 17, 1741, died Aug. 5, 1815. He died Jan. 11, 1802. Children (Fam. 10),—

By first wife:

1. Amos Main, born Oct. 25, 1754, settled in North Yarmouth, Me., and had five children.

2. Betty, born July 25, 1757, married Timothy Roberts, son of her father's second wife. He was a soldier in the Revolution. Lived in Milton.

3. John, born May 10, 1760, died Oct. 14, 1760.

4. Elihu, born Jan. 16, 1763, married a cousin, and left children.

5. Theodore, born March 13, 1766, settled in Belgrade, Me., and had two children.

6. Molly, born Aug. 16, 1768, died July 10, 1773.

7. Tamsen, born April 11, 1772, married Samuel Locke, of Barrington. A daughter, Abigail Page, married Gorham W. Hoitt, formerly sheriff of this county, and still survives.

By second wife:

8. John, born June 20, 1780.

By her first marriage, Susanna (Burnham) Roberts had the following Roberts children:

1. Timothy, born Aug. 5, 1759, married as above, and had eight children. One of these, Amos Main Roberts, is father of Charles Wentworth Roberts, of Bangor, who was Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine in 1875.

2. John, born March 16, 1761, died Jan. 22, 1764.

3. Joseph, born Dec. 19, 1762, married a Dam, of Rochester.

4. Susanna, born Nov. 7, 1764, died on the 10th.

5. Child, born Sept. 26, 1765; died same day.

6. Relief, born June 22, 1767; married Daniel Horne, of Farmington (Timothy, late of New Durham, and others were her children).

Jonathan, son of John, as in Fam. 2, born April 17, 1732, was lieutenant; lived at Tole-End, on the homestead. He married Mary Wingate, daughter of his father's second wife. He died April 15, 1787. Children (Fam. 11),—

1. Mary.

2. Robert.

3. Jonathan.

4. Tamsen, married, Jan. 8, 1786, Daniel Cushing, and had eight children, including Deacon Peter Cushing, lately deceased.

5. Nancy, married William Cushing, and had three children.

6. Sarah, married Samuel Jackson, of Rochester, N. H.

7. Robert, of Bolton, Vt.

8. Betsey, married Stephen Jackson, of Rochester.

Ichabod, son of Ichabod, as in Fam. 4, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hayes, and granddaughter of the emigrant John. She died Oct. 28, 1795. He died Oct. 15, 1794. Children (Fam. 12),—

1. Abigail, born May 9, 1742, married Ichabod Hansom, of Windham, Me.

2. Ichabod, born Jan. 17, 1744, was of Farmington, N. H.

3. Ezekiel, born Feb. 19, 1746, was of Dover.

4. Daniel, born June 24, 1748, was of Farmington.

5. Moses, born June 15, 1750, was of Farmington.

6. Aaron, born Sept. 19, 1752, was of Dover.

7. James C., was of Milton.

8. Tamsen, born March 21, 1755; died young.

9. Abra, born Aug. 2, 1757; died single.

10. Betty, born March 10, 1762; married Maj. Joseph Mooney, of Alton.

11. John, born Sept. 15, 1764, was of Saco, Me.

Moses, son of Ichabod, as in Fam. 4, born Jan. 30, 1725–26, was ensign, and lived in Rochester. He had (Fam. 13),—

1. Sarah, born Jan. 20, 1750.

2. Anna, born Dec. 19, 1753.

3. Peter, born Feb. 24, 1755.

4. Enoch, born Aug. 27, 1757.

5. Abigail, born July 9, 1760.

6. Moses, born Aug. 10, 1763.

7. Joshua, born Dec. 9, 1765.

8. Jacob, born May 28, 1769.

9. Hannah, born Aug. 9, 1771.

10. Mary, born May 13, 1774.

Benjamin, son of Benjamin, as in Fam. 7, born Dec. 29, 1726, lived in Rochester. He had at least (Fam. 14),—

1. George Snell, born Nov. 23, 1760.

The following, from Rochester town records, we cannot connect:

Ichabod had children,—

1. Betsey, born Oct. 24, 1771.

2. Margaret, born March 27, 1773.

3. Ichabod, born March 8, 1775.

4. Daniel, born Dec. 29, 1776.

5. Hezekiah, born Sept. 7, 1779.

6. Tamsen, born Dec. 6, 1780.

7. Hannah, born Nov. 17, 1783.

8. Ezekiel, born April 4, 1786.

9. Polly, born Aug. 23, 1787.

Moses had children,—

1. Hezekiah, born Nov. 7, 1778.

2. Elisabeth, born Aug. 9, 1780.

3. Molly, born June 2, 1782.

4. John, born April 5, 1785.

5. Stephen, born Oct. 29, 1788.

Ichabod Hayes was born March 8, 1775, and died Nov. 5, 1833. His first wife was Deborah French.

She was born June 5, 1779, and died Jan. 14, 1824. They were married Nov. 10, 1796. Of this union fourteen children were born, of whom Martin L. Hayes was the ninth. His second wife was Sarah Plumer, by whom he had two children.

Martin L. Hayes, shoe manufacturer, born in Farmington, N. H., March 28, 1812, died June 24, 1879. He was the pioneer shoe manufacturer in this State. In early life he was very poor, and at fifteen years of age had been bound out to a shoemaker named Stevens, at Alton, near Farmington, who tanned and curried all the leather he used in making shoes for the country people.

After he had learned his trade, but before his time was out, Hayes became restless. To make shoes or put on patches for a sixpence, with charges running a year, or possibly two, to be settled finally, perhaps, by payments made in fence rails or fodder, did not seem to make a trade worth much, even when one had worked six years to acquire it. He had yet ten months to serve before he would be twenty-one, but he had fifty dollars that he had earned in tanning dog- and cat-skins for whip-lashes and strings, that had been allowed to him as one of the perquisites of his apprenticeship. So he bought his time for forty dollars, and, with his bundle on a stick and ten dollars in silver, he walked to Dover, eighteen miles distant, and went by stage to Boston, bound to Natick, where he finally arrived with fifty cents remaining of his capital.

He procured work at once with Edward Walcott, and kept at it for about ten years, working industriously and saving every cent. Then, with a little money, he returned to Farmington to start shoe manufacturing on his own account. Young men who jump into the shoe trade without a preliminary experience, backed by ample means, and fret because they can't retire with a fortune at the end of five years, will be interested to learn how Mr. Hayes started to manufacture shoes, how he helped to build a town and enrich a township, and how he became the possessor of forty-seven thousand acres of land. His return to Farmington was some time in the year 1837 or 1838. Affairs there were pretty much in the same condition as when he left. A man named Badger had undertaken the manufacture of shoes, but it did not pay, and the business, which had never amounted to much, was suddenly terminated one day by Mr. Badger's abrupt departure for parts unknown, leaving his creditors to settle his business as best they could. This, it would seem, was rather an unpromising field for a new beginner; but Hayes was not dismayed. The difficulties were many and insurmountable to any other than a determined spirit. The stock was either shipped on coasting packets from Boston to Portsmouth, and thence up river to Dover, or all the way by stage (as the Boston and Maine Railroad was not built until about 1840–41), and the shoes must be returned the same way in time for the semi-annual auction sales held at Boston, which was then the method of selling.

Besides the difficulties of transportation, there were also the inconveniences attending the imperfect facilities for the preparation of stock in the shop. Sides of leather were carried to the river and soaked, but this was afterwards improved upon by substituting a hogshead of water which stood outside; then, again, the sides of leather must be cut up in chunks, and pieces skived with the shoe-knife; a broad flat rock on which the leather was vigorously hammered answered for a roller. This was a rough beginning for the shoe trade of Farmington; but that was not all. The hard times of 1837 bore heavily on the young shoe trade of New England; all manufactures were depressed, complaint was loud, and distress was general; 1840 came, and still "hard pan" hadn't been reached; 1841–42, and yet no better. The trade in shoes was a mere barter. The workmen were paid in store orders for making shoes that sold for fifty cents a pair in Boston, and the order taken up on the delivery of rolls of tough bulls' hides to the storekeeper, who sold them in small pieces to the custom trade for taps. By working sixteen hours a day himself, and practicing rigid economy in personal expenses, a man might pull through, and he did. In 1843 there came the long looked-for reaction. Now came the tide of opportunity for Farmington. Anything in the shape of a shoe would sell, large profits were being realized, and Natick could not fill her orders for her want of workmen. Before the depression there had been no want of help. Strafford County had kept the shoe-shops well filled, and now, when wanted, the men were not at hand; most of them had long since returned to their homes and settled down on rocky farms, and some had found other occupations. The married men who could make shoes were unwilling to return to Natick, and there were many such in the vicinity of Farmington: so that it happened that, as the men would not go to work at Natick, the work of Natick must go to Farmington, and watchful men were standing eager to guide the auspicious movement. Special inducements were held out to mechanics to settle in the place, enterprise was encouraged by liberal policy and active co-operation, the weak sustained, fidelity and good service well rewarded: so that, without the help of a single dollar not earned upon the spot, Farmington has grown into a rich and handsome village, whose citizens all commenced life at the very bottom.

After 1849, Martin L. Hayes began to get money for his shoes and count his profits, rather more aspiring to the possession of land than to a pre-eminence in the shoe trade; these profits he invested, with proper caution, in real estate, disposing of it again to shoemakers in return for work,—a system that has given to many poor men comfortable homes, and still contributed to the honest profits of the worthy manufacturer. In the centre of the village, on a five-acre lot,

Mr. Hayes had erected an elegant mansion, himself the architect, the house and grounds in all of their appointments conforming strictly to the notions of the master.

He was fairly worn out for the last six months; yet he kept up until but a few days before his death. Mr. Hayes got fairly started in 1839, making shoes for Forbush & Townsend, afterward for William Burrage & Co., then for Joseph Whitney & Co., Allen, Harris & Potter, Potter, Nute, White & Bayley, Potter, Hitchcock & Co., and Chase, Merritt & Blanchard, No. 94 Pearl Street; the latter was his last and longest business connection.

Jeremiah Colbath (afterward Hon. Henry Wilson) and Hon. George M. Herring, both of whom had made their mark in the world, were his associates in Natick, and were his lifelong friends. Mr. Herring became established in Farmington about 1843, and died in September, 1875. The history of Mr. Wilson is too well known to need mention here.

Martin L. Hayes married Eliza Pearl, daughter of Joseph Pearl, who was a sister to the wife of Hon. Alonzo Nute; she died about thirty years since, leaving him one child, a daughter, now the wife of George E. Davis, of Lawrence, Mass., who inherits his large property.

His funeral services were held at his residence on the 26th of June, and were conducted by the Revs. J. E. Dame and Walter E. Darling. His pall-bearers were H. B. Edgerly, Hiram Barker, J. W. Waldron, G. N. Eastman, Levi Pearl, C. W. Wingate. The body was conveyed to the family tomb, and placed in the sarcophagus which was prepared under his own direction several years since. Nearly all the business places were closed, and about all the manufacturers were present.

In politics he was one of the first who cast an anti-slavery vote in Farmington. He was always a strictly temperance man, and refused to hold any public office. He was one of the corporators of the savings-bank, and at one time one of the trustees, and was also a director of the Farmington National Bank at its beginning.

His two lifelong friends were G. M. Herring and Henry Wilson, both of whom he outlived. In memory of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hayes deeded to the town of Farmington the birthplace of Wilson, and at his own expense placed a large bowlder from a neighboring mountain, weighing about twelve tons, on the spot, and had inscribed upon the stone, "Henry Wilson, Vice-President U. S. A., born here February 12, 1812."

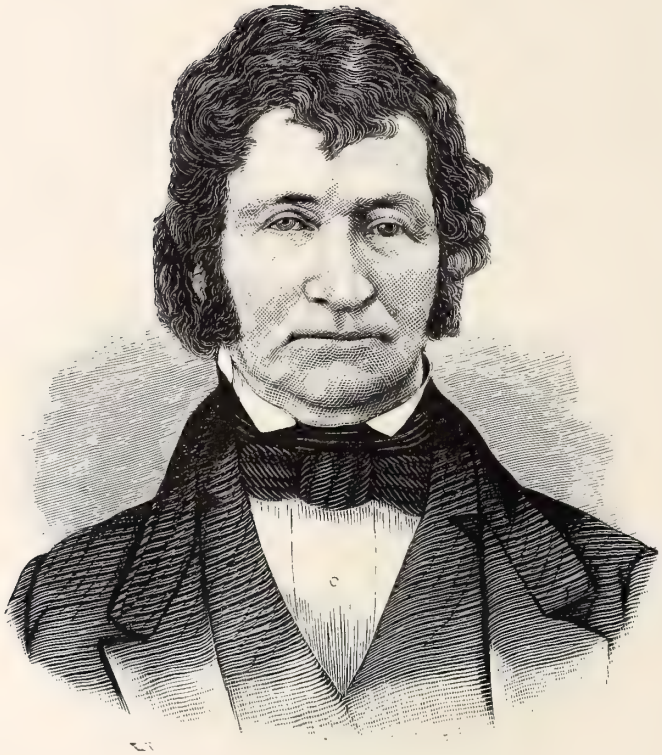
Dr. DAVID T. PARKER.

David Taylor Parker, the son and third child of Rev. Clement and Rachel Taylor Parker, was born in Bradford, Vt., April 10, 1813, and is the fifth in descent (Clement[4], Lemuel[3], John[2], Samuel[1]) from Samuel Parker, who was born in Newton, Mass., and whose parents were killed by Indians in King Philip's war, about the year 1675. Samuel, while a young man, went to Connecticut, was one of the first settlers of the town of Coventry, and was the first man who officiated as deacon of the church in that town. He lived respected, and died at a very advanced age. His great-grandson, Clement, a short time after the birth of the subject of this sketch, removed to Cabot, Vt., where he lived until the winter of 1816, when he went to the West Parish, in Chester, N. H., where he was ordained for the Presbyterian Church in that town, and labored with that people during ten years. He then removed to Milton, N. H., and, after two or three years, to Acton, Me. His son David lived with and followed the fortunes of his father, with occasional exceptions of working out at farming, until he was seventeen years old, when he left the paternal roof and attended school at the academy in Alfred, Me. In the winter of 1830–31 he taught schools in Waterborough, Me., being then in his eighteenth year; from that time he attended school in summer, teaching in the winter, until his twentieth year, when he began the study of medicine with L. M. Barker, M.D., at Great Falls (Somersworth). He attended lectures at Dartmouth College in 1833, afterwards studying with Dr. Charles F. Elliott and with Dr. B. Smart, of Kennebunk, Me., graduating at Bowdoin College, May 17, 1836. He has been married twice,—first to Clara C. Chamberlain, of Lebanon, Me., April 18, 1833, with whom he lived more than forty-three years. She died Nov. 7, 1876, having been the mother of three children,—a daughter, who died in her first year, and two sons, both of whom arrived at the age of manhood, and chose the profession of their father, studying and practicing medicine. The elder son died of pneumonia in La Harpe, Ill., and the younger, a man of unusual genius for his profession, served through the late civil war, was six months in Salisbury prison, having been put in charge of the prison hospital, came home at the close of the war, and died Dec. 31, 1866, of disease contracted thereby. His father was married June 16, 1878, to Mrs. Lucy A. Fernald, a cousin of his first wife, and who is his willing helpmeet in benevolence.

Dr. Parker commenced the practice of medicine March 3, 1837, in Farmington, N. H., which was then a small, obscure village of fifteen houses and about one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants, and which he has seen increase more than twentyfold.

He has been a lifelong Whig or Republican, and was chosen to represent the town in 1864–65, by forty votes over the general ticket, which was largely Democratic. He was in 1842–43 elected president of the Strafford District Medical Society, and in 1872 was made president of the New Hampshire Medical Society. He has been for many years a member of the American Medical Association, and belongs to several other societies. He is strongly allopathic, and has

D. V. Parker M. D.



LEVI W. LEIGHTON, Sr.

David W Leighton

Joseph L. Demeritt

Job Varney

nothing to do with quackery in any form. His scanty spare time is devoted to reading and study and keeping up with the medical literature of the time. As for the esteem in which he is held as a physician, it is enough to say that the same families who employed him forty-five years ago employ him to-day.

In religion he is strictly orthodox, and has contributed more according to his means than any other citizen towards the support of the Congregational Church.

His sensitiveness to want and suffering has prevented him from accumulating so many specimens of the almighty dollar as most men of his ability and of his successful practice would have laid by for the rainy day of old age, but the needy and hungry have never been turned from his door nor suffered for lack of his care. He might for reasons refuse to attend a rich man, but a poor one never. We may reasonably doubt if there is in the State a man of his means who has given more service in a quiet and unostentatious manner than has Dr. Parker for suffering humanity.

LEVI W. LEIGHTON, SR. AND JR.

Levi W. Leighton, Jr., son of Levi W., Sr., and Tamson A. (Chamberlin) Leighton, was born on the farm in the town of Farmington, N. H., where he has always lived, March 5, 1830. His grandfather was Joseph Leighton, a native of Barrington, N. H. Joseph was twice married, and had children,—Levi W., John, and Abigail, who married Mark Demeritt, of Farmington, N. H. (See Demeritt history.) Joseph Leighton and a brother of his, name not known, purchased the farm where his grandson, Levi W., Jr., now (1882) resides. Here he continued to reside till his death. He was an energetic and frugal man, and laid well the foundation of a prosperous and happy family. His son, Levi W., was born about 1794, on the home-farm in Farmington, N. H.; married Tamson A. Chamberlin, and had children,—(1) Hannah, who has been twice married, first to John K. Colbath (deceased); second, to John Killroy, by whom she has three children.

(2) Mary C. (deceased).

(3) John W. (deceased), who left a widow and three children.

(4) Levi W.

(5) Tamson A., wife of E. P. Mooney, of Farmington.

(6) Emily, wife of Stephen W. Bennett, of Farmington.

Levi W. Leighton, Sr., was a Democrat in politics, and held the several town offices of his town. He inherited the principal characteristics of his father, and was esteemed for his virtues. He died Jan. 2, 1857, and his wife died March 9, 1869.

Levi W. Leighton, Jr., received the advantages of a common-school education. He has always resided on the home-farm, and followed the occupation of a farmer. He is modest and unassuming, and is universally respected by all. Like his fathers he is a Democrat, and thoroughly believes in the principles enumerated by Jefferson and Jackson. He has been in feeble health for several years. He married, January, 1855, Sophia, daughter of Bernard and Harriet (Richardson) Averill, of Mount Vernon, N. H. She was born Dec. 17, 1832.

JOSEPH L. AND MARK DEMERITT.

Joseph L. Demeritt was born in Farmington, N. H., on the same farm where he now resides and which he owns, May 22, 1831. His grandfather, Paul Demeritt, was born in Madbury, N. H., April 9, 1757. Paul settled in Farmington when a young man, on the farm which has been in the family since about 1775. During the first five summers of his living on this farm he kept bachelor's hall, made the first improvements on the farm, and laid the foundation of a good farm well tilled. He used to return to his native place and spend his winters in some kind of employment.

On the 20th of January, 1780, he married Betsey Davis, and had children,—Susan, wife of Benjamin Libbey; Hannah, born April 2, 1784; Lois, wife of Joseph Hayes; Mark, born June 6, 1792,—all born on the old homestead. Paul Demeritt was a farmer of about one hundred and sixty acres; was an industrious, frugal man. He died Nov. 26, 1835; his wife died April 30, 1849.

Mark Demeritt, youngest son of Paul, was a farmer on the farm where he first saw the light of day. July 21, 1816, he married Abigail E., daughter of Joseph Leighton, of Farmington. (See Leighton history, Farmington.) She was born Jan. 28, 1799, and died May 6, 1881. Their children are Charles M., a carpenter in Rochester; Hannah, wife of John Bickford, Rochester; John F., now with his brother on the home-farm; Martha E., wife of William Wenthworth, a farmer in Farmington; Joseph L., the subject of this sketch; Paul J., a merchant in Massachusetts; Lois S., wife of William Henderson, Rochester, N. H.; and Emma B., wife of E. P. Hodsdon, of St. Louis, all born in Farmington on the old farm. Mark Demeritt was a man of more than ordinary ability, and was justly considered one of the leading representative men of his native town. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat, and as such was honored with all the important offices of his town. He discharged all his duties with acceptability to his constituents, and reflected honor on all who bear the name. He was magistrate for many years, selectman, and member of the State Legislature. He died Oct. 22, 1875.

Joseph L. Demeritt received such advantages for an education as the common schools of his district afforded. He attended them winters, but, like most farmer's boys, worked on the farm summers.

He was always the home boy, and took care of his aged parents.

He is one of the largest and best farmers in the town, owning some three hundred acres in the home-farm and one hundred elsewhere. In politics a Democrat. He has been selectman five years, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his townsmen. Few there are in Farmington who enjoy the confidence of the people more than does Joseph L. Demeritt. He is a modest, unassuming man, never putting himself forward or thrusting his opinions upon others. He reads for himself and does his own thinking. He is liberal in his views on all questions, yet in politics thoroughly believes in the political principles as taught by Thomas Jefferson and more recently held by Governor Horatio Seymour, of New York.

JOSEPH EMERSON.

Joseph Emerson, son of Joseph, was born in Farmington, N. H., Feb. 17, 1808. He was of English extraction, his ancestors having come from England and settled in America at an early day. His grandfather, Timothy Emerson, was a native of Durham, N. H., and was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, serving with distinction under Gen. Stark of Revolutionary fame. He married Abigail Thompson, of Durham, and had children,—(1) Joseph, (2) Sally, (3) Andrew, (4) Polly, (5) Abigail. He was a wealthy farmer and owned slaves. He died in advanced life. Joseph Emerson, Sr., was born in Durham, N. H., Feb. 12, 1763, and died March 8, 1841. He married Marcia, daughter of Joseph Hayes, Nov. 25, 1791. She was born Dec. 20, 1770, and died Sept. 16, 1847.

Their children were Timothy, Wentworth, Abigail, Joseph (the immediate subject of this sketch), and Margaret, all of whom were born in Farmington, where Joseph, Sr., settled about the time of his marriage.

Joseph Emerson, Jr., inherited the farm of two hundred and thirty acres from his father. His educational advantages were limited, yet he was well informed on all the more important subjects of the day. He married Julia A., daughter of Rev. Enos George, of Barnstead, March 14, 1836. She was born June 4, 1810, in Barnstead. Their children are (1) Frank, born May 14, 1837, received an academic education, studied law with Hon. John S. H. Frink, of Portsmouth, and was admitted to the bar April, 1866, and at the present time he is a farmer on the old homestead; (2) Charles, born Feb. 25, 1840, received an academic education, is a farmer near by the old farm, and married Frances V. Dolby in 1866, and they have one son, Ralph G.

Mr. Joseph Emerson was a Democrat in politics, and was a man respected by all. Mr. and Mrs. Emerson are members of the Congregational Church of Barnstead.

JOB VARNEY.

The subject of this sketch, and whose portrait adorns this work, was born in Farmington, N. H., March 8, 1826, and reared on the farm which he now owns. He obtained his education at the common schools, with the exception of a few terms at a select school in Providence, R. I. Being the only son, it devolved upon him to take charge of the old homestead and administer to the wants of his parents in their declining years.

He is a member of the Friends' Society, and known over a large extent of country as an enterprising and progressive farmer, and he is not only very highly respected, but his ancestors have for generations been among the foremost in their locality in assisting to do good whenever an opportunity presented itself for the amelioration of the sufferings of their neighbors.

William Varney, the father of Job, married Anna Varney (not a relative), but the daughter of Enoch and Abigail Varney, of Milton. They had four children, three of whom lived to maturity, viz.: Job; Mary, deceased, who married William P. Tuttle, of Dover; Hannah E., married Alfred F. Ware, of Salem, Mass., who subsequently had one son.

Mr. William Varney was born on the old homestead, to which he added by purchase till it contains four hundred acres, where he continued to reside till his death, which occurred Nov. 24, 1863, in the eightieth year of his age. His wife, Anna, died Nov. 14, 1863, aged seventy-four years.

They were both members of the Friends' Society, and were buried in the family cemetery. Throughout a long life Mr. Varney was universally respected; a Whig and Republican in politics, was selectman, etc.

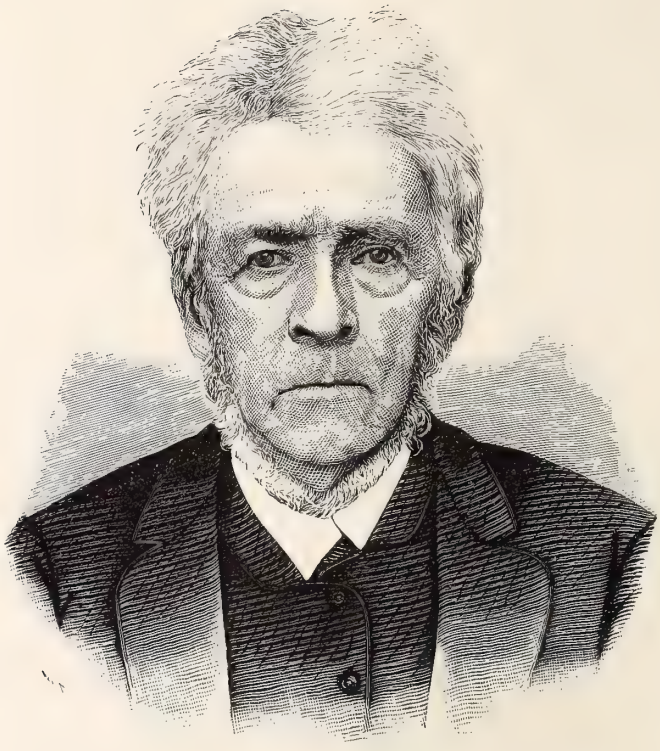
Caleb Varney, grandfather to Job, was born in Rochester, N. H., but purchased, before marriage, the old homestead in Farmington, which at that time contained only eighty acres. He married Huldah Hussey, of Rochester. His children were William, Job, John. Mary, who married Moses Hanson, of Rochester, and left a family of five children. Elizabeth, who married James Austin, of Dover Neck, and left two children.

Caleb and his wife Huldah were members of the Friends' Society, and were buried in the family cemetery near the old homestead.

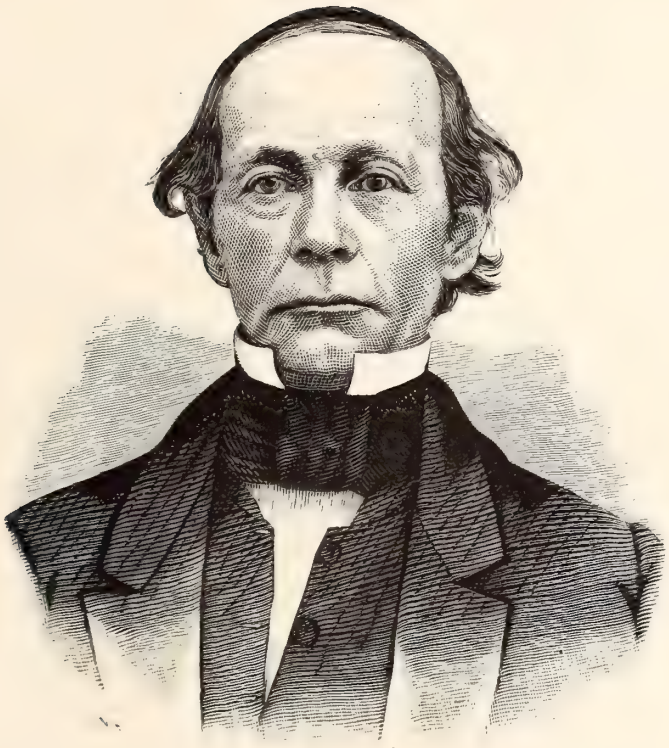
Ebenezer Varney, great-grandfather to Job, lived in Rochester till the time of his death, in June, 1828. His widow survived him several years, and died March 26, 1837.

TIMOTHY HANSON.

Timothy Hanson was born in Dover, Strafford Co., N. H., 9th month 14th, 1787, and died at his residence, 8th month 28th, 1859. His youth was spent upon his father's farm. His educational advantages were confined to the common schools of his native town. During a long and useful life he was one of the



MARK DEMERITT.



JOSEPH EMERSON.

TIMOTHY HANSON.

substantial business men and farmers of Farmington, N. H., where he owned a farm, and a saw- and grist-mill. He was honest and industrious, and accumulated a fine property. He married Abigail Mead Jones, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Peasley Folsom, 12th month 6, 1844. They have no children of their own, but have generally had from one to three children in their family which they have assisted more or less.

Politically, Mr. Hanson was a Republican, but never aspired to official honors, but rather gave his time and thought to religious subjects. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, and as such was an elder, besides holding and creditably filling the minor offices of the society. We quote from the "Annual Monitor" of 1860 the following: He suffered much during an illness of several months, but was preserved in patience. At one time he prayed as follows: "O Lord, wilt thou have compassion on me, a poor, unworthy creature, one of the very least of thy family. Thou hast been very merciful to me all my life long, and preserved me through many trying dispensations. Wilt thou continue to be with me during the few remaining days which may be granted me in this world. Be pleased to blot out my transgressions, notwithstanding my deviations have been many, and at last, when thy work in me shall be accomplished, wilt thou receive me into thy glorious kingdom, where all is joy and peace."

During his last illness he alluded to his having accompanied his wife on a religious visit to several Western Yearly Meetings, and from the first had believed that she was rightly called to that service, and that it was his duty to go with her, and he looked back upon it with satisfaction. As the shades of night were fast gathering over him, his wife asked, "Do you know me?" and with a smile he replied, "Yes, yes."

Thus in peace and quiet his ransomed spirit passed to its "home on high."

Mrs. Timothy Hanson was born in Epping, N. H., on the old Folsom homestead, 1st month 27, 1797. She taught school some fifteen years, and she numbers among her pupils some of the most intelligent people of Epping or New Hampshire. She commenced talking for her Master in the Society of Friends, of which she is a birthright member, about 1825, and in 1837 became a *recorded speaker*. She is one of the most highly-esteemed persons living in her native county, and her name is a household word in every home in Epping. She married for her first husband, 6th month 12, 1834, Nicholas Jones, of Gilmanton, N. H. He was a farmer and miller, and also an elder in the Society of Friends. He died 5th month 25, 1841, and she married Mr. Hanson, before alluded to.

JEREMIAH JONES.

Jeremiah Jones was born in Farmington, Dec. 3, 1791. He was the son of Samuel Jones and his wife, Salomé Crane. His father was a sailor, and his wife, Salomé, was the daughter of a British colonel, who was descended from one of the English Earls of Surrey.

The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood on a farm, but being possessed of an active intellect and a goodly share of ambition he turned his attention to books, and though facilities for gaining knowledge were very limited in those days he succeeded in obtaining a thorough English education.

For several years he was a country schoolmaster, always successful, and entirely competent to control the roughest school over which he was placed in charge, and at that time physical power was a very important requisite in a teacher.

He represented his native town for seven consecutive years in the State Legislature, and was returned by his party for the eighth year, but declined nomination. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812–14.

He was a clear-headed, logical thinker, a man of unswerving integrity; in politics a Democrat until the war of the Rebellion, when he came out boldly and squarely with the party who fought to preserve the Union.

He was married in 1827 to Tamson Roberts, and the union produced two children,—a son, who died in infancy, and a daughter, who is well known as a popular and successful authoress, with whose writings the reading public are familiar through the *nommes des plume* of "Clara Augusta," "Kate Thorn," "Hero Strong," etc.

It is to be regretted that the subject of this sketch would never allow a portrait of himself to be taken, and consequently his friends are unable to preserve in this history a likeness of the strong and impressive face which those who knew him so well remember.

He died May 12, 1871, in the house where he had spent the largest portion of his life.

CHAPTER XCV.

LEE.

Lee was taken from Durham and incorporated as Lee Parish by act of the Provincial General Court, Jan. 16, 1766. A warrant signed by Joseph Sias called the first parish- or town-meeting, March 18th. Miles Randel was chosen moderator and parish clerk, and Robert Thompson, Ely Clark, and Nicholas Dudy, selectmen, Dec. 22, 1766. It was voted "that Zacheus Clough inspect into the affairs of Rev. Mr. Samuel Hutchins." Rev. Samuel Hutchins was minister when the town was incorporated, and continued until about 1800, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Osborn,

who, after about a third of a century, was succeeded by Rev. Israel Chesley. The ministry of the three filled a century.

From 1766 to 1815 names conspicuous in the town, now deceased, were Joseph Sias, Robert Thompson, Miles Randel, James Brackett, Capt. Josiah Bartlett, John Runlet, Joseph Leavitt, Robert Parker, Jona. Cartland, Andrew Demeritt, Joseph Durrell, the Ladds, Lawrence, Wilson, Davis, and E. B. Neally. Besides the above, later conspicuous have been Gardner Towle (removed), Hons. Josiah Bartlett and Samuel Cartland, and recently Moses A. Cartland. Of persons living June 20, 1870, Simon Otis has been of note in Lee, now the oldest inhabitant; also Mrs. Elizabeth Hale Smith, who is entitled to most grateful historic mention.

The town of Lee, as will be seen, is irregular in shape. It has every variety of soil known to the same latitude in New Hampshire except lime-soil, with hills, plains, slopes, and meadows; it has meandering rivers and purling brooks, and a famous pond near the centre. At a very early date the town took an extraordinary interest for efficient and successful schools. Its atmosphere has ever been so healthful that few physicians have made it their home, yet many of its inhabitants have stretched their lives into the nineties. It has been patriotic in all our national struggles, never failing to furnish its quota of heroes. It has too small a population for populous and strong religious societies, but has had its men and women renowned for bold and vigorous Christian action. Although the prevalence of intemperance years ago preyed injuriously upon the community, yet vigorous Christian heroism has wrought for the better, and Lee is now called, in that respect, "the banner town of Strafford County." It has most valuable mill-sites and inexhaustible beds of excellent clay for bricks.

Wheelwright's Pond, a beautiful sheet of water, is of historic interest to the present generation. It derives its name from Rev. John Wheelwright, the founder of Exeter. Some time in May, 1690, a party of Indians attacked the people of Fox Point, in Newington (then a part of Dover), burned several houses, killed several people, and carried others into captivity. After numerous depredations having been committed in Exeter and other places, two companies of scouts raised for the purpose started in pursuit, and overtook the savages at Wheelwright's Pond, July, 1690, where a severe engagement ensued. Three of the leading officers and twelve men were killed, and, it was supposed, a large number of Indians.

There are two churches in the town, viz.: Christian, A. G. Comings, pastor, and Congregational, L. D. Evans, pastor.

SOLDIERS OF LEE IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Charles R. Clay, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 31, 1864; disch. Aug. 24, 1865.

Joseph T. Cummings, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. June 19, 1865.

Moses Lovering, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 14, 1864; disch. July 20, 1865.

Frank Bridges, Co. H, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864; died May 5, 1865.

Francis Lovell, Co. G, 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; missing April 7, 1865.

Clonin Jean 5th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1864.

John A. Randall, Co. A, 5th Regt.; enl. Feb. 6, 1865; disch. June 28, 1865.

Miron B. McAllister, Co. A, 5th Regt.; enl. Feb. 4, 1865; disch. June 2, 1865.

Erastus C. Davis, corp. Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. June 24, 1862.

John F. Jones, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Nov. 27, 1864.

Washington Davis, Co. H, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 31, 1863; killed June 25, 1864.

William Hardy, Co. K, 6th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864.

William Johnson, Co. E, 6th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864.

Andrew J. Lawrence, 6th Regt.; enl. May 18, 1864.

Hollis S. Peavy, Co. C, 6th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1864; died Sept. 7, 1864.

Andrew W. Locke, Co. D, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1861; disch. April 10, 1862.

Nathaniel Glover, Co. I, 8th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864, Vet. Bat.; disch. Oct. 28, 1865.

John S. Harvey, Co. H, 8th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. C, Vet. Bat.; disch. Oct. 28, 1865.

Edwin Lamondan, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to 2d Regt. Jan. 21, 1865; no discharge furnished.

Joseph White, Co. D, 10th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to 2d Regt. Jan. 21, 1865; disch. June 19, 1865.

Dana M. Dicy, Co. G, 10th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; killed June 27, 1864.

Charles E. Linscott, musician, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to 2d Regt. June 21, 1865; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.

Enoch Glover, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.

Addison Osborne, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; trans. to U. S. Cav. Oct. 25, 1862.

Alonzo E. Langmaid, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.

True W. Langmaid, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died May 30, 1863.

David H. Lang, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; missing Sept. 30, 1864.

John N. Marsh, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.

Albra Plummer, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. June 4, 1865.

Lawrence G. Otis, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. May 14, 1864.

Daniel S. Randall, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps Feb. 15, 1864.

Charles A. Fernald, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. May 16, 1865.

George W. Hanson, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; trans. to U. S. Navy April 28, 1864.

Joseph A. Jones, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; died Feb. 3, 1862.

Richard Randall, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. Sept. 29, 1863.

Bradbury C. Davis, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. June 10, 1865.

Orrin Dow, corp. Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. May 12, 1865.

John W. Emerson, Co. F, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. June 6, 1863.

True Emerson, Co. F, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. April 2, 1863.

Joseph G. Clay, Co. F, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.

Israel G. York, corp. Co. D, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.

Stephen Hilton, Co. D, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.

Josiah D. Thompson, Co. D, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863.

George W. Demerritt, corp., Co. I, 18th Regt.; enl. Feb. 6, 1865; pro. to sergt. May 18, 1865; disch. July 29, 1865.

Samuel Durgin, Vet. Res. Corps.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Frank G. Wentworth, 2d lieut. Co. A, Heavy Art.; pro. to 1st lieut. Sept. 19, 1864; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.
Josiah D. Thompson, Co. B, H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.
David S. Bennett, Co. D, H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
Albert S. Cummings, Co. D, H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.
Joseph B. Davis, Co. D, H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
Albert W. Davis, Co. D, H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
George B. Haley, Co. D, H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.
Charles A. Rollins, Co. D, H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.
Nehemiah Randall, Co. D, H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.
Jonathan B. Thompson, Co. D, H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. June 23, 1865.
Josiah D. Thompson, Co. D, H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.
Robert McKee, Co. M, H. A.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; disch. June 9, 1865.
Dennis Lahay, Co. F, 12th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; trans. to 2d Regt.
Lawrence Keough, Co. H, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; disch. July 1, 1865.
William E. Smith, enl. Aug. 19, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
James Fitzgerald, enl. Aug. 19, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
James McPherson, enl. Aug. 17, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
John Powers, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
James McClay, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
John Mullen, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
Edward Dalton, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
G. Singer, enl. Oct. 1, 1863; date of discharge unknown.

CHAPTER XCVI.

MADBURY.

Geographical—Topographical—Organization of Town—Documentary History—Petition for a Parish—First Parish-Meeting—Officers Elected—First Ministers, Etc.—Military Record, 1861-65.

THE town of Madbury lies in the southern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Dover and Barrington, on the east by Dover, on the south by Durham and Lee, and on the west by Durham and Lee and Barrington.

Madbury is a small, triangular-shaped town, with a generally even surface and fertile soil.

Organization of Town.—Madbury was incorporated as a parish from Dover and Durham, May 31, 1755, and as a town May 26, 1768.

Documentary History.

Petition for a Parish.

To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq. Governor & commander in chief in & over his Majestys Province of New Hampshire The Honourable his Majestys Council & House of Representatives for said Province in General Assembly convened the 10th day of May 1743.

The petition of Sundry Persons Inhabitants of the Westerly part of the Town of Dover & the Northerly part of Durham in said Province Humbly Shews, That your Petitioners live at such a distance from the meeting houses in their Respective Towns as makes it difficult for them & their Families to attend the Publick Worship there especially in the Winter & spring seasons of the year, which Induc'd a number of your Petitioners some years since at their own cost to Build a meeting House situated more conveniently for them where they have some times had preaching in those seasons of the year at their own expense tho they were not Exempted from paying their proportion at the same time to the standing Minister of the Town.

That the Towns aforesaid are well able as your Petitioners apprehend to bear their annual charges without the assistance of y^r Petitioners and that *they* might be Incorporated into a new Parish whereby they might be accommodated their children & servants (as well as themselves) have more Frequent opportunities of attending Publick Worship and all of them Reep the advantages of such an Incorporation which considering their present circumstances they think would not be a few, and the Towns not Injured.

That your Petitioners conceive a parish might be erected with out prejudice to the other part of the Town of Dover by the Following boundaries viz. Beginning at the Bridge over Johnsons Creek so called, where the dividing Line between Dover & Durham Cross the Country Road & from thence running as the said Road runs until it comes even with Joseph Jenkins his house & from thence to run on a North West & by North course until it comes to the head of said Township which boundaries would comprehend the estates & habitations of y^r Petitioners living in Dover & the making a parish there will greatly contribute to the settling the lands within said Boundaries & those that Lay contiguous as well as be very convenient for y^r Petitioners. Wherefore they most humbly pray that a parish may be erected & Incorporated by the Boundaries aforesaid with the usual powers & Priviledges & that such of y^r Petition^rs as live within the Town of Durham may have liberty to Poll off into the same, or that such a part of the said Township may be annexed thereunto which would be the better way as will accommodate the Remote settlers in said Township near the said Boundaries as well as your petitioners or that they may be Relieved In such other way & method as this Honble Court shall see fit, & yor petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray &^c

Thomas Wille	John Huckins
John Roberts	James Jackson
Samuel Davis	Zachariah Pitman
Samuel Chesley	Ely Demerit
Thomas Bickford	John Foay, Jr
Daniel McHame	Solomon Emerson
James Huckins	Jacob Daniel
Ralph Hall	Joseph Rines
William Bussell	Benjamin Hall
Azariah Boody	William Demeret
Timothy Moses	William Allen
John Demeret	his
Zachariah Edgerly	Nathiel O Davis
Joseph Daniel	mark
Francis Drew	Samuel Davis Jr
Daniel Young	Jonathan Hanson
William Twombly	Robert Evens
Isaac Twombly	Jonathan Daniel
Joseph Evans junr.	William Hill
John Evens	Stephen Pinkham
Henry Bickford	Benjamen Wille
Henary Bussell	John Rowe
Joseph Hicks	Hercules Moony
John Tasker	Joseph Twombly
Derry Pitman	Abraham Clark
Paul Gerrish, Jr	Joseph Jackson
John Busskell	James Clemens
Job Demeret	William Dam Jr
David Daniel	Morres Fowler
James Chesle	Robart Wille
Reuben Chesle	Abel Leathers
Henery Tibbetes	

In the House of Representatives May 13th 1743.

The within Petition Read and Voted That the petitioners at their own cost serve the select men of the Town of Dover and also the select men of the Town of Durham with a coppy of this petition and the Vote thereon. That the selectmen of the Respective Towns aforesaid may Notifie the said Touns to appoint persons to appear the third day of the sitting of the Generall Assembly at their next sessions at Genl Assembly to shew cause if any why the prayer of the petition may not be Granted.

James Jeffry Clcr. Ass^m

Province of New Hamp^r } May 27th 1743.

The above Vote read & concurr'd

Theod^r Atkinson, Secry

Eodem Die Assented to,

B WENTWORTH.

Pursuent to the foregoing Notification a publicke Toun meeting was holden at the Meeting House at Cochecho in Dover July 19, 1742. And Capt Thos Willet Esq. was chosen Moderator of the sd meeting &c

And the Request of the Westerly part of the Town for Raising money for the support of ye Ministry in that part of the Town for six months as mentioned in the above notification was then heard considered & put to Vote & it Passed in the Negative.

A true copy attested,

Pr. Paul Gerrish,
Town Clerk.

Dover May 5th 1743.

The Petitioners for a Parish in Madbury & what they paid in the year 1743.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Willey	0	17	3
John Roberts		16	2
Samuel Davis		16	2
Paul Gerrish		10	11
Samuel Chesley		18	5
James Chesley		16	2
James Jackson		13	6
John Huckins	1	5	2
Job Demerett	1	2	4
John Tasker	1	3	2
David Daniel		16	11
Zachariah Pitman		15	0
Solomon Emerson	1	0	8
Joseph Hicks	1	17	6
James Huckins		10	11
Azariah Boody		10	2
Daniel Meserve	1	7	9
Francis Drew		15	9
Thomas Bickford		14	3
Ralph Hall		16	11
John Foy Jr		9	9
Henry Tebbets		17	6
Dery Pitman	1	13	9
John Bussell		14	3
William Bussell		10	11
William Demerett		13	11
Eli Demerett, Jr	1	2	6
Joseph Rines		8	3
Jacob Daniel		13	11
Timothy Moses		11	3
Benjamin Hall		13	2
John Demerett		15	0
Zachariah Edgerly		19	11
William Allen		9	9
Joseph Daniel		12	9
Nathl Davis		12	5
Daniel Young		15	0
Samuel Davis Jr		13	2
Jonathan Hanson	0	0	0
Robert Evans		11	3
William Twombly 3rd		11	8
Isaac Twombly		13	11
Joseph Evens, Jr		9	9
John Evens		18	0
Henery Bickford		11	8
Jonathan Daniel		12	9
William Hill		18	9
Stephen Pinkham		10	11
Henry Bussell		12	0
Benjamin Willey		7	6
John Row		7	6
Herkules Mooney		8	3
Joseph Twombly		11	3
Abraham Clark	0	0	0
Joseph Jackson		12	9
James Clements		7	6
Reuben Chesley		12	5
	40	10	1

In the House of Representatives Aug. 24th 1744. The within petition read and the Parties on both sides heard, And the Return of the Committee appointed by the Genl Assm for the viewing of the Town of Dover, Read, and the House having considered thereon, Voted provided the petitioners procure an Orthodox minister or ministers to preach to them at that part of the Town of Dover called Madbury, Six months or more in a yeare during ye space of three years to commence from the first of ye next. That then there be Raised by the town of Dover & paid by the select men or Town Treasurer of the said Town of Dover annually to the said Minister or Ministers the sum of one hundred & twenty pounds (Old Tenor) after the Rate of twenty pounds p month as the preaching is Performed annually for the said three years and that the petitioners have liberty to bring in a Bill accordingly.

James Jeffry Clr. Assm

In Council Decemb. 21, 1744.

The parties heard on the within Petition & the Vote of the Houses above Considered & non concur'd. Nemine contradicente.

Theod. Atkinson Secy

The First Parish-Meeting.—The first parish-meeting was held June 23, 1755, when the following officers were chosen: Moderator, Solomon Emerson; clerk, Ebenezer Demeritt; selectmen, John Wingate, Paul Gerrish, and James Davis; assessors, Daniel Hayes and John Roberts; commissioners, Daniel Young and James Tasker, Jr. John Demeritt was chosen the first representative to the General Assembly, held at Exeter in December, 1776. Rev. Samuel Hyde was settled as minister of the parish soon after it was incorporated, and was succeeded by Rev. William Hooper, who was the last settled minister in the town. A meeting-house was erected soon after Mr. Hyde came into the parish, but it has long since been used for a town-house. This town, not unlike its neighbors, suffered severely by Indian wars; and when the Revolution broke out it gave its mite towards gaining our independence. The surface is undulating; the soil in the valleys is a mixture of clay, while on the hills are found sandy loam, with very few stones. "Mahorrimet's Hill," now "Hick's Hill," derives its name from an Indian chieftain of that name. Bellamy River drains the north part of the town, and Barbadoes, on the line between this town and Dover, is the only pond, being one hundred and twenty rods long and fifty wide.

Madbury Station, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, supplies the town with all the conveniences of railway communication.

SOLDIERS OF MADBURY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

William H. Miles, 2d lieut. Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1861; resigned Feb. 5, 1862.

Samuel Willey, Jr., Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; died Aug. 9, 1862.

George W. Russell, Co. K, 5th Regt.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt.; killed June 18, 1864.

Eben Munsey, Co. H, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Andrew J. Cross, Co. D, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1862; disch. June 26, 1865.

Benjamin S. Hemenway, Co. I, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, Feb. 3, 1864.

Daniel Clifford, Co. C, 7th Regt.; enl. Feb. 1, 1865; pro. to corp., June 11, 1865; disch. July 20, 1865.

William H. Miles, Co. H, 7th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. May 11, 1865.

Allen Dicks, Co. K, 7th Regt.; enl. Feb. 1, 1865.

George W. Hough, Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1862; disch. May 18, 1865.

Andrew W. Henderson, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Oct. 26, 1864.

Ira Locke, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862.

Asa Young, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.

Samuel N. Robinson, corp. Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Jan. 20, 1863.

George E. Bodge, Co. B, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862; disch. Nov. 12, 1864.

Charles H. Bodge, Co. B, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862; died Jan. 14, 1863.

Llewyllyn D. Lothrop, Co. F, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; trans. to navy, April 28, 1864.

Stephen H. Richardson, Co. F, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.

John O. Langley, Co. D, 15th Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1862; killed July 1, 1863.

Samuel N. Robinson, corp., Co. K, 18th Regt.; enl. March 21, 1865; disch. May 6, 1865.

Charles A. Osgood, Co. I, 1st Cav.; enl. March 29, 1864; killed June 13, 1864.

Daniel W. Furber, Co. K, 1st Cav.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. June 28, 1865.

John Crystal, Co. K, 1st Cav.; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.

Charles Webster, 1st Cav.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862.

William H. Babb, Co. D, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.

James H. P. Batchelder, Co. D, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.

John W. Cheswell, Co. D, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.

Plummer Fall, Co. D, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.

Trueman W. McLatchay, Co. D, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864.

George W. Young, Co. D, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.

Julius Hawkins, U. S. C. T.; enl. Jan. 2, 1865; date of discharge unknown.

Charles W. Hayes

DANIEL TIBBETTS.

Charles A. Berry, V. R. C.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
William H. Foss, V. R. C.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
John Vallelly, V. R. C.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
Charles Bedel, V. R. C.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
Samuel C. Davis, Strafford Guards; enl. May 5, 1864; disch. July 28, 1864.
Tichnor Miles, Strafford Guards; enl. May 5, 1864; disch. July 28, 1864.
William H. H. Twombley, Strafford Guards; enl. May 5, 1864; disch. July 28, 1864.
William Galbraith, enl. Feb. 2, 1865; date of discharge unknown.
William Haines, enl. Sept. 11, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
Almond Stacy, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
James Thompson, enl. Sept. 17, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
John Smith, enl. Sept. 17, 1865; date of discharge unknown.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES W. HAYES.

James Davis, who was one of the earliest settlers of Madbury, which was a part of Dover till 1755, was married Oct. 1, 1688, and lived near what is now the central part of the town. Samuel Davis, third son of James, was born Sept. 26, 1692, and at maturity took a grant of land in the north part of the town from one of the kings of England, which he left to his daughter Betsey, and died Feb. 13, 1771.

Betsey Davis was born in Madbury, March 2, 1753; married Elihu Hayes April 28, 1772, who was born in Barrington, Aug. 29, 1751. Jonathan Hayes, oldest son of Elihu and Betsey Hayes, was born April 25, 1774, married Mary Ham July 3, 1794, who was born in Barrington, July, 1773, and lived in New Durham about three years, then settled in Madbury. Samuel Davis Hayes, second child and oldest son of Jonathan and Mary Hayes, was born in New Durham, April 8, 1796, and moved to Madbury the following year with his parents, where he has lived ever since, and is now in his eighty-seventh year. In 1814 he went as drummer with the Madbury company of State militia to defend Portsmouth, where he remained fourteen days, afterwards served in all the company offices of the militia, was elected seven times as selectman, and held other town offices. Married Comfort Chesley, third child of Samuel and Nancy Chesley, of Madbury, July 1, 1827, who was born Oct. 8, 1806, and died Aug. 6, 1870. Moved July 3, 1827, to a new and commodious dwelling, being the first after the log garrison, on a farm adjoining the old homestead, which, until now, had been three generations in the name of Daniels by grant of one of the kings of England.

The children of Samuel D. and Comfort Hayes were Ann Sophia, born Nov. 4, 1829, married John S. F. Ham, and resides in Dover; Samuel Chesley, born Feb. 18, 1834, married Elizabeth S. Hoitt, and lives in Boston, Mass.; and Charles Woodman, born Sept. 1, 1836.

When Charles W. Hayes was but two years and nine months old, while out in the pasture with his brother, he got lost about four o'clock in the afternoon, and was found the next day about eleven o'clock one and a half miles from home in a swamp stuck in the mud, within a few rods of the Bellamy River. He fitted for college at the Military Gymnasium at Pembroke, N. H., and graduated from the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College, July, 1858. Then taught school in various places about ten years. While teaching in Elliot and Baring, Me., he took an active part in religious matters, filling the position of leader of the choir and superintendent of the Sunday-school one year in Elliot and three years in Baring. Married Nov. 8, 1866, Ellen Marie Weeks, daughter of William and Marie Weeks, born at Strafford Corner, April 29, 1843. In 1866 he resigned his position as teacher, and returned to Madbury to care for the old folks and cultivate the farm. He immediately took an active interest in the welfare of the town, especially in educational and religious matters. Held the office of superintending school committee in 1866–68, 1871–72. In June, 1869, canvassed the town for a religious meeting and Sabbath-school at Madbury town-house, and united with the Congregational Society at Lee Hill in the support of a minister. Became leader of the choir, and was elected superintendent of the Sabbath-school, chairman and treasurer of the finance committee, which positions he held till 1879, when Rev. J. W. Lees resigned his pastorate, and the meeting and Sunday-school closed. He was elected superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Congregational Society of Barrington, 1881–82; practiced engineering and land-surveying in Madbury and adjoining towns since 1858; held the office of collector of taxes in 1872, and treasurer of the town in 1881–82. Children: Nellie Marie, born May 4, 1870; Anne Lillian, born Oct. 11, 1873; and Cora Enniétte, born Dec. 25, 1877, died April 27, 1879.

DANIEL TIBBETTS.

The Tibbetts family, particularly this branch of it, are of Welsh origin. The first authentic record we find of them is of Jeremiah Tibbetts, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came to this country about the year 1700, and settled on the farm at present occupied by Frank E. Tibbetts, who is in the fifth generation that has lived there since its settlement. At the time of Jeremiah's settlement, a garrison occupied a site but a short distance from the house of Frank E., which was the scene of many bloody encounters between the Indians and whites. Jeremiah was captured, and carried off by the Indians, who put him to death for refusing to reveal to them what he knew of the contents of the garrison. Daniel, his son, then took the place, and from him Israel inherited it. Then came Daniel, the subject of this memoir. He was one of a family of six children, but two of whom are now living,—Joannah Chesley,

of Epsom, N. H., and Lydia S. Snell, widow of Paul Snell. Mr. Tibbetts was born March 2, 1809, and inherited the characteristics of his progenitors, who were frugal and industrious to a great degree; that he enjoyed the confidence of his friends and townsmen, the fact of their having elected him to the highest positions in their gift is sufficient proof. He was elected representative to the Legislature, and held the offices of selectman and moderator several terms.

He was married to his young wife but a short time when she sickened and died with the typhoid fever, leaving him with an infant son, Frank E., who was but a few months old. He was taken with the malady and died in September, 1857, but a few days after his wife. The property fell to the infant, Frank E., who grew up to manhood and attended school in his native town, with the exception of a few terms spent at the Dover Academy. He was born July 8, 1857, and was married to Lizzie Whitehouse, Jan. 22, 1880; one child has been born to them, Sarah E., born Dec. 17, 1880. The home-farm now contains two hundred and fifty acres, and is in a high state of cultivation, pleasantly situated, and the fact that it has been handed down through five generations makes a mention of it of more than common interest. Mr. Tibbetts was a Baptist, as were all of his ancestors. By his untimely death (a fact well remembered by many of his friends who are still living) the town lost a good and influential citizen.

CHAPTER XCVII.

MIDDLETON.

This town lies in the extreme northern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Carroll County, on the east by Carroll County and the town of Milton, on the south by Milton, and on the west by New Durham.

Middleton was settled a short time prior to the Revolution, and among the pioneers was Thomas Morgan. The early settlers were mainly from Lee, Somersworth, and Rochester. The surface of the town is rough and rocky. The principal elevation is Moose Mountain, which separates it from Brookfield.

The town was incorporated March 4, 1778, and in December, 1794, the town of Brookfield was severed from it. For many years these two towns united in sending a representative to the Legislature. In 1826 David Davis, Esq., who represented these towns in the Legislature, caused a special act to be passed, allowing each town a member, neither of which had the constitutional number of votes.

The first settled minister was Rev. Nehemiah Ordway (orthodox). His successor, Elder John Buzzell, a Free-Will Baptist, established a church, since which time this has been the prevailing religious sentiment.

The southern and central parts of Middleton have a level surface, but while looking north, Great Moose, Bald, and Parker Mountains tower up before the eye of the beholder, forming a natural bulwark between this and the town of Brookfield. The soil yields scant returns, yet by that perseverance and industry which characterizes the people of New England, many are in prosperous circumstances.

Middleton Corners, a little hamlet south of the centre of the town, is the principal place of business. Here is the post-office, the stores, a hotel, a public hall, and one Free-Will Baptist Church edifice.

CHAPTER XCVIII.

MILTON.[1]

This is the northeasterly town in Strafford County, and is situated upon the Salmon Falls River, which forms its entire easterly boundary, and separates it from Acton and Lebanon in the State of Maine. It is bounded southerly by Rochester, westerly by Farmington, and northerly by Middleton and Wakefield.

The west branch of the Lebanon Falls River also runs through the town, making a junction with the east branch at the head of Northeast Pond.

The town has a territorial extent of about eighteen thousand acres. The surface is somewhat broken, but the soil is generally good and well adapted to farming purposes. The Teneriffe Mountain is a bold, rocky elevation, near the centre of the town, affording excellent pasturage. The town is abundantly watered, being traversed by numerous streams and brooks beside those already named.

The three ponds from which the principal village takes its name are a trio of beautiful ponds spread out at the base of the mountain, affording excellent boating and fishing, and are a favorite resort of the disciples of the immortal Isaac.

The early history of this town is identified with that of Rochester, it having formed a part of that town under the name of the Third or Northeast Parish prior to June 11, 1802, at which time it was incorporated into a separate town by legislative enactment.

On account of the destruction of the records by fire, it has been found somewhat difficult to determine just when, where, or by whom the first permanent settlement was made in this town. It is, however, very certain that it was in the southern part of the town, and probably as early as 1760, or very near that time.

The writer is of opinion that Jonathan Twombly entitled to the honor of making the first settlement near the Twombly Brook, and upon the farm now owned by Hon. Luther Hayes, and sometimes called the Bragdon farm, Samuel Bragdon having purchas

[1] By Charles C. Hayes.

the farm from a son of Mr. Twombly in about 1800. Mr. Twombly and his wife and some of their children were, no doubt, buried upon this farm. An ancient headstone records that Hannah Twombly died in February, 1769. She was doubtless a daughter of Jonathan, and this is believed to be the oldest grave in Milton.

Richard Walker was also a very early settler and a near neighbor of Mr. Twombly; probably there was very little difference in the time of their settlement. Mr. Walker died in 1813 at the age of seventy-seven years, and he and his wife are buried very near their old neighbors. The date of Mr. Twombly's settlement is obtained from the birth of his daughter, Betsey, who afterwards married James C. Hayes. She was born June 4, 1862, and is believed to have been the first white child born in town.

John Twombly, not supposed to be a near relative of Jonathan, made a settlement in what is now known as the Varney neighborhood in 1771 or 1772, and had for nearest neighbor one Jenkins, who lived upon the Goodwin hill at that time. The Christian name of Mr. Jenkins is not known, and no subsequent knowledge is had of him. Mr. Twombly very soon removed to and made a permanent settlement in the Lyman neighborhood, where he and his good wife died at a ripe old age. Our respected townsman, Theodore C. Lyman, was an adopted son of this worthy couple, and always spoke of them with much affection.

The next settlement is believed to have been made upon Plumer's Ridge in 1772 or 1773, or very near that time, and probably by Benjamin Scates. Beard[1] Plumer and his brother Joseph, sons of the Hon. John Plumer, of Rochester, however, were very early settlers, and it has been sometimes questioned whether they were not the first in this locality. James C. Hayes, David Wallingford, William Palmer, Elijah Horn, Moses Chamberlain, and others, very soon followed and opened up settlements in this neighborhood. This was soon followed by quite a rush of settlers to the west side of the town, Daniel Hayes, Caleb Wakeham, Enoch Varney, Samuel Nute, William Wentworth, William Tuttle, Ichabod Hayes, James Hayes, Ebenezer Coursan, and Stephen Meson being among the first, Jeremiah Cook, Dudley Burnham, Jotham Nute, Otis Pinkham, Ephraim Plumer, John Twombly, James Varney, John Varney, William Mathes, and others coming soon after.

Early in the summer of 1776, Samuel Twombly, a nephew of the first settler, Jonathan Twombly, could have been seen, with a pack well strapped upon his back, wending his way up the side of Teneriffe, to search out a home for his lady love, returning and bringing her to this wild region the next year. Stephen Wentworth very soon became a neighbor of the Twomblys.

[1] The writer has adhered to the ancient manner of spelling this and many other names.

It does not appear that any settlement was made east of the West Branch River prior to about 1785 or 1786, and among the earlier settlers there may be named, among others, Reuben Jones, Paul Jewett, Amos Witham, the Berrys, the Millers, Ephraim Twombly, Paul Wentworth, Caleb Wingate, David Coursan, John McDuffee, and soon after Hatwell Nutter, Thomas Applebee, William Applebee, John Hart, John Remick, Jr., Nathaniel Dearborn, Joseph Dearborn, and many others.

Among the first who settled at Three Ponds were Samuel Palmer, Levi Burgen, John Fish, Paul Jewett, Pelatiah Hanscom, Robert McGeoch, and others.

Daniel Door and Jonathan Door settled at the head of the Pond quite early. The old tavern-house at Three Ponds, burned a few years ago, was built by Robert McGeoch in 1786 or 1787, and was perhaps the first tavern in town.

April 9, 1787, the town of Rochester "voted to raise a tax on the *supposed* first parish, to pay Rev. Joseph Haven his salary, and also voted to raise an *equivalent* tax on the out parts of the town, to be laid out by them at such time and place as they may agree." This was doubtless the origin of the different parishes which were afterwards established.

On Oct. 15, 1787, Rochester "voted to lay out a road from the Branch bridge to Palmer's mill." This was the first public road laid out in Milton, and was from some bridge in the present town of Rochester, and not from what is now known as the Branch bridge in Milton, for, at a meeting held the 31st day of the following March, they "voted to lay out a road from Palmer's mill to Wakefield line, if the owners will give the land." This road extended over Plumer's Ridge, the Branch River, and what has since been known as the Branch Hill, thus establishing a thoroughfare through the entire town from Rochester to Wakefield.

March 7, 1792, "Voted to lay out a road from Moses Chamberlin's to Haines' Mills." This is the old road leading from the Branch to Union village.

March 5, 1793, "Voted to lay out a road from Shapleigh Upper Mill to Wakefield line, in accordance with the petition of Thomas Cloutmenn."

James Hartford is said to have been the first trader or merchant in Milton. He was located at Three Ponds, but in what year is not known. He has been succeeded by something more than one hundred different merchants in that village.

Elijah Horn was doubtless the first blacksmith, but was soon followed by Isaac Worster at the Ponds, and later by Solomon Land and Joseph Rines at Milton Mills.

Stephen Drew settled at Milton Mills in 1818 or 1819, and after a year or two moved to the Three Ponds. He is supposed to have been the first resident physician in town. Before his time doctors were called from other towns when needed.

Owing to the destruction of the post-office records and papers by fire, it has been found impossible to determine who was the first postmaster in Milton. John Nutter, however, was the first at Milton Mills, and the post-route was from Emery's Mills through Milton Mills to Middleton, and the mail was carried once in two weeks by a Mr. Horne.

It has been determined who the first merchant was in this village, but the ladies have had the privilege of buying their tea and spices from about one hundred different traders. Asa Fox has doubtless been in trade longer than any other person in town, having been in business forty-eight years in succession, and forty-six years upon the same location.

Corporate Seal.—Very soon after the organization of the town it was voted to use the letter M as a seal for the town of Milton.

The first town-meeting in Milton was called by William Palmer, Esq., and held at the dwelling-house of Lieut. Elijah Horn (now the dwelling-house of Lewis B. Twombly), on the 30th day of August, 1802; at which meeting Beard Plumer was chosen moderator; Gilman Jewett, town clerk; and William Palmer, John Fish, John Remick, Jr., selectmen.

The first official act of the selectmen is shown by the record, as follows, viz.:

"STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
STRAFFORD, ss.

"We, the Selectmen of Milton, do by these presents license Mr. Elijah Horn to keep a Public Tavern at his house in Milton from this date under such Rules and Regulations as the Law directs.

"Given under our hands at Milton this 30th day of August, 1802.

"William Palmer,
"John Fish,
"John Remick, Jr.,
"*Selectmen.*

"A true copy.
"Attest,
"Gilman Jewett, *T. Clerk.*"

At the first annual meeting, held March 14, 1803, Beard Plumer was chosen moderator; Gilman Jewett, clerk; William Palmer, John Fish, Ezekiel Hayes, selectmen; and Beard Plumer, representative. One hundred and thirty-four votes were cast for Governor, of which John J. Gilman had one hundred and three; John Langdon had thirty-one.

At this meeting a committee was chosen to fix upon the centre of the town and a location for a meeting-house. This committee consisted of Capt. Daniel Hayes, John Fish, Timothy Roberts, John Remick, Jr., William Palmer, and Beard Plumer, who being unable to agree called in council Joshua Allen, Daniel Wingate, and Luther Dearborn, who selected the site of the present town-house. To this the committee did agree, and so reported at an adjourned meeting, which report was accepted and adopted by vote of the town.

The town also voted to build a house fifty-two by forty-two feet, with a *porch* at each end eleven feet square, and a *portico* in front. A building committee was chosen, consisting of John Fish, Gilman Jewett, and Beard Plumer. This committee was authorized to let the building of the house at "public vendue," and also to sell the pews.

On the 4th day of July, 1803, three separate contracts were made: first, the construction and erection of the frame (the timber to be cut on the school-lot) was let to Caleb Wingate, for the sum of three hundred and ninety-eight dollars; second, the outside finish complete to Gilman Jewett, for six hundred and eighty dollars; third, all the inside work to Daniel Hayes, for nine hundred and forty dollars. The house was to be completed on or before Oct. 31, 1804.

Upon the completion of the house each of the contractors presented charges for extra work done, which, with committee's fees, cost of lot, two gallons of rum for the raising, interest, etc., brought the whole cost up to two thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars and twenty-eight cents. The pews sold for nineteen hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, thus leaving the town a property interest in the house of three hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty-three cents.

The first town-meeting was held in the new house on the 27th day of August, 1804, for the election of town representatives to Congress. At this meeting James C. Hayes was chosen moderator.

On the 1st day of May, 1850, at a proprietors' meeting called for that purpose, it was voted to sell this meeting-house, and a committee consisting of Charles C. Hayes, Enoch W. Plumer, and Joseph Plumer was chosen to sell and convey the same.

The house was sold at public auction May 25, 1850, to Micha Lyman for one hundred and seventy-three dollars, and was sold by him to the town, and converted into the present tavern-house.

Officers of the Town.—*Moderators.*—During the eighty years since the town was incorporated the moderators at the annual elections have been as follows:

Beard Plumer	6 yrs.	James Berry	2 yrs.
John Fish	1 "	Eli Wentworth	1 "
John Remick, Jr.	8 "	John D. Lyman	1 "
Joseph Plumer, Jr.	4 "	Asa Fox	1 "
Levi Jones	4 "	Charles A. Varney	3 "
John Nutter	1 "	Charles C. Hayes	14 "
James Roberts	8 "	Charles Jones	6 "
Hanson Hayes	10 "	E. W. Plumer	2 "
Charles Swasy	3 "	Abram Sanborn	2 "
Thomas Chapman	2 "	Luther Hayes	1 "

Many of these gentlemen have served at other than the annual March elections, as well as others not here noted.

TOWN CLERKS.

1802–6. Gilman Jewett.	1852–53. Daniel E. Palmer.
1807–10. John Fish.	1854–55. Ezra H. Twombly.
1811–22. Levi Jones.	1856–68. Joseph Mathes.
1823–39. Stephen M. Mathes.	1869. George W. Tasker.
1840. James M. Twombly.	1870–74. Joseph Mathes.
1841–51. Robert Mathes.	1875–82. Charles H. Looney.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1803, 1805–8. Beard Plumer.
1804, 1809–10. John Fish.
1811–12, 1818–19. Theodore C. Lyman.
1813–15. William Palmer.
1816–17. John Remick, Jr.
1820–21. Daniel Hayes.
1822–24. Levi Jones.
1825–27. Hanson Hayes.
1828–29, 1835–36.–Thomas Chapman.
1830–32. Stephen M. Mathes.
1833–34. Stephen Drew.
1837–38. James M. Twombly.
1839–40. James Berry.
1841–43. John H. Varney.
1842. None elected.
1844–45. Charles Swasey.
1846–47. Ichabod H. Wentworth.
1848–49. Asa Fox.
1850. Robert Mathes.
1851–52. Ebenezer Osgood.
1853. James Doldt.
John D. Lyman.
1854. John D. Lyman.
Samuel Washburn.
1855–56. Eli Wentworth.
David Wallingford.
1857–58. Luther Hayes.
Lewis Plumer.
1859–60. John E. Goodwin.
Daniel E. Palmer.
1861–62. Enoch W. Plumer.
Charles A. Varney.
1863–64. Charles Jones.
Theodore Lyman.
1865–66. Ambrose H. Wentworth.
Thomas H. Roberts.
1867–68. John U. Simes.
Hiram V. Wentworth.
1869. George Lyman.
Samuel G. Chamberlin.
1870. George Lyman.
Samuel W. Wallingford.
1871. Samuel G. Chamberlin.
George W. Tasker.
1872. George W. Tasker.
Bray U. Simes.
1873. Joseph Plumer.
Elbridge W. Fox.
1874–75. Charles C. Hayes.
George E. Simes.
1876. Sullivan H. Atkins.
Luther Hayes.
1877. Luther Hayes.
William F. Cutts.
1878. William F. Cutts.
Luther H. Roberts.
1879–80. Ira Miller.
1881–82. Asa A. Fox.

SELECTMEN.

William Palmer.
John Fish.
John Remick, Jr.
Ezekiel Hayes.
Jotham Nute.
Ebenezer Twombly.
Levi Jones.
Samuel S. Wentworth.
William Tuttle.
Isaac Marston.
Beard Plumer.
Ichabod Hayes.
James Roberts.
Josiah Witham.
Neadon C. Lyman.
Isaac Scates.
Joseph Walker.
William S. Nutter.
Hapley Meserve.
Hanson Hayes.
Joseph Plumer.
Ichabod H. Wentworth.
James Hayes, Jr.
Thomas Chapman.
Stephen Drew.
William B. Wiggin.
James M. Twombly.
John Nutter.
Charles Swasey.
John H. Varney.
James Berry.
Israel Nute.
Joseph Cook.
James Y. Pinkham.
Ephraim Hayes.
Reuben J. Witham.
Enoch Banfield.
Asa Fox.
David Wallingford.
John C. Varney.
Daniel P. Warren.
Asa Jewett.
Joseph Mathes.
Charles C. Hayes.
Asa M. Durrell.
Ichabod Hayes.
Eli Wentworth.
John S. Hersey.
Josiah N. Witham.
Lewis Plumer.
Joseph Sayward.
Joseph C. Wentworth.
David Wallingford, Jr.
Simeon S. Wakeham.
John F Hart.
Charles H. Goodwin.
Joseph Plumer.
Moses H. Shepleigh.
George Lyman.
Thomas H. Roberts.
Daniel B. Goodwin.
John U. Simes.
Ebenezer Wentworth.
Charles Jones.
Elbridge W. Fox.
Charles Hayes.
Henry B. Scates.
John Lucas.
George H. Plumer.
Asa A. Fox.
Martin V. B. Cook.
William H. H. Pinkham.

John D. Lyman, a native of Milton, has held the offices of Secretary of State, senator, and bank commissioner.

Charles Jones has served as a member of the Council, Eli Wentworth in the Senate.

Luther Hayes has been county commissioner, sheriff, senator, and fish commissioner.

John S. Hersey and George Lyman have each held the office of county commissioner.

Traditions.—The red man's power had been broken, and remnants of the scattered tribes driven into the northern wilderness before this town had a permanent settlement; the inhabitants, therefore, were never troubled with Indian depredations. There is a tradition, however, that some time before a settlement was made here a small party of hunters were encamped near where the upper end of Three Ponds village now is, and that while tending their traps in the vicinity of the Northeast Pond they one day discovered unmistakable signs of the presence of Indians. This discovery put them upon the alert, and a watch was set for their stealthy foes. Very soon two of the red rascals were seen prowling about the camp with evident hostile intent, but believing their presence unsuspected they failed to use their usual caution, and before they had a chance to carry out their nefarious purpose two well-directed leaden messengers summoned them to the happy hunting-grounds. Their bodies were buried upon the bank of the river, and the hunters were molested no more.

But although the Indian trail was no more seen in the forest, or his moccasin-track upon the sand, and the blooming maiden could meet her bashful lover upon the mountain-side or by the rippling stream without fear of molestation, yet these early settlers were not entirely free from the trials incident to forest life. Bears were for a time somewhat plenty and troublesome, often feasting upon the succulent corn, and occasionally upon a tender lamb, pig, or calf. Not a few amusing stories have been told of them. Mrs. David Wallingford used laughingly to tell of a fright she once received from one of these prowlers. She was berrying some distance from her home, and being anxious to fill her basket and return home in good season for her afternoon duties, she had briskly plied her fingers without taking any note of her surroundings. After stripping the shadowy side of a fine bunch of bushes of their delicious treasures she stepped softly around to the other side, and there in the bright sunshine lay Bruin quietly taking his after-dinner siesta, having evidently gorged himself with the luscious fruit. Mrs. Wallingford did not long watch his slumber, but sped carefully but swiftly homeward, being anxious only to place as great a distance between herself and the sleeping beast as possible in the shortest space of time.

A somewhat amusing story used to be related by a lady, who was one of Milton's early settlers, in which her husband was mistaken for a bear, and somewhat disturbed the equilibrium of a young man "who would a-wooing go." It appears that the husband of this lady was a very industrious man, as indeed most of the early settlers were, and was always up betimes in the morning and busy with his daily labors.

The young man alluded to had been visiting his lady love in the neighborhood one evening, and no doubt the happy hours had fled much more rapidly than he anticipated, so that the industrious husbandman had already left his bed and was busy in his cornfield before the young lover had mounted his good horse for his homeward ride in the morning gloaming.

As he approached the farmer's cornfield, his mind filled with sweet reflections, his quick ear detects a rustling sound. He eagerly listens for a moment, and rising in his stirrups, discovers some moving object among the waving corn. Only one idea strikes him, and that is a *bear* idea. Yes, truly, it must be a bear feasting upon the farmer's July corn. He hastily concludes that his courting may really end in a catch; he will wake the farmer, and together they will secure the bear.

Thus thinking he carefully wends his way to the farm-house door, and gently taps for fear he may frighten the bear away, and is somewhat surprised that his knock is immediately answered by the thrifty housewife, who is already up and busy with her household duties. But he says, "Madam, there is a bear or something in your cornfield, and I called to get your husband to help me capture it." The lady, at once taking in the situation, pleasantly replied, "Oh, that animal is already captured; that is my husband." At this answer the young man blushingly retired, and no doubt before he again called for help to hunt bears he was careful to note the time.

It is told that Caleb Wakeham once had quite an adventure with Bruin. Knowing how fond he was of tender, juicy pork, friend Wakeham had built a high log fence about his pig-pen that he considered bear-proof. Notwithstanding this precaution he, one night, heard a terrible outcry, which he at once concluded was caused by some sudden and unwarrantable intrusion upon the privacy and quiet rest of his porcine friends. He waited not for a second call, for indeed the alarm was a continuous cry for help, but at once arose and hied to the rescue. He found matters somewhat mixed and quite serious. Bruin had selected his supper, and was trying to get away with it, but he found it much more difficult to get out with the pig than to get in without it. Mr. Wakeham assailed the intruder with clubs and stones, these being the only weapons at hand. But although it was two to one, the bear was the victor, not only saving his own life but winning a good supper.

Schools, Etc.—But very little can be learned in relation to the schools prior to the incorporation of the town. It appears, however, that at that time the territory was divided into eight school districts.

Whether or not there were school-houses at that time, or when houses were built, the writer has not been able to determine. That all the districts were not supplied with houses is evident from the fact that rent was paid in several instances; as shown by the records.

On the 1st day of December, 1806, the town was redistricted, and the number of districts was reduced to five, and remained without any material change until Nov. 3, 1828, when a redistricting was had and the town divided into ten districts. Subsequently two other districts were created, and in 1851 a committee, consisting of Charles C. Hayes, John D. Lyman, and Joseph Pearl, was chosen to define the limits of the several districts. This committee made their report at the annual March meeting, 1852, constituting twelve districts and defining their limits. This report was accepted.

But the spirit of change was still manifest, and very soon territory was taken from districts Nos. 2 and 4, and district No. 13 was constituted. Since that time this district and No. 5 have been discontinued, and their territory and inhabitants united with other districts, so that at this time there are only eleven districts, and this is probably three or five more than ought to be in town.

The school-houses are generally in very good condition, and well adapted to the purposes for which they are designed, those at Three Ponds and Milton Mills being arranged for two schools, the schools in these districts being graded. There is also a *classical institute* at Three Ponds, where the higher branches are taught a portion of the time.

Although this town has not appropriated money for the support of schools as liberally perhaps as many other towns, the schools have held a very respectable rank among those of other towns in the county and State. The amount of yearly appropriations for school purposes have increased from one hundred and thirty dollars and twenty cents in 1802 to very nearly fifteen hundred dollars at the present time.

A few of the votes taken in town touching school matters may be of interest in this connection:

March 14, 1803, voted to leave the amount of school money to be raised to the selectmen.

Nov. 5, 1804, voted to sell the timber on the school lot; and in accordance with this vote said timber was sold at public auction on the 13th day of the same month for the sum of $1212.25.

There is no record showing that this money was ever appropriated to school purposes.

March 12, 1805, "Voted to learn the amount of school money to be raised discretionary with the selectmen."

March 11, 1806, "Voted to raise half as much more money as the law requires for support of schools." But at a subsequent meeting, held in May following, "Voted to leave this matter to the selectmen."

March 10, 1807, "Voted to raise, in addition to what the law requires, half as much more money for the support of schools."

March 13, 1810, "Voted to lay out the interest due the town in schooling."

March 12, 1811, "Voted to add $100 to what the law requires of schooling."

March 10, 1812, "Voted to add all the interest on notes due the town to what the law requires for the support of schools for the ensuing year."

March 14, 1815, a committee of five was chosen to separate the school property from other town property, and at the next annual meeting this committee reported $388 school property and $628 parish property.

It appears that this report was not satisfactory, for on March 10, 1818, the town chose another committee for the same purpose.

This committee reported at the next annual meeting that they were unable to ascertain the exact amount, but in their opinion $1000 should be appropriated for the support of the gospel, and $500, together with the school lot, which they considered worth $500 more, for the support of schools.

March 11, 1817, a committee of three was chosen to visit and inspect the schools. This was the first superintending school committee in town.

March 14, 1826, "Voted that the selectmen be authorized to dispose of the school lot as they think most conducive to the interests of the town."

This lot was subsequently sold for $206, but the records do not show that it was appropriated for schools.

March 10, 1829, "Voted that the principal of the literary fund be funded with the town, and that the town raise the interest annually for the benefit of schools."

March 14, 1837, "Voted that all literary money over and above $500 be expended the present year, and all that may be hereafter received be expended the same year it is received."

March 13, 1838, "Voted that the interest of the surplus revenue now accrued be expended for support of schools."

July 28, 1842, "Voted that the selectmen dispose of the notes in the hands of Levi Jones, and appropriate the same towards the extinguishment of the debt due from the town to the several school districts by paying over to each district its proportion the present year." It appears that in accordance with this vote $186.46 was paid to the several districts.

March 13, 1877, "Voted that the railroad money received from the State be appropriated for schools."

March 9, 1880, "Voted that the surplus dog tax be applied to the support of schools."

Religious Matters.—Comparatively little can be learned in regard to the religious ideas and feelings of the early settlers in Milton prior to the formation of the first church. It is, however, apparent that they recognized their dependence upon a supreme governing power, and the duty incumbent upon them as rational and intelligent beings of rendering homage to that Supreme Ruler and Governor, and of informing themselves in regard to His attributes, and of His requirements for love and worship at their hands. With these ideas they contributed freely and cheerfully of their income for the support of the gospel, at first by paying the legally assessed parish taxes, and later by free contributions. They do not appear to have had regular preaching before the church organization. Immediately, however, upon the completion of the meeting-house an effort was made to settle a minister in town, as will appear by the following record of the first meeting in the new house, held Aug. 27, 1804: "Voted to choose a committee to treat with the Rev. Mr. Nayson and see on what terms he will agree to settle in town." At a subsequent meeting, held on the 5th day of November following, this committee reported as follows:

"Milton, Nov. 5, 1804.

"Gentlemen,—We have, according to your desire, talked with Mr. Nayson, and we find that if the town are agreed to give him the use of a decent parsonage during his ministry and three hundred dollars yearly, that he would settle with us upon them conditions. . . .

"Richard Walker.
"Benjamin Scates."

The town voted to accept this report. Mr. Nayson, however, probably did not settle in town. The town accounts show the following sums to have been paid for preaching from the treasury of the town, viz.:

Prior to 1805:

	Reuben Nayson for preaching	$82.00
	Mr. Brown for preaching	4.00
	Mr. Bunt for preaching	24.00
	Mr. Pillsbury for preaching	55.00
	Capt. Plumer for boarding ministers	33.00
1805,	Christopher Page for preaching	84.00
"	Reuben Nayson for preaching	34.11
"	Capt. Plumer for boarding ministers	26 00
1806,	John Dorrance for preaching	54.00
1807,	" " " "	21.00
"	Daniel Hayes boarding Dorrance	20.00
1808,	Mr. Preston for preaching	5.00
1809,	Mr. Papkin for preaching	30.00
1810,	Asa Piper for preaching	30 00
1811,	" " " "	2 50
"	Mr. Goding for preaching	5.00
1812,	Asa Piper for preaching	23.00
"	Mr. Thustin for preaching	3.00
1813	Asa Piper for preaching	4.50
"	Israel Briggs (1807) for preaching	33.00

Various votes have been passed at different times relative to raising and appropriating parish or ministerial money.

March 14, 1803, "Voted that each poll pay twenty-five cents for preaching, and other ratable estate in proportion."

March 12, 1805, "Voted to raise fifty cents on a poll, and other ratable property in proportion, for support of the ministry."

"Voted to tax all denominations alike, with the privilege of directing what teacher may have their money."

March 9, 1813, "Voted not to raise any money for the support of the ministry."

May 3, 1813, "Chose a committee to ascertain what property there is in Milton, which was given by the proprietors of Rochester to procure preaching of the gospel in said town."

It does not appear that this committee ever made a report. But a committee chosen March 10, 1818, to ascertain the amount of all the parish and school property then belonging to the town did report March 9, 1819, "That they cannot ascertain the exact

amount, but in their opinion $1000 should be appropriated for the support of the gospel."

April 8, 1820, "Voted to lay out sixty dollars and the interest of the $1000 called parsonage property for the support of the gospel, and that the same be divided between each society in the town petitioning for the same."

March 8, 1831, "Chose a committee of three to assist the selectmen in making a fair and impartial division of all the notes belonging to the town; and voted that notes amounting to $1000, as be by them separated from all other town property, and kept separated as a special fund belonging to the town, as parish property, and that the same shall be managed as a fund entirely separate from all other notes."

It does not appear that this committee ever took any action in the matter; at any rate the record does not show that any separation of the notes alluded to was had. At this time the town held notes against individuals amounting to $1744.78, a large proportion of which were entirely worthless.

These notes were carried forward from year to year until 1844, when the selectmen, in accordance with a vote of the town, selected those considered worthless, amounting to $635.98, and placed them in the town chest, where they doubtless now remain.

What proportion of those worthless notes represented parish property has not yet been determined.

No further action was taken in the matter until March 13, 1860, when it was "voted to divide the ministerial money equally between the five established societies."

March 10, 1863, "Voted to divide the ministerial money equally among the several religious societies in town who shall hold meetings regularly four months in the year previous to the first day of January."

These two latest votes would seem to indicate that it was the intention of the town to divide whatever money there might be that the societies could have any claim upon, and thus end the whole matter, but it does not appear that this was carried into effect, or that any effort was made to determine what, if any, amount they were equitably entitled to.

March 9, 1880, "Voted that the interest of the ministerial fund be divided equally among the several societies in town that support preaching four months in a year prior to January first."

The First Congregational Church in the town was organized on the 8th day of September, 1815, and consisted of nine members, viz.: Barnabas Palmer, Hatevel Nutter, Benjamin Scates, Abigail Scates, Deborah Wentworth, Mary Chamberlain, Achsah Palmer, Mrs. —— Nutter, and Elizabeth Roberts.

Benjamin Scates was the first clerk and deacon, and Rev. Curtis Coe the first pastor. The church remained under his care, and that of the Rev. Dyer Burge until 1819, when Rev. James Walker was called, and continued in charge until his death in September, 1826. From this time until December, 1832, the church had no settled minister, but was supplied by Rev. Clement Parker, E. S. Anderson, and others, whose names do not appear upon the church records. Rev. Benjamin G. Willey was then settled, and remained in charge until 1846. He was succeeded by Revs. Edward F. Abbott, August, 1846, to May, 1848; James Doldt, May, 1848, to January, 1870; Frank Haley, February, 1870, to April, 1874; John N. Lowell, August, 1874, to August, 1875; Samuel W. Clarke, April, 1876, to April, 1877; John N. Lewett, 1877 to 1880; George Sterling, October, 1881, to the present time. This church originally so small, and in a location sparsely settled, has made an almost unprecedented addition to its membership of two hundred and thirty-six, making a total of two hundred and forty-seven; of which number ninety-two are supposed to be now living; sixty-nine being now active members. Sally Jones and Deacon E. W. Plumer are the elder active members, having united with the church in 1836, and held a continued membership up to this time. Ebenezer Osgood became a member in 1832, but asked and obtained a dismissal a few years ago for the purpose of uniting with the Second or Union Church.

This church worshiped in the old meeting-house until 1835, when the house was built at Three Ponds, which has since been transformed into a "Classical Institute." After this time for several years the meetings were held alternately at the Three Ponds and Milton Mills. The present meeting-house of this church was built in 1860, and is a spacious and elegant edifice.

The present church officers are George Sterling, pastor; E. W. Plumer, S. G. Chamberlain, deacons; Robert Mathes, clerk; Joseph Plumer, Jr., treasurer.

The "First Christian Church" was organized March 3, 1827, with ten members, as follows, viz.: Hapley Meserve, Joseph Goodwin, Anna Goodwin, Joanna Meserve, Eliza Rines, Abigail Burnham, Ruth Burnham, Mary Burnham, Dorcas Ricker, Mary Howe.

The first deacons were Hapley Meserve and Samuel Ricker, and the first clerk was Hapley Meserve. The pastors have been Simeon Swett, John Davis, John T. G. Colby, Samuel S. White, Jotham S. Johnson, and A. G. Comings.

The deacons have been H. Meserve, Samuel Ricker, Joseph Goodwin, Jonathan Howe, Joseph H. Nutt, James H. Twombly, and John C. Varney, and the clerks, Hapley Meserve, Daniel B. Goodwin, and Martin V. B. Cook. Two hundred and one members have been added to this church, and sixty-eight have died. Their house of worship, known as Union Chapel, was dedicated Sept. 22, 1841.

Baptist Church.—Prior to 1834 a church existed, known as the Acton and Milton Baptist Church. This church had a large membership in Milton. On the 28th day of October, in said year, fifty-two mem-

bers were dismissed from said church, and the 30th day of the same October they organized themselves into a new church, called the Baptist Church of Milton. The membership was as follows: Charles Swasey, Sarah Swasey, John Shackford, Elizabeth Hart, Ann E. Hart, Hannah Nutter, Ruth Nutter, Samuel S. Hart, Daniel Jones, Nancy Witham, Ira Witham, Nathan Jones, Mehitable Witham, Eunice Swasey, Harriet Fox, Widow Betsey Berry, Susan S. Nutter, Mary Ann Nutter, John Witham, Jr., William S. Nutter, Aaron H. Hadsdan, Nathaniel O. Hart, John Witham, Francis Berry, Josiah Witham, Susan Jones, Martha Witham, Fatima Wallingford, Lydia Jewett, Susan Archabald, Eliza G. Berry, James J. Jewett, Lydia Witham, Nathan Dore, Climena Witham, Alice Hussey, Mary Wentworth, Lydia Fall, Sarah Wentworth, Sally Merrow, Eliza Merrow, Mary Jones, Nancy Jewett, Asa Jewett, Betsey Berry, Mary Witham, Abigail Witham, Deborah Dore, Sarah Berry, Francis Wallingford, Sarah Dore, Elizabeth Nutter. William S. Nutter was chosen clerk, and Charles Swasey and John Witham, Jr., were chosen and ordained as deacons. Of these fifty-two members nine only are now living.

This church worshiped in the Union meeting-house at Milton Mills, which was built in 1834. The church for several years was in a very prosperous condition, and received an addition of twenty-three members.

Jan. 25, 1842, David Farnham was ordained a deacon, and in May, 1855, Samuel S. Hart was also made a deacon.

The pastors were Elders Emerson, Glover, Smith, Small, Chase, McGregory, Cox, Robbins, Jay, Daymond, Broadbent, Jones, and Hubbard, and perhaps some others. William S. Nutter held the clerkship from 1834 to 1837, Asa Jewett from 1837 to 1850, David Farnham from 1850 to 1852, Samuel S. Hart 1852 to June 6, 1867, at which date the record closes.

A Free-Will Baptist Church was organized at the house of Theodore Lyman, on the 11th day of May, 1843, with seventeen members, viz.: Hazen Duntley, Daniel M. Quimby, Luther Hayes, William Fernald, James O. Reynolds, Drusilla Jewett, Betsey Lyman, Mary H. Downs, Mrs. D. Wedgwood, William B. Lyman, Theodore Lyman, E. S. Edgerly, Dearborn Wedgwood, Phœbe Duntley, Sophia Quimby, Sally F. Downs, Mrs. A. Hubbard.

Luther Hayes was chosen clerk, and Theodore Lyman deacon. Rev. William H. Waldron was the first pastor, having charge of the church about one year, and was succeeded by Rev. Horace Stanton. Mr. Stanton's health failing he was soon obliged to resign the pastorate, and the Rev. Uriah Chase was called for a time. This church, having no meeting-house or suitable place for public worship, soon discontinued Sabbath meetings, but kept up prayer and conference meetings until May 1, 1850, at which time the organization became extinct. There were ten members added to the church after its organization. Although for the lack of pecuniary ability to build a meeting-house and support the regular preaching of the gospel, this little church was obliged, for the time being, to give up its organization, many of its members continued to feel a lively interest in the cause, and in 1859 succeeded in building the present very neat and tasty meeting-house, which was dedicated on the 25th day of December of that year.

On the 17th day of May, 1860, a new church was organized under the supervision of Revs. Daniel P. Cilley, Ezra Tuttle, and E. P. Gerrish, with twelve members, viz.: Ezra Tuttle, Samuel Jones, N. B. Varney, Eli G. Downs, Eleanor Hubbard, Martha A. Varney, Luther Hayes, Benjamin Scates, Fred. H. Tuttle, Mary H. Tuttle, Francis Jones, Mary A. Jones. Luther Hayes was chosen clerk, and has continued in that position to the present time. Samuel Jones was chosen deacon, and Rev. Ezra Tuttle was called to the pastorate, and remained in charge of the church nearly three years, resigning April 26, 1863. He was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Bedell, May, 1864, to May 4, 1865; Rev. N. C. Lathrop, Dec. 3, 1865, to Dec. 2, 1867; Rev. I. C. Guptill, May 2, 1868, to April 3, 1869; Rev. Ezra Tuttle, April 10, 1870, to Jan. 6, 1872; Rev. J. P. Jay, Aug. 31, 1872, to June 6, 1874; Rev. E. G. York, Sept. 28, 1878, to April 5, 1879; Rev. C. L. Plumer, Aug. 12, 1879, to July 2, 1881.

Rev. E. Owen, of Portsmouth, preached one-half the time from April 1, 1876, to Dec. 30, 1877, but was not settled over the church. His labors resulted in much good, sixteen members being added to the church during his term of service.

This church has been highly blessed, one hundred and thirty-three having been added to its membership, making a total of one hundred and forty-five. N. B. Varney, Dr. Daniel E. Palmer, William J. Tibbetts, and Woodbury Wallingford have been chosen deacons since the organization.

The Methodist Church at Milton Mills was organized in June, 1869. The first officers were Asa A. Fox, clerk; John Brackett, treasurer; Harris Brown, sexton; Alpheus Remick, collector. Stewards, A. B. Shaw, John Brackett, E. C. Abbott, S. F. Rines, W. Hapgood, J. N. Witham, B. S. Butler, H. L. Mitchell, A. A. Plumer; trustees, A. B. Shaw, B. S. Butler, J. B. Dow, J. Brackett, S. F. Rines, J. Lewis, J. N. Witham, G. E. Hart, W. Patten.

The pastors have been Revs. Ira J. Tibbetts, James Crowley, W. H. McDaniels, A. B. Carter, J. M. Bean, W. C. Bartlett, and J. P. Frye.

The present membership is sixty-four, two members only have died since the organization.

This church has a very neat and tasty house of worship, pleasantly located near the Union House. It was erected in 1871.

The Union Congregational Church at Milton Mills was organized on the 26th day of September, 1871, with a membership of sixteen, viz.: Benjamin

G. Adams, Sophia Adams, Dr. Reuben Buck, Mary Buck, Mary E. Brown, Margaret M. Brierly, Sarah E. Fox, Josiah W. Gerrish, William McGibbon, Mary McGibbon, Betsey Hubbard, Helen Miller, Ebenezer Osgood, Ellen C. Osgood, Almira B. Osgood, Ann E. Simes.

The first deacons were Benjamin G. Adams and Ebenezer Osgood, and William McGibbon the first clerk. There has been thirty-nine members added to this church since its organization, making a total membership of fifty-five. The church has lost twelve members by death. The pastors have been Revs. Almond T. Clarke, D. B. Scott, George Meichael, and C. F. Goldsmith. George E. Simes and Elbridge W. Fox are the present deacons, and E. W. Fox clerk. This church worships in the Union meeting-house, built in 1834.

The Acton and Milton Free-Will Baptist Church was first formed several years prior to 1800 with some thirty members. There are no records giving the names of the members, but they doubtless came from both towns and perhaps in nearly equal numbers. This church passed through the varied experiences incident to country churches in that early time until it became nearly or quite extinct.

On the 10th day of January, 1811, a reorganization was had with a membership of twenty-six, as follows: Bartholomew Miller, Asa Merrill, and David Spring, deacons; Solomon Hutchens, Henry Miller, William Applebee, Thomas Applebee, Joseph Rines, John Miller, Samuel Merrow, Simon Roberts, H. Merrill, Hannah Goodwin, Polly Durrell, Mary Miller, Susanna Miller, Anna Thompson, Daniel Goodwin, Fanny Goodwin, Susanna Goodwin, Betsey Farnham, Abigail Farnham, Judith Applebee, Deborah Wentworth, Hannah Tibbetts, Betsey Miller. Asa Merrill was acting clerk, and Humphrey Goodwin pastor.

The church has a present membership of sixty-seven; twenty-one living in Milton. The officers are Oliver C. Titcomb and Horace N. Farnham, deacons; Hiram B. Manson, pastor; Jacob Brackett, clerk.

A few years ago this church moved their house of worship into the village upon Acton side of the river, and fitted it up in a very neat and tasty manner.

Temperance.—The necessity for taking measures for the suppression of vice and intemperance engaged the attention of the people of Milton quite early. As soon as Sept. 25, 1815, a resolution was passed for the suppression of vice and the encouragement of virtue.

This was followed by the election of a committee on the 8th day of March, 1831, to enforce the laws respecting the retailing of ardent spirits. Again, on March 14, 1848, the town voted 72 to 7 in favor of enacting a law prohibiting the sale of wines and other spirituous liquors; and on the 5th day of November, 1878, voted to enforce the laws relating to the sale of cider and beer.

Not only the town in its corporate capacity has felt the necessity of using its influence and power in favor of temperance and virtue, but the inhabitants, in their private capacity as individuals and Christians, have seen the necessity of crushing the great evil and sin of intemperance and promoting the practice of abstinence and virtue among the people. Their efforts in this direction have been productive of great good. Many dealers in alcoholic poison have been made to see that the traffic was both unpopular and unprofitable, and have abandoned it for some more legitimate business.

Moderate drinkers have seen their danger, and many have been led to abandon the use of intoxicating drinks of all kinds.

Secret Societies.—About 1848–49, *Teneriffe Division, No.* 40, *Sons of Temperance*, was instituted at Three Ponds, and for a time was in a very prosperous condition, adding largely to its membership; but after a few years the interest in the institution began to abate, and the meetings were discontinued.

Miltonia Lodge, No. 52, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted at Milton Mills on the 5th of October, 1871, with Asa A. Fox, Oscar F. Marsh, William Walsh, John Meikle, Thomas J. Cutts, Oliver C. Titcomb, and John F. Titcomb as charter members. All except Mr. Walsh are still active members of the lodge. The first officers were Asa A. Fox, N. G.; Oscar F. Marsh, V. G.; John F. Titcomb, Treas.; O. C. Titcomb, Sec. This lodge has been very prosperous, one hundred and thirty-eight members having been added since its institution, with very little sickness and few deaths.

The lodge lost nearly all its property by fire about seven years ago, but it now has a well-furnished hall, fine regalia, and a fund of some thirteen hundred dollars invested in good securities.

The officers for the term ending Dec. 31, 1882, are Alexander Meikle, N. G.; Ed. R. Campbell, V. G.; Oscar F. Marsh, Treas.; John Lewis, Sec.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 18, *Knights of Pythias*, was instituted at Milton Mills Jan. 18, 1877, with sixteen charter members, viz.: Asa A. Fox, Benjamin G. Adams, William McGibbon, E. B. Warren, F. H. Lowd, S. H. Atkins, F. E. Stevens, S. Flint, F. H. Adams, J. O. Emerson, C. F. Haines, W. F. Limond, E. C. Abbott, A. B. Carter, L. B. Roberts, J. F. Titcomb.

The following members were installed: Asa A. Fox, C. C.; B. G. Adams, P. C.; William McGibbon, V. C.; F. H. Lowd, K. of R. and S.; F. H. Adams, M. of F.; E. B. Warren, M. of E.; A. B. Carter, Prelate; F. E. Stevens, M. at A.; S. H. Atkins, I. G.; S. Flint, O. G.

Fifty-one members have been added to the lodge, and none have died. All the lodge's paraphernalia has been paid for, and the lodge has quite a fund safely invested for future requirements. The present officers are William Vennell, C. C.; T. Farmer, P. C.; W. S. Pillsbury, V. C.; E. T. Libby, K. of R. and S.;

John Lewis, M. of F.; T. Conley, Jr., M. of E.; J. N. Witham, Prelate; C. Remick, I. G.; J. E. Brierly, O. G.

Alms Farm, etc.—On the 14th day of March, 1837, the town voted to receive its proportion of the surplus revenue, and at a meeting held June 4, 1838, a vote was passed authorizing the town agent to expend that money in the purchase of a farm to be used for a home and the support of the poor.

Although there was a large majority in favor of this action, the minority felt very much aggrieved thereat, being of the opinion that this money should be divided *per capita.*

These malcontents immediately took measures intended to frustrate the action of the majority. They at once asked for a meeting to be called to reconsider the vote for the purchase of a farm, and being again defeated at this meeting, and the farm being soon purchased, they at once petitioned for a meeting to sell the farm and divide the money. They were again defeated, but with a persistency worthy of a better cause they continued to ask for meetings for the same purpose as often as they could legally be called, until at last the selectmen refused to notice them further. They then applied to a justice of the peace to call a meeting, and on the 31st day of May, 1842, a meeting was held at which a vote was passed to sell the farm and stock, and divide the proceeds equally between all the inhabitants of the town, and a committee chosen to carry this vote into effect.

This committee at once advertised the farm and stock to be sold at public auction on the 4th day of July following, at which time all was struck off to the highest bidders.

At a meeting held on the 28th of the same month a resolution was passed declaring the former meeting and the action of the committee illegal and void, and instructing the selectmen to demand of said committee all the property, both real and personal, taken into their possession.

In accordance with these instructions, the selectmen commenced a suit against the committee for the recovery of said property. This suit was prosecuted to final judgment and execution. The farm continued to be used as an alms farm until a county home was prepared for the poor, since which time it has been allowed, in a great measure, to run to waste for lack of proper care and cultivation.

Mills, Manufactories, etc.—The first saw-mill was built by Samuel Palmer at the Three Ponds village, and near where the present dam is located. This was very early, probably about 1775 to 1780. Mr. Palmer subsequently built another saw-mill and a grist-mill farther down stream, where the Varney mill was afterwards located. This part of the town was known for many years as "Palmer's Mills." Very soon after this a saw-mill was built at Milton Mills by a Mr. Nock. This mill soon went into the hands of Paul Jewett, and was subsequently known as the Jewett mill. This place was known for a long time as Shapleigh Mills. Mills rapidly increased, so that in 1813 there were no less than twelve mills of various kinds in town, viz.: Lyman's saw- and grist-mills, owned by Theodore C. Lyman and others, Thomas Layton's wool-carding mill, Ira Fish's fulling-mill, Isaac Wooster's grist-mill, owned by Isaac Wooster and others, Paul Jewett's saw- and grist-mills, Nathaniel Jewett's saw-mill, owned by Nathaniel Jewett and others, Stephen Watson's saw-mill, owned by Stephen Watson and others, the lower saw-mill, with various owners, Horn's saw- and grist-mills, owned by Benjamin Horn. The last-named mills were situated at the upper end of the town, on a narrow point of land which has since been annexed to Wakefield. This number was soon increased by the erection of Berry's mill, Hayes' mill, and others. Thomas Layton's factory was erected in 1816, and was used as a woolen-mill until 1837, after which Francis Looney used it for the manufacture of cotton for fourteen years. It was subsequently burned.

The Milton Mills Manufacturing Company was organized in 1837, and in that and the following year built their mill, and after running it a few years transferred the business to Durgin & Co. In 1845–46 the whole property was bought by John Townsend, and was run successfully by him for several years. The mill was burned, and rebuilt by Mr. Townsend, being considerably enlarged. It was soon after sold to Mudge, Sawyer & Co., and subsequently to the Waumbeck Company, and has continued to do a very successful business. This company has a capital stock of $100,000, and the mill has ten sets of woolen machinery. They employ 175 operatives, with a monthly pay-roll of $3200. They use about 240,000 pounds of wool and 160,000 pounds of cotton, 725 cords of wood and 500 tons of coal annually, and produce 396,000 yards of cloth and 27,550 pairs of blankets. The officers are J. D. Sturtevant, president, Brookline, Mass.; Francis Cabot, treasurer, Brookline, Mass.; B. G. Adams, agent, Milton Mills, N. H.; F. H. Lowd, paymaster, Milton Mills, N. H.

In 1844 a cotton factory was built at Three Ponds, and after running a few months was burned in September, 1845, the watchman, Mr. Caleb Varney, perishing in the flames. This mill was soon rebuilt, but was never put in operation, it being subsequently taken down and carried away.

William Sargent succeeded Ira Fish in the fulling-mill business in 1820, and carried on the business until 1825, when he was succeeded by John H. Varney, who, after some twenty-two years of successful business, sold out to Joshua Holland in 1847.

Mr. Holland went into the manufacture of woolen goods, which business he carried on with success for some ten or twelve years. The mill was subsequently burned.

Edward Brierly established a block printing business at Milton Mills in 1850, and after a few years of

successful business purchased a saw-mill and privilege on the site of the present Brierly mill, where he soon began the manufacture of felt goods. The rapid increase of his business soon compelled him to make extensive additions, and in a short time he had extensive mills upon both sides of the river, doing a very remunerative business.

In the summer of 1873 these mills were entirely destroyed by fire, thus sweeping away in an hour the accumulations of years of hard labor. Mr. Brierly soon began the erection of the present mill, but losing largely by the insolvency of insurance companies, he became somewhat embarrassed, and was obliged to compromise with his creditors. His health soon after failing, he was unable to recover his former position, and at his death the property went into other hands, and has never since been operated to its full capacity.

In 1873, Henry H. Townsend & Co. erected a mill at this village for the manufacture of felt goods, and still continue the business successfully.

They have employed upon an average about twenty or twenty-five men, with a pay-roll of eight hundred dollars per month, their yearly sales amounting to one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

In 1880 they erected a new and much larger mill, in which they are about to commence the manufacture of thread goods. This mill has a capacity of six sets of machinery, and will add very materially to the business of the village when in full operation.

In 1880 the Great Falls Manufacturing Company built a large mill at the Three Ponds, which will add largely to the business of the town when it is put in operation. There was at one time quite an extensive shoe manufacturing business carried on in this town.

John E. Goodwin & Co., at West Milton, employing some twenty-five or thirty hands in the shop cutting and putting up stock, the fitting and buttoning being entirely done outside. Their pay-roll amounted to some three thousand dollars per month.

H. V. & Eli Wentworth also carried on a large business at South Milton for several years. Fire destroyed their shop and closed up the business a few years ago, as it has done so many other manufacturing interests in town.

D. & S. Washburn, L. Berry, and J. Layward have each at times done quite an extensive manufacturing business at Three Ponds, the latter being burned out in the conflagration of March 17, 1864, which destroyed the extensive establishment of Robert Mathes, J. W. Nutter's dwelling-house, etc., entailing a loss of many thousand dollars. G. W. Tasker is now doing quite a thriving manufacturing business at this village.

Murray Brothers some half-dozen years ago commenced the manufacture of tin goods at Milton Mills, and have done a prosperous business.

Lewis Plumer & Son are still doing an extensive lumber business at the Hayes mill, and Luther & C. H. Hayes are doing a large milling, lumber, and box business at their mills at South Milton, on or near the site of the T. C. Lyman mills.

Other mills have been built in town of more or less note. Eben Jones built a saw- and grist-mill at what is known as the "Old Flume" as early as 1784–85.

Three mills were swept away by the great freshet of 1785–86, and very soon after a grist-mill was built upon the Twombly Brook. This mill was not a success, as the brook did not afford sufficient water for grinding, and the mill was either removed or another built upon "Great Brook," not far away.

In 1863, George W. Wentworth built a large and expensive mill on the Middleton River, at the foot of Teneriffe Mountain. Mr. Wentworth also erected some half-dozen houses for the accommodation of his operatives, but owing to the persistent opposition of the town he was unable to get a public road to his mills, and was obliged to abandon the enterprise. The mill and houses were subsequently taken down and carried away, and what at one time bid fair to become a busy manufacturing village is now a barren waste.

Military Record.—Milton is deservedly proud of its military record, which will compare favorably with that of any other town in the county, and perhaps in the State. The enlistments for the war of 1812, as nearly as can be ascertained, were as follows, viz.:

Capt William Courson, Sept. 11, 1814.
Lieut. Jeremy Nute, Sept. 11, 1814.
Sergt. John Meseron, Sept. 11, 1814.
Sergt. Jacob Nute, Sept. 11, 1814.
Sergt. David M. Courson, Sept. 11, 1814.
Corp. Thomas Wentworth, Sept. 11, 1814.
Musician Benjamin Dare, Sept. 11, 1814.
Musician Lewis Hayes, Sept. 11, 1814.

Privates.

Ephraim Wentworth, Sept. 11, 1814.
Thomas Backer, Sept. 11, 1814.
Samuel Nute, Sept. 11, 1814.
Daniel Wentworth, Sept. 11, 1814.
John C. Varney, Sept. 11, 1814.
Ichabod Dodge, Sept. 11, 1814.
James Bragdon, Sept. 11, 1814.
Ezekiel Nute, Sept. 11, 1814.
George Dow, Sept. 11, 1814.
Daniel Hayes, Jr., Sept. 11, 1814.
James Twombly, Sept. 11, 1814.
Henry Miller, Sept. 11, 1814.
James Goodwin, Sept. 11, 1814.
William Downs, Sept. 11, 1814.
John Foss, Sept. 11, 1814.
Hapley Varney, Sept. 11, 1814.
Thomas Chapman, Sept. 11, 1814.
Amos Gerrish, Sept. 11, 1814.
Webster Miller, Sept. 14, 1814.
James Varney, Jr., Sept. 14, 1814.
Ebenezer Adams, Sept. 14, 1814.
John I. Varney, Sept. 11, 1814.
William Gerrish, Sept. 11, 1814.
William Foss, Sept. 11, 1814.
William Burroughs, Sept. 11, 1814
John D. Remick, Sept. 11, 1814.
Norton Scates, Sept. 11, 1814.
James Hayes, Sept. 11, 1814.
Dodivah Dow, Sept. 11, 1814.
Richard Plumer, Sept. 11, 1814.
Ambrose Tutter, Sept. 11, 1814.
Nathaniel Prukhem, Jr., Sept. 11, 1814.
Isaac Hayes, Sept. 11, 1814.
Aaron Twombly, Sept. 11, 1814.
John Mills, Sept. 11, 1814.
William Drew, Sept. 11, 1814.
James Merrow, Jr., Sept. 11, 1814.
Phineas Wentworth, Sept. 12, 1814.
Bard Plumer, Sept. 29, 1814.
Andrew Dow, Sept. 29, 1814.
Dodivah Plumer, Sept. 29, 1814.
John Boice, Oct. 1, 1814.
Sergt. Pelatiah Hanscome, May 24, 1814.
Corp. Joshua Jones, May, 24, 1814.
Charles Ricker, May 24, 1814.
Lieut. Hanson Hayes, date not known.

War of the Rebellion.—From the time the first rebel gun was fired upon Sumter, to the surrender of

Lee at Appomattox Court-House, the people of this town were alive to the necessity of promptly furnishing the government with the sinews of war, in order to preserve the Union and save the life of the Republic. Party spirit was for the time laid aside, and the following votes were almost unanimously passed at town-meetings called for that purpose.

May 16, 1861, "Voted to raise on notes of the town one thousand dollars for procuring such articles as may be needed for the personal safety and comfort of those who may enlist as volunteers from Milton, and for the support of their families while absent."

Dec. 21, 1861, "Voted to raise on notes of the town fifteen hundred dollars in addition to the one thousand for the same purpose."

March 11, 1862, "Voted to hire four thousand dollars to be applied to the aid of the families of volunteers."

Aug. 11, 1862, "Voted to authorize the selectmen to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to all resident volunteers on or before August, 15th inst."

"Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire two thousand dollars for that purpose."

March 10, 1863, "Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire five thousand dollars to aid families of volunteers now in service of the United States."

July 11, 1863, "Voted to pay each man who may be drafted from the town into the service of the United States three hundred dollars."

"Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire on notes of the town such a sum as may be necessary for that purpose."

Sept. 7, 1863, "Voted to authorize the selectmen to pay each drafted man the sum of three hundred dollars within ten days after he, or his substitute, shall have been mustered into the U. S. service."

"Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire six thousand dollars for that purpose."

"Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire one thousand dollars to aid the families of drafted men."

Dec. 5, 1863, "Voted to authorize the selectmen to procure volunteers to fill the quota of the town, paying each man a bounty of five hundred dollars."

"Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire eleven thousand dollars for that purpose."

Dec. 8, 1863, "Voted to authorize the selectmen to procure volunteers to fill said quota, and to pay such sums in addition to the five hundred dollars as may be necessary."

"Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire four thousand dollars for that purpose."

March 8, 1864, "Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire five thousand dollars to aid families of soldiers in the U. S. service."

July 18, 1864, "Voted to fill the quota of this town for the next call of the President for soldiers, and pay a sum agreeably to an act passed June session, 1864."

"Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire ten thousand dollars for that purpose."

Aug. 6, 1864, "Voted to pay each man who may enlist under the call of July 18, 1864, who has been a resident of this town three months next preceding said enlistment, the sum of two hundred dollars for twelve-months' men, two hundred and fifty dollars for two-years' men, and three hundred dollars for three-years' men, in addition to the bounties already voted."

"Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire twelve thousand dollars for that purpose."

Dec. 7, 1864, "Voted to pay a bounty to volunteers or persons furnishing substitutes, counting on the quota of Milton in anticipation of a future call for men."

"Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire twelve thousand dollars to pay said bounties."

March 14, 1865, "Voted to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars each to men who may be drafted from this town."

"Voted to pay each re-enlisted man a bounty of two hundred dollars and interest from time of re-enlistment until paid."

"Voted to authorize the selectmen to hire five thousand dollars to aid the families of volunteers and drafted men."

This making a total appropriation for war purposes of seventy-nine thousand five hundred dollars in four years, and showing a readiness to contribute freely to the support of the government in its time of peril. This, with the following roll of honor, makes up a war record to which the people of Milton may refer with commendable pride.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861–65.

SECOND NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

Lieut. Charles E. Jones, Co. D; com. June 1, 1861.
Lieut. Robert Miller, Co. D; com. June 1, 1861.
Sergt. Theron F. Varney, Co. D; enl. June 1, 1861.
Sergt. Moses L. F. Smith, Co. F; enl. June 1, 1861.
James H. Tibbetts, Co. D; enl. June 1, 1861.
John S. Varney, Co. D; enl. June 1, 1861.
James M. Corson, Co. D; enl. June 1, 1861.
James M. Venner, Co. D; enl. June 1, 1861.
Christian L. Jones, Co. F; enl. June 1, 1861.
Robert Brown, Co. F; enl. June 1, 1861.

THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

Lieut. Fred. H. Tuttle, Co. K; com. Aug. 24, 1861.
John Robinson, Co. K; enl. Aug. 24, 1861.
Aaron F. Corson, Co. K; enl. Aug. 24, 1861.
Stephen F. Downs, Co. K; enl. Aug. 24, 1861.
Samuel E. Dorr, Co. K; enl. Aug. 24, 1861.
Stephen Hubbard, Co. K; enl. Aug. 24, 1861.
Hosea B. Knox, Co. K; enl. Aug. 24, 1861.
James L. Twombly, Co. K; enl. Aug. 24, 1861.
Charles E. Wiggin, Co. K; enl. Aug. 24, 1861.
Lewis C. Dearborn, Co. K; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
William W. Wentworth, Co. K; enl. Aug. 24, 1861.
Joseph H. Allen, Co. G; enl. Aug. 24, 1861.
Lewis Ladd, Co. K; enl. Aug. 24, 1861.
John L. Wing, Co. K; enl. Aug. 24, 1861.
Charles L. Lord, Co. K; enl. Aug. 24, 1861.
Martin L. Nute, Co. K; enl. Aug. 24, 1861.
Daniel S. Chamberlin, Co. K; enl. Aug. 24, 1868.

FOURTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

S. Lowell Simons, Co. F.
Lafayette Colbath, Co. A; enl. Sept. 14, 1861.
Alonzo Knox, Co. A; enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
Joseph H. Knowls, Co. A; enl. Sept. 18, 1861.

FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

Maj. John S. Ricker, Co. D; com. Oct. 12, 1861.
Lieut. Stephen E. Twombly, Co. A; com. Oct. 12, 1861.
Lieut. George L. Hersom, Co. A; com. Oct. 12, 1861.
Stephen B. Eaton, Co. A; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
Henry P. Gerrish, Co. A; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
Alonzo Carson, Co. A; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
Henry Downs, Co. A; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
John H. Duntley, Co. A; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
Alfred W. Hart, Co. A; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
George R. Jones, Co. A; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
John D. Staples, Co. A; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
Alonzo M. Varney, Co. A; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
S. Augustus Kimball, Co. D; enl. Oct. 23, 1861.
Israel M. Nute, Co. H; enl. Oct. 19, 1861.
William E. Moore, Co. C; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.
John E. Marsh, Co. F; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
James F. Place, Co. F; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.
John W. Page, Co. I; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
Hanson Downs, Co. E; enl. Sept. 29, 1863.
Franklin Lord, Co. C; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.
Andrew F. Reynolds, Co. D; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.
John C. Dow, Co. A; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.
Israel H. Carson, Co. A; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
John E. Hodgman, Co. A; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
William S. Kimball, Co. A; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
Thomas H. Nutter, Co. A; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
John P. Pinkham, Co. A; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
Luman S. Nutter, Co. A; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
Alphonzo E. Downs, Co. A; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
John I. Downs, Co. F; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.
Benjamin P. Witham, Co. A; enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
Alvah Wentworth, Co. A; enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
David A. Witham, Co. A; enl. Sept. 14, 1861.
Joseph H. Duntley, Co. A; enl. Sept. 14, 1861.
James Hubbard, Co. A; enl. Sept. 14, 1861.
William H. H. Hayes, Co. A; enl. Sept. 14, 1861.

SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

Quartermaster Eli Wentworth, com. Nov. 28, 1861.
Commissary John H. Varney, com. Nov. 28, 1861.
Alonzo Downing, Co. D; enl. Nov. 28, 1861.
Stephen Downing, Co. D; enl. Nov. 28, 1861.
Stephen Downs, Co. H; enl. Nov. 28, 1861.
Orrin P. Giles, Co. G; enl. Nov. 28, 1861.
Timothy H. Emery, Co. G; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
Benjamin Foss, Co. G; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
Hiram W. Ricker, Co. H; enl. Nov. 28, 1861.
John C. Wentworth, Co. G; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
Jeremiah B. Cook, Co. G; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
William H. Wentworth, Co. G; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
Orrin Varney, Co. G; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
Edwin C. Varney, Co. G; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
David P. Cook, Co. G; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
Charles H. French.
George Nute.

EIGHTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

Henry C. Amazeen, Co. I; enl. Dec. 20, 1861.
Warren P. Laskey, Co. I; enl. Dec. 20, 1861.
Alexander Merrow, Co. I; enl. Dec. 20, 1861.
Lemuel F. Nute, Co. I; enl. Dec. 20, 1861.
Semion F. Hutchins, Co. I; enl. Dec. 20, 1861.
John P. Hill, Co. I; enl. Dec. 20, 1861.

NINTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

William H. Applebee.
John L. Moulton, Co. B; enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
Reuben J. Wentworth, Co. B; enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
Millet W. Roberts, Co. C; enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
Wentworth Butler, Co. C; enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
Shadrach S. Simes, Co. C; enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
Isaac P. Cook, Co. D; enl. May 18, 1864.

ELEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

Ivory Hayes, Co. K; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
Ira M. Corson, Co. K; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.

TWELFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

David Wentworth.

THIRTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

John I. Cook, Co. C; enl. Sept. 19, 1862.
James H. Wakeham, Co. C; enl. Sept. 19, 1862.
Dudley P. Corson, Co. C; enl. Sept. 19, 1862.
John F. Davis, Co. C; enl. Sept. 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

Thomas D. Marsh, Co. I; enl. March 16, 1865.
Josiah F. Prescott, Co. I; enl. March 16, 1865.
Richard R. Cotton, Co. I; enl. March 18, 1865.
Isaac F. Robinson, Co. I; enl. March 18, 1865.
Charles H. Downs, Co. I; enl. April 3, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Moses D. Brackett, Co. K; enl. Oct. 14, 1862.
Eli Corson, Co. K; enl. Oct. 14, 1862.
Ichabod W. Dixon, Co. K; enl. June 21, 1862.
Jesse W. Knox, Co. K; enl. June 21, 1862.
Andrew R. Hayes, Co. K; enl. Oct. 14, 1862.
Charles J. Berry, Co. G; enl. Oct. 14, 1862.
Edward Eastman, Co. F; enl. Oct. 14, 1862.
Hazen Duntley, Co. F; enl. Oct. 14, 1862.
Ira W. Duntley, Co. F; enl. Oct. 14, 1862.
Daniel F. Roach, Co. F; enl. Oct. 14, 1862.
Cyrus Brackett, Co. F; enl. Oct. 14, 1862.

FIRST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Christie L. Lord, Co. M; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
Brackett F. Avery, Co. D; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
John S. Corson, Co. D; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
Albert F. Downs, Co. D; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
Edwin A. Emery, Co. D; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
William Randell, Co. D; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
Jacob F. Staples, Co. D; enl. Sept 5, 1864.
Seth W. Varney, Co. D; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
Hiram Wentworth, Co. D; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
John H. Witham, Co. D; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
John O. Hayes, Co. D; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
Robert Brown, Co. D; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
Commissary Eli Fernald, Co. L; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.

BATTERY.

Asa B. Drew, Co. M.
John B. Varney, Co. M.
Henry Hoyt, Co. M.
Henry LeBosquet, Co. M.

OTHER REGIMENTS.

George E. Wentworth, 20th Mass.
Charles Giles, regular army.
John R. Palmer, regular army.
Lieut. Thomas M. Chisholm, regular army.
Sergt. Daniel E. Palmer, M.D., regular army.
Alfred W. Fox, 8th Maine.
Alonzo L. Wiggin, unknown.
Robert M. Palmer, unknown.
William Jenness, unknown.
Marshall P. Wentworth, unknown.
William Berry, unknown.
John W. Roberts, unknown.
Mark F. Cook, unknown.

This making a total of one hundred and fifty men from this little town.

Population, Inventory, etc.—The population of Milton in 1880 was 1516, with 94 between sixty and seventy years, 63 between seventy and eighty, 10 between eighty and ninety, and 2 over ninety years old. The town is divided into two hundred and four farms, and has one slaughter-house, two soap manufactories, two hotels, ten blacksmith-shops, and fourteen stores, besides its milling and manufacturing interests.

Joseph Plumer

Three Ponds village had a population of 299, and Milton Mills of 399, showing an increase in the latter village of 136 in ten years.

The present number of ratable polls in town is 398.

Value of lands	$348,215
Number of houses, 253; value	14,571
Number of neat stock, 744; value	21,098
Number of sheep, 406; value	1,263
Value of carriages	1,806
Amount of bank stock	5,400
Money on hand and at interest	13,403
Stock in trade	21,703
Value of mills	12,500

Amount of money appropriated for schools for 1882, $1485. Number of scholars, about 300. There has been a small decrease in population during the last twenty years, many leaving town for the cities and larger manufacturing towns for the purpose of engaging in other business than farming.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LEWIS WORSTER NUTE.

Lewis Worster Nute, the subject of this sketch, was born in Milton, N. H., Feb. 17, 1820. His grandfather, Samuel Nute, who was a native of Dover, and the head of a large family, was an active and influential citizen, living in Milton during his entire married life, and dying at an advanced age. His father, Ezekiel Nute, was born in Milton, Nov. 30, 1794, and was a farmer. Ezekiel Nute married Dorcas Worster, Sept. 19, 1815, and had four children, as follows: Cyrus W., Lewis W., Isaac F., and Samuel F. Two of these, Cyrus and Isaac, are dead; Lewis W. is residing in Boston, Mass., and Samuel F. lives at Union, N. H. In politics Ezekiel Nute was a Whig. He was for many years a deacon in the Congregational Church. He died April 14, 1859, when about sixty-five years of age, his wife surviving him till Dec. 11, 1869.

Lewis W. Nute was not highly favored as regards educational privileges, being permitted to attend school only about six weeks each winter. He was so studious, however, and made such use of the limited opportunities offered that at the age of nineteen he engaged in teaching, continuing that occupation during two terms. He lived at home until twenty years of age, when he went to Boston, where, for six months, he was employed as clerk in the ship-chandler store of Mr. Simmons. He was next employed in the boot and shoe business with Elmer Townsend. When the latter failed, he engaged with the firm of T. P. and O. Rich & Co., remaining with them until the spring of 1848; then with Allen, Harris & Potter, until May 1, 1853, when he purchased an interest in the business, the new firm taking the name of Potter, Elder & Nute, and the business being conducted by the junior member of the firm. Three years later the firm changed to Potter, Nute, White & Bayley, and Dec. 1, 1863, Mr. Nute succeeded to the entire business, which is now (1882) conducted on High Street, where he does the largest brogans and plow-shoe business in the State, making more goods in this line than any one else in the boot and shoe business, producing (4000) four thousand pairs each day, and is regarded one of the stanchest houses in that great city. He also has an extensive manufactory at Natick, Mass., and a large wholesale store at 27 High Street, Boston. His career has been a remarkable one, in this, that from a poor boy he has come to be a very wealthy and successful man, and all without the loss of manhood or of friends. Indeed, he is justly one of the most highly esteemed and universally loved men in the East. He is an honorable citizen, with character well rounded and symmetrical, and his influence on the community in which he lives is always on the side of right.

In politics Mr. Nute was formerly a Whig, and of late years a Republican. His wife was Priscilla Farrow, whom he married Aug. 1, 1845. She was born in Cohasset, Dec. 6, 1819, and is a member of the Congregational Church.

JOSEPH PLUMER.

Francis Plumer came from the British Isles to America in 1633 or 1634,—some say Wales, others say England,—and settled in Newburyport, Mass. His descendants have settled in different parts of the State of New Hampshire; one branch of the family in Epping, to which belonged William Plumer, who was Governor of the State for many years, and his son, Hon. William, and many others now living in Epping.

Another branch of Francis Plumer settled in Rochester, among whom was John Plumer, who was a judge for many years. He had two sons, Joseph and Bard, who settled in the northerly part of Rochester in 1780, then known as the third parish, now known as Plumer's Ridge, which was incorporated in the town of Milton in 1802.

Joseph died in 1821. He has no descendants now living (1882).

Hon. Bard Plumer was born in 1754; married a Miss Ham. Their children were Jonathan, Enoch, Joseph, Betsey, who married Joshua G. Hall, of Wakefield, and Susan, wife of Adam Brown, of Wolfborough.

Hon. Bard Plumer can truthfully be said to have been a leading spirit in his locality. By occupation a farmer and large land-owner. In politics a Democrat, and held the offices of his town; was a member of the State Senate, being the first honorable from the town of Milton. His wife died in 1803, and subsequently he married a Miss Page, of Dunbarton, who survived him many years. He died in 1816.

Joseph Plumer, son of Hon. Bard, was born in Rochester, now Milton, in 1786, was a farmer on a part of the original Plumer homestead, and in his

avocation was eminently successful. In politics a Democrat. Held the various offices of the town. He married Sally Brown, of Hampton Falls,[1] daughter of Nathan Brown. She was born March 26, 1785. Their children were Jonathan, who died young; Caroline, who died at fifty, and was the wife of David P. Wentworth, of Ossipee; Enoch W., Bard, Joseph, and Sarah, wife of George A. Neal, of Wakefield.

Mr. Plumer died Jan. 3, 1826, having lived a constant Congregationalist. His wife Sally died in July, 1877.

Joseph Plumer, son of Joseph and Sally (Brown) Plumer, was born in Milton on the old homestead March 11, 1820; received a good academic education at Phillips' Exeter Academy, making mathematics a specialty, in which he was very apt. He and his brother, Enoch W., bought out the other heirs, divided the property, and Joseph built the fine house and surroundings known as the Pine-Grove Cottage, and is now his residence (1882). As a farmer and business man he has been eminently successful, owning at first some three hundred acres of land. He has enlarged his farm at different times till now he has over one thousand acres of land. He also has dealt quite largely in the wood and lumber business, cutting as high as seven thousand cords of wood in a winter.

He was one of the original corporators of the Norway Plains Savings-Bank. He has been twice married, first to Adaline F. Baker, daughter of Hon. Moses Baker, of Somersworth, N. H., in 1844, who was born May, 1820, and died June, 1858, leaving as children Moses B., now in the mines of Colorado, and Joseph, Jr., a farmer near the old Plumer homestead; he married Carrie Fall.

Mr. Plumer's second marriage occurred Oct. 1, 1863, to Hannah D. Clark, of Framingham, Mass., who was born in Sanbornton, N. H., Dec. 18, 1830, and was the daughter of John N. Clark.

Mr. Plumer is ever among the foremost to encourage and support what he considers to be for the good of his community, attends and supports the Congregational Church; has held the several town offices many times; has been a member of the Legislature, and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1876; in politics a Republican.

Enoch W. was born in Milton April 4, 1815; received a common-school education; he married Orinda Ayers, of Wakefield, N. H., June, 1840, who was born 1817. Their children were John T., who died June, 1868; Joseph E.; Mary B., who married Samuel W. Wallingford; and Bard B., who married Miss Eliza D. Wentworth, and lives with his father in the old Plumer homestead. Their children are Lutia C., Fanny W., and Bard B., making the fifth generation by the name of Bard Plumer who have lived in the house built by the Hon. Bard.

[1] See Brown history of Hampton Falls.

Sarah, who married Rev. Frank Haley; Fanny W., who married Dr. J. H. Twombly; and Susan, the wife of John Roberts, who died October, 1878, were daughters of E. W. Plumer.

Mr. Plumer has been twice a member of the Legislature; deacon of the first Congregational Church for many years, in which he has been a leading spirit for the past forty years.

CHAPTER XCIX.

NEW DURHAM.

THE town of New Durham lies in the northern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Belknap County, on the east by Carroll County and the town of Middleton, on the south by Farmington, and on the west by Belknap County. The surface is hilly, and the soil well adapted to grazing.

New Durham originally, with the towns of Middleton, New Durham Gore, with portions of Gilmanton, Wakefield, and Wolfborough, comprised the town of Kingswood, chartered Oct. 20, 1737. It was incorporated as a separate town under its present name Dec. 7, 1762. The town was granted as early as 1749 to Ebenezer Smith and others.

Documentary History.—At a public meeting of the Proprietors of New Durham in the Province of New Hampshire legally notified, holden at the meeting house at Durham falls in s^d province on monday the 30th day of Decemb^r 1765 at 2 o'clock P. M. then & there the s^d proprietors made choice of Maj^r Thomas Tash and Capt. Thomas Chesle as a Committee to apply to the general Court of s^d Province to see if s^d Court will pass an act to Impower the s^d Proprietors to sell so much of the land of the delinquent proprietors as shall pay their proportion of the charges to be defrayed by s^d propriety.

Thos Tash prop^rs Clark

A true Coppy

To his Excellency John Wentworth Esqr Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majestys Province of New Hampshire, the Honourable Councel and Representatives of Said Province.

The Humble Petition of Thomas Tash and Thomas Cheslee, In Behalf of the Proprietors of New Durham *Shewcth*

That Whereas a Great Number of the Proprietors of said New Durham have been Delinquent in paying their proportion of the Necessary Charges that have already arisin on account of the Settlement of Said Town, and it is highly probable s^d Delinquents will be as unwilling to pay any Necessary Charge that may hereafter arise; Therefore the Burden must Consequently Lay on such of said propriety as are most willing to promote said Town and the Settlement thereof.

F. W. Coburn

We therefore most Humbly Shewe, That at a Legal Meeting of Said proprietors held on the 30th Day of December A. D. 1765 it was Voted that we the said Thomas Tash & Thomas Chesley should be a Committee to apply to your Excellency and your honours, in order to obtain an act to Impower the said proprietors or their Collectors to Sell the Rights of Said Delinquent proprietors or Such a Part thereof as shall be Sufficient to pay their Respective proportion of Such Necessary Charges.

Your Petitioners Earnestly hope your Excellency and Honours will Take our prayer into your wise Consideration and procure Such a Remedy as your Excellency and Honours in your Great wisdom Shall think proper, and your petitioners as in Duty bound Shall ever pray.

THOMS TASH
THOMS CHESLE

New Durham September 10th 1767

Col. Thomas Tash was a prominent pioneer of New Durham, and erected the first grist- and saw-mill in the town. He served in the French and Indian war as captain and major, and as colonel in the war of the Revolution. He died aged eighty-seven.

Ecclesiastical History.—Rev. Nathaniel Porter, a Congregationalist, was ordained in New Durham in 1775, and dismissed in 1777. He was succeeded by Elder Benjamin Randall, the patriarch of the Free-Will Baptist denomination. He organized the first Free-Will Baptist Church in America, in the house of Elder Joseph Boodey; the house is now standing. Elder Randall continued preaching, and traveled more or less, until at last he died of consumption, in 1808, aged sixty years. A plain marble shaft marks his resting-place in the family burying-ground of New Durham Ridge. Elder Joseph Boodey, a co-temporary and co-worker with Elder Randall, lived and died in this town. He was born in 1773, commenced preaching in 1797, was ordained by Randall and others in 1799. He traveled and preached extensively throughout the New England and Middle States. He died May 12, 1867, at the advanced age of ninety-four years, beloved and revered by all that knew him. He was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity about sixty years.

Elder Nathaniel Berry, a very worthy man, had charge of the Free-Will Baptist Church in this town nearly forty years. He died Oct. 19, 1865, aged seventy-seven years.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

F. W. COBURN.

The history of the career of Mr. Coburn is one peculiar to the self-made men of our times. He was seventeen years old when he moved in 1851 with his father from Pelham, N. H., to the place at present occupied by him, at that time a wilderness. Soon after arriving at New Durham he apprenticed himself to his brother-in-law, James H. Fletcher, who was a manufacturer in a very small way of edge tools. He served three years as an apprentice, when his time expired; he continued to work, however, in the same shop for one year. The pay he received was very small compared to the prices paid mechanics to-day. One year after completing his apprenticeship he was married to Susan, daughter of Alfred S. Willey, of New Durham.

Immediately after his marriage he commenced business for himself in the shop in which he learned his trade. His business was on a small scale, but by close application and undaunted energy it improved and extended, necessitating the enlargement of his facilities for manufacturing. His shop burned two years after he commenced operations, whereupon he moved down the stream and built a factory on the site he now occupies. He commenced the manufacture of shoe-knives in a very humble way, the extent of his factory being but three dozen knives per day. He adopted the brand, "F. W. C.," the three initial letters of his name. The excellence of his knives soon gave them an enviable reputation, and orders came in from distant parts of the country, necessitating the introduction of the most modern improvements in machinery for manufacturing his particular line. His factory now has a capacity of one hundred and fifty dozen knives per day, besides a large quantity of shaves and other tools used in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The F. W. C. knife has a world-wide reputation. A few years ago the sale of his wares was confined to Rochester, Dover, Farmington, and Haverhill, Mass., that being the outside limit. To-day he ships his goods to every State in the Union, the Canadas, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Great Britain, Germany, and Australia.

The factory is located on a good water-power, but Mr. Coburn put in a steam-engine, which gives him safe motive-power for every working-day in the year. The wilderness that he moved into in 1858 has been converted, through his successful management, into a thriving village. It contains a post-office, store, edge tool factories, and several fine dwellings, all the property of Mr. Coburn. Prominent among the residents are his two married sons, who are engaged in the business with him, and who have in a remarkable degree inherited their father's business proclivities,—a fact that affords gratification to Mr. Coburn, as his great desire is to have the business he has so successfully worked up perpetuated in his family. He employs a large number of men, who find residences in the buildings he has erected for their comfort. The name of the post-office is Coburnville.

Mr. Coburn has been married twice. Three children were born to his first wife,—Charles, Frank W., Jr., and Alonzo G. Charles died at the age of twenty-

three, leaving a widow and one child,—Willie U. Frank W., Jr., married Leona Smith, of Rochester, N. H., and Alonzo G. married Annie Adams, of New Durham.

Mrs. Coburn died Nov. 28, 1858, and one year after he married her sister, Mary J., by whom he has two children living,—Alma J. and Susan M.

In politics Mr. Coburn is a Republican, being a firm advocate of the principles of that party. He was a Democrat prior to the campaign of 1880, when he left that party on the tariff question. He has always commanded the respect and esteem of the citizens of the town for which he has done so much, and has officiated as justice of the peace, which position he now occupies. He represented his district in the Legislature in 1878 and 1880.

Mr. Coburn is essentially a self-made man, and his life has been one of steady and active devotion to business, success being the natural result. In religion Mr. Coburn is a follower of Paine, Huxley, and Ingersoll. His convictions are liberal, believing that each man should worship as his conscience dictates.

CHAPTER C.

ROLLINSFORD.[1]

Geographical—Early History—Incorporation—Village of Salmon Falls—Boston and Maine Railroad—Great Falls and Conway Road—"Sligo"—Population—Highways—Agriculture—Various Farms—Prosperity—Old Wentworth House—Old Pike House—The Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company—Somersworth Machine Company—Lawyers—Physicians.

ROLLINSFORD, in the southeastern part of Strafford County, adjoins South Berwick, Me., from which it is separated by the Salmon Falls River, forty-five miles from Concord. Its territory was formerly a part of Somersworth, from which it was separated and incorporated July 3, 1849. With Somersworth it was originally a part of Dover, and was settled at a very early date, being occupied by the settlement made as early as 1630. At the falls here certain persons sent over by Mason "built a saw-mill" and a "stamping-mill for corne" about 1634, but the mills were burned before 1644. Prior to 1700 the falls came into possession of Judge Thomas Tuttle, of Dover, who owned large tracts of land adjoining and resided there, and who erected mills.

There is one village in the town situate in the southeastern part, called Salmon Falls. It received its name from the fact that before manufacturing was extensively carried on there some small quantities of salmon were caught near the falls. It is now a village of about one hundred houses, a great part of which are owned by the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, whose mills and shops are located there. For a time this village was in an exceedingly flourishing condition. Then there were but few French worthy of mention, and but few foreigners of any nationality connected with the mills. A good class of people, thrifty, intelligent, and industrious, were brought together in this promising little place. A public library was started, and a good class of literature was put in circulation. Lyceums and lecture courses were regularly held. Besides this, a spirit of enterprise was particularly marked in the business part of the village. But since the war, whose devastating hand so prostrated the business interests of more than one little village in our enterprising New England, and the introduction of the French element into the mills, the life and energy of the village has seemed to flag, and the general tone of society to depreciate.

The streets of Salmon Falls are laid out with all the regularity of one of the new-born cities of the West, most of them running at right angles to each other, and for several years they were lighted by gas.

The Somersworth Machine Company's foundry and shops are about one-third of a mile down the river from the mills of the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company.

The only post-office in the town is here, and is the Salmon Falls Post Office. All the town-meetings and general gatherings of the town are held in the village hall. Jones's Hotel, just across the way from the Boston and Maine Railroad depot, is a house well conducted and of good repute. The Boston and Maine Railroad and the Great Falls and Conway Railroad run through this village and have depots here.

The Boston and Maine Railroad has about four miles of road in Rollinsford, runs across the town from east to west, crossing the Salmon Falls River into Maine. At present this road has only a single track through Rollinsford, but a double track is being laid on other parts of the road, and in a few years at furthest it will be laid through this town. At Rollinsford Station the Boston and Maine has a branch track which runs to Great Falls, a distance of about two and one-half miles, where passengers can connect with the Great Falls and Conway Railroad for points farther north.

This latter railroad, as before mentioned, runs through the town. It crosses the northeastern part, having here about one mile of road, and at Salmon Falls crosses the river into Maine. In the summer season there is a great deal of travel over this road to the mountains. It connects at North Conway with the Portland and Ogdensburg, and is controlled by the Eastern Railroad.

In the southern part of the town, near what is called the Point, is a locality called Sligo. This part of the town was settled first, and, it is held, derived its name from the fact that the first settlers came from Ireland, and named it in fond remembrance of the Sligo they had left in the Emerald Isle. However

[1] By Amos W. Pike.

this may be, it has long gone by this name, and, as spoken of in another part of this history, is an excellent farming locality.

Since the organization of the town the population has somewhat varied. In 1850 there were 640 males, 1217 females, equals 1857, and 5 colored persons; total, 1862. In 1860 there were 752 males, 1316 females, equals 2068, and 1 colored person; total, 2069. In 1870 there were 1251 natives, 249 foreigners, and 2 colored, equals 1500. In 1880, 1712.

Rollinsford is not without its picturesqueness. Nature has done much for it in this direction, and has rendered it a delightful place to journey through, by reason of its varied and attractive scenery. Here the verdure of the trees and shrubbery in the leafy month of June, and the many hues and tints which the foliage assumes when frost lays its magic hand thereon, add a charm to the face of nature which one is never tired of gazing on.

The general surface of the town is even, yet enough of hills and dale to call attention to the fact that it is an element of the "Old Granite State," and these seem needed to make it the delightful place it really is.

Riding from Dover to Salmon Falls over what is called the "old road" just at sundown is a pleasure often indulged in by those who seek that rest and recreation which only nature in its most lovely aspect can give. In this you pass Garrison Hill, whose summit is just within the limits of Dover. It is a noted locality, covered with legends and authentic historic events, which date way back to the early Indian history of this region.

It is a fine old hill and overlooks the city, giving one a delightful view from the observatory on its summit.

A little farther along you pass the new and elegant residence of Senator Rollins, and all the way plenty of well-cultivated and fertile farms on either side. The road is somewhat winding, and this, together with the brooks, the large over-hanging elms, and rows of shady willows serve to keep the expectation of the traveler kindled as he continually beholds something new and different at every turn.

A very pleasant drive is over the Great Falls road from "Rollinsford Plains." For a mile here the road is nearly straight and very even, and on either side are dense woods with sufficient variety of trees to insure in October all the beauties which can be wrought by the changing hues and tints of autumnal foliage.

A drive somewhat less frequented than those already mentioned, yet not less attractive, is to start from the summit of Rollinsford Hill, in that part of the town called Quamphegan, and, passing the delightful situation of the residence of Frank Hale, follow the winding road to Style's Cove, and still farther along through "Sligo" towards "Elliott Bridge," entering Dover over the "Gulf Road." By so doing you pass through the best farming locality in the town, and have variety enough of steep hills, of sudden turns, and river views. The Salmon Falls, flowing just at your left, broadens as you go, and long before it unites with the Cocheco to form the Piscataqua becomes a truly majestic stream of water.

The old Twombly Brook is quite a noted little stream, and is a favorite resort of amateur fishermen. It winds down from the hills in the vicinity of Somersworth, and shortly after uniting with Rollins' Brook empties itself into Fresh Creek. A very romantic locality in this delightful stream is "The Falls," which are located in dense woods on the land of the estate of the late William W. Rollins, and nearly down to the turnpike which leads from Dover to South Berwick. The brook here spreads out and becomes quite wide, and it dashes and foams over the rocks in a very wild and pleasing manner. It is a very shady and attractive spot. Quite a quantity of fish have in years gone by been taken from this brook, including trout of no mean proportions, horn pout, and even pickerel.

Agricultural.—Rollinsford has always been regarded as a thrifty farming town. Some of the best farms in the State are here, and are carried on in the most approved and modern way. The soil is naturally fertile and productive, and along the Salmon Falls River and by the shores of Fresh Creek the grass and other vegetation grow with something like a tropical luxuriance. The best farms are in this locality, and are owned by Frank Hale, William R. Garvin, Tobias Garvin, Aaron Roberts, and James Garvin.

However, in the central portion of the town are some most excellent farms and some very attractive residences. The old Hiram R. Roberts place, now occupied by his widow and oldest son, has always been kept in a high state of cultivation. The farm buildings are ample and commodious, having attached to them everything which modern convenience can suggest. The land has been made to yield profitable returns for the labor bestowed upon it for many years.

The William W. Rollins estate, now carried on by his two sons, William and Samuel, is a farm of no small proportion, containing something over three hundred acres. It is a pleasure to gaze over its broad, smooth fields near harvest-time and see the waving of the ripening grain, or, still later, see the busy gleaners gathering their rich harvests to their winter stores. Lately new and commodious farm buildings have been erected by these industrious and successful farmers.

The old Daniel Rollins place, now the summer residence of Senator Edward H. Rollins, is a beautiful retreat, situated on the old road leading to Dover, about a mile from the city. The house is of the Queen Anne style of architecture, large, and very striking in appearance, and is by far the finest residence in town. Each room is finished with a different kind of wood, and the details of the architecture throughout are in perfect keeping with the whole.

The farm is a good one, very productive, and worked in such a way as to yield the greatest returns.

Just across the way is the old Augustus Rollins place, an estate of many fertile acres, with a fine stand of farm-buildings thereon. It is carried on by three daughters of the late Augustus, who, by their shrewdness, skill, and good judgment, demonstrate the fact that good management in farm matters may be attained as well by women as by men.

One, in passing through the town, misses much if he does not visit the garden-farm of Edmund C. Goodwin. It is in the vicinity of Otis Hill, on the road leading from Dover to Great Falls. It is not of many acres, yet by skill and labor it is made to blossom like a garden in the tropics. It is devoted almost entirely to the raising of fruit and vegetables for the markets, and has proved very profitable to Mr. Goodwin. A wind-mill pumps water into a reservoir, from which it is carried over his whole establishment through pipes, and by this arrangement he can irrigate his whole land in dry weather in a few moments.

There are other good farms in town yielding good returns, through skillful management, for the labor bestowed upon them, among which may be mentioned Leavitt H. Yeaton, William Plumer, Luther P. Horne, Nicholas F. Richer, George W. Roberts, Joseph D. Roberts.

A person riding through the town can hardly help being struck with the evident prosperity of the people. The farms show by the rich green of their vegetation and their ample returns, by their well-trimmed hedges and rock walls and fences in good repair, by the neat, commodious, and even elegant houses, and by the thousand-and-one ways by which such knowledge comes to us, that Rollinsford is a town which ranks high as a farming community, and one of the pleasantest in the State.

"Old Wentworth House."—In this town, at what is called Salmon Falls, stands an old mansion house, located a little northwest of the Boston and Maine depot, which was built about the year 1710 by Col. Paul Wentworth, a very wealthy and enterprising citizen of the town. This is the oldest house in Rollinsford, and quite a history is connected with it, especially during the Revolutionary war period. Within its well-preserved walls stands an old clock, still running and keeping good time, which was manufactured in England and brought to this country and placed in this old mansion, where it was erected and furnished, and it bids fair now to need but little repairing to make it good for a hundred years to come. In speaking of this house more than a quarter of a century ago in a historical poem by a citizen of this town he describes it thus:

"Among the dwellings of that day
Which here and there are strewn,
One has survived the shock of time,
And only one alone.

"Firmly that reverend mansion stands,
That relic of the past,
Borne down to us through rolling years,
With shades upon it cast.

"And could it speak, what tales 'twould tell,—
Tales of another age;
Those that were never sung in song,
Or penned on history's page.

"Long may it stand in years to come,
On it we love to gaze.
The moss of time has gathered there,
And dust of ancient days."

"Old Pike House."—On the old road leading to Dover, a few rods west of the Boston and Maine Railroad depot, stands another old mansion-house, kept in good repair, built by the Rev. James Pike, first minister of the town, in the year 1730. At one time this house was used for a garrison, and many trusting families slept securely within its walls. It is also made memorable from the fact that Whitefield, during one of his visits to this country, chose it as his residence for many days. Directly in front of it stood three gigantic elms, planted there at the time the house was erected, but time and the lightning's stroke has destroyed two of them, and one still lingers, though the electric fluid has dealt heavy strokes on it many different times.

It is now owned and occupied by Amos W. Pike, the great-grandson of the Rev. James, and has come down to him direct through three generations.

The old oaken timbers which form its frame-work are still firm and sound, and, though they have defied the winds and storms of a century and a half, still seem well fitted for a similar work another century to come. Around such old houses as we have spoken of must cluster associations and reminiscences dear to those whose heads their venerable and protecting roofs have covered. Historic remembrances, fond traditions, all must serve to hallow such spots, and cause those who have gone from thence out into a busy world to make periodic pilgrimages to where, in early youth, they were told of those whose names by the kindred ties of humanity have become dear to them, and shown by some evidence of physical toil where they have wrought.

Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company.—The Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company was incorporated June 17, 1822, when James Rundlett, Jeremiah Mason, John Haven, and others, were empowered by the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire to carry on the manufacture of cotton, woolen, and other goods at Salmon Falls, in the town of Somersworth. They erected a mill where No. 1 now stands, for the manufacture of woolen cloths, and ran it with varying success until Aug. 7, 1834, when it was totally destroyed by fire. The loss so discouraged the proprietors that it was not until Aug. 20, 1836 (two years later), that they would vote to rebuild; and after they had rebuilt, they could not agree among themselves what kind of goods should be made, and the mill remained idle until 1844. At this time a number of Boston capitalists, among whom were Abbott Lawrence, Amos Lawrence, Mason & Lawrence, William Appleton and others, bought a controlling interest in

the mill, and started it on heavy cotton drillings and sheetings. They succeeded so well that they felt encouraged, in 1848, to build another mill of sixteen thousand spindles, and to increase their capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

The company sustained a severe loss in the total destruction, by fire, of No. 1 mill, agent's house, machine-shop, cloth-room, and other property, which took place July 8, 1864; but, in no wise discouraged by their losses, they commenced to build, in the spring of 1865, a mill to contain fifteen thousand spindles. After it was completed the company had two mills, containing thirty-one thousand spindles. In 1876, by judicious alterations and improvements, the number of spindles was increased from thirty-one thousand to fifty-four thousand three hundred and four.

The Salmon Falls River furnishes the motive-power by which the mills are run. There are two dams, with a fall of nineteen and twenty-three feet respectively. It has not been found necessary to use steam or any other auxiliary to the motive-power, the river so far having proved amply sufficient.

This company have two mills, both in Salmon Falls, and are known as No. 1 and No. 2. The former was built in 1865; is three hundred and sixty-three by fifty feet, and five stories high. The latter was built in 1848, is three hundred and sixty by sixty feet, and is also five stories high. There is also a picker-house, seventy-four by forty-two feet, and three stories high, a machine-shop and cloth-room, one hundred and eighty by thirty feet, and three stories high, a cotton-house, one hundred and forty-seven and a half by fifty and a half feet.

They make their own gas from petroleum, and own stores and dwelling-houses for their help.

The company operates 54,304 spindles and 1143 looms, and manufactures annually 1,844,226 pounds, or 8,912,702 yards, of cotton fabrics. They employ 600 operatives, and disburse to them $16,000 per month.

The different agents of the company have been:

James Rundlett, from Nov. 21, 1822, to July 14, 1823.

Ebenezer Ball, from Aug. 21, 1823, to Jan. 1, 1825.

Joshua W. Pierce, from Jan. 1, 1825, to May 14, 1844.

Pliney Lawton, from May 14, 1844, to July 14, 1854.

Varnum A. Shedd, from July 14, 1854, to April 2, 1859.

Joshua Converse, from April 20, 1859, to July 15, 1875.

O. S. Brown, from July 31, 1875, to present time.

The Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company has been very successful; while many cotton-manufacturing corporations have arbitrarily reduced or cut down their capital stock from fifty to seventy-five per cent. and then calculated dividends on the reduced capital, nothing of the sort has been done by this company. On the contrary, four hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock has been returned to the stockholders; and it is now paying them dividends at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

The Somersworth Machine Company have a foundry and machine-shop about one-third of a mile down the river from the mills of the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company. They have also another foundry and machine-shop in Great Falls. Both of them are, and have been for many years, doing a profitable business. The foundry in this town has for several years past been under the direct management of Edwin A. Stevens. About sixty hands are here employed, engaged in the manufacture of stoves. Additions have just been made to the main part of the foundry, owing to the increasing business of the establishment. C. H. Wright is agent, and O. H. Lord is treasurer of the corporation, both of them residing at Great Falls.

Rollinsford has never for any length of time supported a lawyer. John W. Woodman, who subsequently became a distinguished professor at Dartmouth College, opened a law-office here when a young man, but, receiving but little encouragement, abandoned it after a fair trial. William J. Copeland, now a successful and eminent lawyer in Great Falls, tried a similar experiment, but after waiting a reasonable time for clients, "folded his tent" and departed to other fields.

Physicians.—The following is a sketch of the different physicians who settled and practiced medicine in this town:

John E. Tyler, M.D., was born in Boston, Dec. 9, 1819. He entered Dartmouth College in the year 1838, and after graduation opened a private school in Newport, R. I. While there he commenced the study of medicine. He attended one course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and two courses at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania, graduating at this latter university in 1846. He at once began the practice of medicine in the village of Salmon Falls, and remained here till he was appointed superintendent of New Hampshire Asylum for Insane, Oct. 5, 1852. In 1858 he was elected superintendent of McLean Asylum for Insane, and remained there till 1871, when he resigned. After this he traveled a while in Europe. He died in April, 1878. While in Salmon Falls he took an active interest in all of the public institutions of the place. He was the first representative sent to the Legislature from Rollinsford, and was one of the founders of the Salmon Falls Bank.

John G. Pike, M.D., son of Nathaniel G., grandson of John, and great-grandson of Rev. James Pike, was born in this town, in the old house built by the Rev. James, the 17th of August, 1817. He fitted for college at Berwick Academy, and completed his education at Bowdoin. After leaving college he studied medicine with Theodore Jewett, of South Berwick, Me., late professor in Bowdoin Medical College, graduating from Bowdoin Medical College in 1847. He

commenced the practice of medicine the same year in Durham. In 1848 he left Durham, and began practice in the village of Salmon Falls, in this town. In 1868 he left Salmon Falls, and began practice in Boston, Mass., remaining there until 1871, when he moved to Dover, where he now lives.

Jonathan S. Ross, M.D., was born in Lisbon, N. H., April 12, 1822. He fitted for college at Holmes Academy, Plymouth, N. H., and graduated from Dartmouth in the class of 1843. After graduating he began the study of medicine. He attended a course of lectures in University of Pennsylvania in winter of 1844–45, another course at Hanover in 1845, and in April, 1846, he received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He soon after went to Boston and opened an office, pursuing his studies in the hospitals. From November, 1846, to fall of 1852 he was located in Bath, N. H. From fall of 1852 to 1855 he practiced his profession in the town of Rollinsford. In 1855 he commenced practice in Somersworth, where he continued until his death, Nov. 22, 1877. He represented the town of Rollinsford in State Legislature in 1855. In August, 1862, he was appointed surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, and afterwards brigade surgeon of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, Gen. S. G. Griffin. In 1865 he was stationed post-surgeon at Concord, N. H.

Alphonso Severance, M.D., was born in Orrington, Me., March 27, 1825. When quite a young man he taught school for several terms, but began the study of dentistry when about nineteen years of age, and the practice of the same at twenty-three in South Berwick, Me. He remained here a few months, when he removed to Great Falls. Here he remained till 1863, during a small part of which time he had a branch office in Salmon Falls. In 1863 he removed to Salmon Falls, where he remained in active practice till his death, which occurred Sept. 26, 1881. While he lived in this town he showed an interest in the school affairs, and for many years was one of the committee for the schools in the village. Some two or three years before his death, on account of failing health, he purchased some real estate in Florida and built him a house thereon. Here he spent the cold months of the year among his orange groves. Notwithstanding this, his health still continued to fail him, and he returned to New Hampshire to die.

William H. Horr, M.D., was born at Lancaster, Coos Co., N. H., July 3, 1845. He commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. O. A. Horr, of Lewiston, Me., in September, 1867. In 1869 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Maine State Reform School, at Cape Elizabeth, where he remained two years; took the degree of medicine at Bowdoin College in June, 1872, and commenced practice in Salmon Falls, November, 1872. He was in active practice in this place a little less than eight years. He died Oct. 21, 1881.

Edwin D. Jaques, M.D., was born in Machias, Me., March 9, 1841, received his education at Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Me., and graduated from Bowdoin Medical College June 8, 1869. He commenced the practice of medicine in Norway, Me., and continued there one year; came to the village of Salmon Falls, in this town, in June, 1869, and practiced here until June, 1872, when he went to Boston, and for two years was connected with hospitals in that city. In the fall of 1874 he settled in South Berwick, Me., where he now is.

George O. Robbins, M.D., was born in Lee, Mass., April 18, 1855, prepared for college at Thomaston Academy, in the State of Connecticut, entered Yale in 1872, and graduated in the class of 1876. Very soon after his graduation he entered Yale Medical College, and received his degree of M.D. from that institution in 1879. He first begun the practice of medicine in Alstead, in this State, some time in October, 1879, remaining in that place until August, 1880, when he removed to Salmon Falls, where he is now located.

William B. Mach, M.D., son of W. F. Mach, was born at Bellows Falls, Vt., Jan. 26, 1852, studied medicine with S. H. Currier, of Norwich, Vt., and Prof. C. P. Frost, of Hanover. He graduated from the Dartmouth Medical College in 1877, and settled in practice in Dover in 1878. He left Dover Aug. 5, 1880, and settled in practice in the village of Salmon Falls, in this town, where he now is.

Besides the above-mentioned physicians were a few others who remained for a short time. They were Dr. Blake, 1856–57; Dr. Rowell, 1857–59; Dr. Merrow, 1859–60.

CHAPTER CI.

ROLLINSFORD.—(*Continued.*)

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

JOSEPH TATE, known as "Master Tate," was a schoolmaster in Somersworth (that part now Rollinsford). He had a peculiar trait of recording both public and private events, even to the disagreements and family jars of his neighbors or acquaintances. It is said that some of his records were lost by the burning of a dwelling-house, where they were deposited. The volume extant is probably his first. It is headed "Names of Families, Children's Names, and time of birth in the Town of Somersworth, March ye 26th, 1767." It gives prior dates of births of children in the families then resident there, and continues until 1778, and in the space given to his own family in this volume dates of births are continued to 1786.

The volume contains also "Memorandums of Sundry things, viz.: Deaths, Marriages, Disasters, etc." There are interspersed extracts from periodicals, statistics, receipts, notices of current events, etc. The

book is very curious and valuable, and is now owned by Mrs. George F. Rollins, of Dover. A copy of the same is kept and carefully preserved by the town of Rollinsford. This volume has been the means of giving valuable information on subjects that could not have been obtained from any other source.

"Master Tate" lived by the Salmon Falls River, about fifty rods below the lower mill. When he was born or when he died is not now definitely known.

Dr. Moses Carr was born in Newbury, Mass., Nov. 25, 1715. He came to reside in this town when quite a young man; practiced medicine here for sixty years, and for that time was the only resident physician. He is spoken of as having been a careful, prudent, and skillful practitioner. He was judge of the court of Common Pleas from 1776 to 1784, and died March 30, 1800.

James Carr, better known as "Col. Carr," son of Moses Carr, was born in Somersworth, now Rollinsford, April 22, 1748. In 1777 he served his country as captain of a company in the Second New Hampshire Regiment, commanded by Col. Nathan Hale, of Rindge. On the retreat from Ticonderoga, in July, Col. Hale's regiment was ordered to cover the rear of the invalids, and fell some six or seven miles in the rear of the army. On the morning of July 7th it was attacked by an advanced party of the enemy at Hubbardton, and suffered great loss. At this place the colonel, Capt. Carr, two other officers, and one hundred men were taken prisoners. After the war was over he was appointed high sheriff for his county, which office he held for many years. He died in Somersworth (now Rollinsford), March 11, 1829.

On the brow of Rollinsford Hill, overlooking the Salmon Falls River and the bridge to South Berwick, Me., is the old Lord estate. The family mansion is an interesting structure, ample and roomy, of that old-fashioned type suggestive of "free-hearted hospitality" and "ye goode olde times." It is nearly square, and is surmounted by a single huge chimney rising from its centre. Overhanging the house, which is more than a hundred years old, is a stately elm, one of the oldest and largest in the country. The land of the estate sweeps down the hill to the river, whose shore it follows for a considerable distance. The mansion faces eastward, and looks over the valley of the Salmon Falls upon the opposite town, South Berwick, Me., on the east bank of the river, and upon the famous Berwick Academy, a noted seat of learning, and an important factor in the advancement of its own and the neighboring towns.

The dwelling is at present occupied by Mrs. Maria Lord, a lady of eighty-six years of age, widow of the late Edwin Parks Stanhope Lord. With her are two daughters and a granddaughter. Mr. Lord was born in 1794, and died in 1880. He was the son of Capt. Nathan Lord, of whom is told a story illustrative of Yankee pluck, which is sacredly handed down from generation to generation, and of which the family is justly proud.

The following is a brief sketch of Nathan Lord's career, serving merely to introduce the story:

Capt. Nathan Lord, son of Gen. Lord, was born in the old Gen. Lord house, South Berwick, Me., in 1760. He died in 1808. At sixteen years of age he entered the army. He went in a company from Berwick, under Gen. Sullivan, to Ticonderoga. While a lieutenant he and one of his comrades were taken prisoners by the Indians, tied to a tree, and about to be shot, when an English officer came along, paid their ransom, and thus saved their lives. This officer's name was James Edward Parks Stanhope, for whom, in grateful remembrance, Lord afterwards named his son, the late E. P. S. Lord.

Nathan Lord afterwards sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., on the "Ranger," under Paul Jones, and was in several naval engagements, being finally taken prisoner by the English. He was a prisoner on an English war-vessel on which was George the Fourth, then a young man. The young prince being very smart at boxing, challenged any one on board to box with him.

He found no one who had the courage to face him until he approached the American prisoners, and here he met his match. Young Lord stepped from the group of prisoners out upon the deck, accepted the challenge, and whipped the young prince soundly till he cried "enough." The English prince was so well pleased with his skill and daring that he afterwards paid him great attetinon, and on their arrival in port gave him his liberty, and soon sent him home, passage free.

John Pike, son of the Rev. James, was born at Somersworth (now Rollinsford), March 11, 1747. He inherited his father's homestead, and there passed his life. He was town clerk thirteen years; was one of the selectmen many times. He was a practical surveyor of land, and there were but few farms for many miles around whose area he had not calculated. He was employed at one time by the selectmen of the town of Somersworth to make an accurate survey of that town and a complete map of the same. These duties he performed to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Capt. Ebenezer Richer was born in that part of Somersworth which subsequently became Rollinsford; was master of a ship for many years, and made many successful voyages to the East Indies, by which he acquired considerable wealth. He built and lived in the residence now occupied by Judge Doe. After retiring from the sea he passed the remainder of his days in overseeing and managing his farm and performing the duties of trust which were frequently conferred upon him. He died Nov. 3, 1815, aged seventy-four years.

Amos Wallingford, son of Ebenezer Wallingford, was born in this town March 6, 1762, and during life made it his place of residence.

He was a distinguished school-teacher, and was

known for years as "Master Wallingford." Many offices of trust were conferred upon him.

He was town clerk of Somersworth for twenty-one years; was often one of the selectmen of the town. He died Jan. 10, 1837.

Joseph Doe, the father of Charles Doe, the present chief justice of the State of New Hampshire, was born at Newmarket, Nov. 15, 1776. He took up his residence in this town when a young man, and married a daughter of Capt. Ebenezer Richie. After residing here several years he removed to Derry, in this State, but remained there only a short time, when he again returned to this town, and made it his place of residence till his death, Feb. 28, 1860. He lived in the house now owned and occupied by Judge Doe, was a large land-owner and a successful farmer. Though not a professional lawyer, he wrote many legal documents, and was often consulted by his fellow-townsmen and others on matters of importance, and gave such advice as often prevented much trouble and litigation. He filled many offices of trust, represented the town in the New Hampshire Legislature several times, was a man of powerful intellect, and one who exerted a controlling influence on the surrounding community.

Hon. Ichabod Rollins resided in that part of Somersworth which was subsequently incorporated and named in honor of him,—Rollinsford. He was a member of the Revolutionary conventions at Exeter, April, May, and December, 1775; one of the committee to prepare and bring into the convention a plan of ways and means for furnishing troops; was also a committee on supplies. On the 20th of June, 1775, he was sent in company with Hon. Timothy Walker, of Concord, a member of the committee of supplies, to ascertain the losses sustained at the battle of Bunker Hill by each of the officers and soldiers of the New Hampshire forces, and in behalf of the colony to make them compensation; also to secure to them supplies, and advance a month's pay to such as had enlisted or might enlist in the Continental service. The action of the Provincial Congress upon the report subsequently made of their doings affords evidence that their doings were performed to their acceptance. Mr. Rollins was a member of the convention when it resolved itself, Jan. 5, 1776, into an independent State government, a delegate to the Legislature October, 1776, and the first judge of probate under the new government, which office he held from 1776 to 1784. He was also a member of the executive council of New Hampshire in 1789. Judge Rollins, as well as his great-grandfather, was a slaveholder, but treated his slaves with the utmost kindness. He died Jan. 31, 1800.

Nicholas Pike, son of the Rev. James, was also born in this town, Oct. 6, 1743. He graduated at Harvard in 1766, after which he taught school many years in York, Me. Having finished his labors there, as a teacher he took up a residence in Newburyport, Mass., where he remained till his death. It was there, in 1778, that he completed and published that wonderful work known as Pike's Arithmetic, which for many years was extensively used as a text-book in our schools and colleges, and which at the present time is highly prized by every mathematical scholar of study and research. Copies of this work may now be found carefully preserved in most of the older colleges of the United States. He died Dec. 9, 1819.

James Pike, grandson of Rev. James and son of John Pike, was born at Somersworth, now Rollinsford, in the old home of his ancestors, March 26, 1777. For many years of his life he was a successful school-teacher, and at one time was assistant teacher to the sainted Payson. He was author of two spelling-books and a reader, all of which were well received by an impartial public, and were useful in their day. For many years of the latter part of his life he was blind. He died where he was born Sept. 19, 1842, aged sixty-five years.

Andrew Rollins, a resident of the town, was born Oct. 29, 1770. He was wealthy, owning largely in real estate. He was a practical farmer; was chosen to many offices of trust, representing his town in the State Legislature in 1816 and 1820. He won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him, and died March 13, 1832.

Capt. Ichabod was the brother of Andrew. In the early part of his life he followed the sea; was captain of a merchant ship, and was very successful in that capacity, but for many years before his death he quit the sea and retired to the home of his childhood, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was never married. He died November, 1843, aged sixty-one years.

Paul Wentworth, known as "Col. Paul," lived in this town, at Salmon Falls, and built the dwelling-house now occupied by the family of the late John B. Wentworth. He was one of the wealthy men of the time, and the leading man in both church and State. He was a merchant and an extensive dealer in lumber, of which his mills at Salmon Falls sawed as much as those in any other portion of the country. The lumber was rafted down the river to Portsmouth, N. H., and thence shipped to all parts of the world. His will, made in 1747 and now preserved, is considered one of the most valuable relics of the early Dover and Somersworth Wentworth families. He died June 24, 1748.

Hon. William W. Rollins, son of Daniel Rollins, was born at the old homestead of Judge Ichabod Rollins, Feb. 15, 1794. He was a large landholder, and one of the most thrifty, energetic, and practical farmers of the town. He was often elected to various town offices. He several times represented the town in the State Legislature, and was a member in the New Hampshire Senate in 1846. In 1870 he was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. He died at his residence in Rollinsford, Dec. 3, 1879.

John B. Wentworth, son of Andrew Wentworth, was born Feb. 27, 1794. He lived in the old house built by his father's father,—Col. Paul Wentworth. He was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature from 1833 to 1837, from 1846 to 1849, and in 1856, and in other years. He was a member of the convention called to revise the Constitution of New Hampshire. He died Nov. 3, 1869.

George W. Roberts, son of Thomas Roberts, was born in this town, at the homestead of his father, September, 1798. When he was but twelve years old his father died, leaving a large farm, which he, with what little assistance his mother could render, managed with prudence and skill. After this age he was through necessity denied the privilege of attending school, but through his eager desire to learn and his industry he acquired a sound practical education. He was chosen town clerk at an early age, and held that office twelve years, and was elected and served as one of the selectmen of the town as many more years. He was for some time town treasurer, was elected to represent the town in the State Legislature several times.

After the death of Hiram R. Roberts he was chosen president of the Salmon Falls Bank, and also of the Rollinsford Savings-Bank. He retained the former of these offices until 1881, and the latter he now holds.

"Riverside," the estate of the late Hon. Samuel Hale, is a farm of many acres, pleasantly situated in the southeastern part of the town of Rollinsford.

For a long distance the land sweeps along the curving, picturesque shore of the Salmon Falls. The family mansion is nestled in a valley, surrounded on three sides by hills, and on the fourth and east side by the river flowing at the foot of the land, across which are seen the wooded shores of Maine.

On the wharf and overhanging the river is a giant old building, black with age, known as the "Store-House." The building is very strong, having been made in days when lumber was to be had in plenty, and the timber it contains would more than suffice to build a whole block of modern houses. It is square, four stories high, and fitted with a windlass and hatchways, by means of which merchandise was transferred to and from the packets lying below. The proprietor was a large ship-owner, living formerly at Portsmouth, and had a line of vessels sailing to and from the Indies. The Indian goods brought to Portsmouth were then transferred to packets, brought up the river, and stored in this great building, which served as a centre of distribution. The packets going down river carried return cargoes of cattle, hay, wool, and various other agricultural products.

The late Hon. Samuel Hale was born at Barrington, in this county, and died at the old homestead in Rollinsford, December, 1869. He was a son of Judge Hale, of Barrington, and a grandson of Portsmouth's famous schoolmaster, Mayor Hale (Samuel). Those who knew him most intimately feel most deeply his loss. From his father and grandfather he inherited untiring energy and a love of letters. To these traits he added a tenderness almost womanly, an unfailing flow of spirits, and a temper of unbroken serenity. Entering Exeter Academy at the age of twelve years, among his companions there was the lamented President Sparks, of Cambridge, with whom his friendship ceased but with his life. Nor did his interest in Exeter Academy ever decline, he having been a trustee of that institution for more than forty years.

In 1817 he graduated from Bowdoin College with high honor, and immediately entered the Divinity School at Cambridge, where he pursued those studies in which he delighted through his entire life. His health, however, was such as not to allow him to enter the ministry, and through the advice of his physician he was constrained to enter upon the more active pursuits of life.

Hon. Hiram R. Roberts.[1]

Hall Roberts was born in this town Nov. 7, 1813. He graduated at Waterville College, now Colby University. Taught the academy at Kennebunk, Me., for some years successfully. At one time he was a professor in an institution of learning in this State for many years. After this he went to Concord, N. H., to live; was there made president of the State Capital Bank, of that city. He died in Concord, Oct. 13, 1862.

Hon. Edward H. Rollins [1] was born in this town Oct. 3, 1824, and when a young man took up his residence in Concord, N. H.

For several years past he has had a summer residence in this town, which was burned a year ago, but another house has been erected to take its place, which Mr. Rollins will probably make his permanent abiding-place when his public duties will allow.[1]

He was chosen United States senator in 1876.

Hon. Samuel W. Rollins.[1]

Col. Augustus W. Rollins.[1]

Charles Doe, son of Joseph Doe, was born in Derry, of this State, April 11, 1830; entered college at the early age of fifteen, graduating from Dartmouth in the class of 1849. He studied law with Daniel M. Christie, of Dover, and soon after he was admitted to practice formed a law partnership with Charles W. Woodman, of that city, with whom he remained until the fall of 1859, when he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. He remained a member of that court for fifteen years, and until the law establishing the court was repealed in 1874. In 1876, upon the reorganization of the judiciary system of the State of New Hampshire, he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of this State, which office he still holds, thus having occupied the bench of the highest court of the State for twenty-

[1] See biography elsewhere.

two years, with the exception of two years, from 1874–76. During his long experience upon the bench he has discharged the duties of judge with rare fidelity and to the entire satisfaction of the State. Upon a vacancy occurring in the Supreme Court of the United States his name was strongly urged as the fittest man in this section of the country to fill the vacancy. He lives in the house in which his father lived, built by Capt. Ebenezer Ricker, where his large and valuable law library is kept. And here, away from the noise and bustle of the busy city, and among quiet scenes, in which his nature so much delights, he can investigate the unsettled and knotty points of law, for which his profound and logical mind is so well adapted.

CHAPTER CII.

ROLLINSFORD.—(*Continued.*)

Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church—Episcopal Church—Congregational Church, Salmon Falls—The Methodist Society—Roman Catholic Church—Educational—Civil List—Town Clerk—Representatives—Masonic—Odd-Fellows—Banks—G. A. R.

THIS town, which originally consisted of but one parish, had, up to the year 1780, three houses of worship, the first of which was erected in the year 1730, and was located a few rods southeast of the cemetery in this place, near the site where the school-house now stands. As the inhabitants of the town increased in numbers this house was found insufficient to accommodate them, and the parish concluded to erect a larger and more commodious building, which was completed about the year 1777, and at that time the old church edifice was torn down. This new building had but just been completed when, in the year 1779, the history of the town records that a violent thunder-storm arose, during which this new house was struck by lightning and consumed by fire; its bell melted, and fell in a state of fusion. This calamity left the people without a house of worship. But not discouraged, they at once called a meeting of the parish, which unanimously voted to erect another house to the "worship of Almighty God," which was immediately commenced, and fully completed in the year 1780. This house was also consumed by fire, at the hands of an incendiary, May 1, 1848. For the last twenty years which it stood it was only occasionally used for a place of public worship.

Rev. James Pike, the first minister of this parish, was born at Newbury, Mass., March 1, 1703. He graduated at Harvard College in 1725, in the same class with Dr. Mather Byles and Rev. Timothy Walker, first minister of Concord, N. H. He died the 19th of March, 1792, aged eighty-nine years, and in the sixty-fifth year of his ministry to the people. Immediately after his graduation from Harvard he taught the first grammar school which was ever taught in Berwick, Me. He preached his first sermon Oct. 23, 1726. He began to preach to the people of that part of Dover now known as Rollinsford Aug. 27, 1727, and was ordained Oct. 28, 1730. He preached his last sermon Oct. 31, 1790.

We find in the *Congregational Journal*, published in Concord, N. H., the 10th of January, 1850, the following: "Near the junction of the Maine and Great Falls Railroad stands an ancient but well-preserved house, with three venerable elms in front. In that house lived and died the first minister of Somersworth (now Rollinsford), and these elms were borne from the forests on his shoulder, and planted where they now stand by his hand."

His parish was very large, extending throughout what is now Rollinsford and Somersworth, and it was his custom yearly to visit every home in the whole town, of whatever denomination or belief, and to tarry all night with the one at whose doorstep evening found him. The Quakers, so generally hated at that time, welcomed him with delight, and when the rising sun bade him journey on, the Quaker friend would say, "Friend Pike, I thank thee for this visit, and am happier for having seen thee."

The interests of the people were so interwoven with his life and heart that at the time of the Revolutionary war, when want and starvation stared so many in the face, he cut his then meagre salary down to the purse of his people, which amounted to about the value of eight bushels of corn per year, and during the most trying period he would receive nothing from his parishioners, living from the income of his own farm, and ministering more, if possible, to the wants of his people. Hardly a legal document at that time was made out in any other handwriting than his own.

When Whitefield came to this country he was the guest of this venerable divine, tarrying with him while he remained in the vicinity.

A ludicrous instance of his settling disputes is handed down. He and a brother minister were out walking, and came upon two men who were fighting. The two divines conferred together as to the best way to part them and preserve the peace. They finally agreed that each should take one of the combatants and bear him away. The Rev. James unclinched his man and carried him off upon his shoulder, struggling and kicking, and his brother minister did the same with the other disturber of the peace. Thus they broke up the fight. The Rev. James Pike was a very strong, athletic person, and in his full manhood venerable and imposing. Imbued with deep piety and a truly Christian spirit, his unselfish nature spent itself in working for the welfare of others. Nor did he cease his Christian work till age had laid its blighting hand upon his brow and the stately form was soon to be laid in its final resting place. Without a thought of fame, he worked in this locality for more than half a century, conscious that the talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and

doing well whatever you are called upon to do. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Moses Hemmenway, D.D., and the text was Rev. xi. 10: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

Rev. James Pike was succeeded in his ministry by Rev. Pearson Thurston, who was ordained here Feb. 1, 1792, and who remained with the parish till Dec. 2, 1812. Some time in January of this year (1812) the parsonage-house in which he lived, together with his barn and stable, was consumed by fire. There was nothing saved from the devouring flames, not even the clothing of the family. The church records at this time were also destroyed. This was a heavy blow to the parish, and so crippled it that it never again flourished as before. An effort, however, was made to rebuild the parsonage, but after putting up the frame the enterprise was abandoned, and it was left to decay.

Mr. Thurston, comprehending the state of things, at once asked a dismission from the parish, which was reluctantly granted. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, a man of good intellect, of true piety, and a strict Calvinist in his principles. He died Aug. 15, 1819.

He was succeeded in his Christian labors by the Rev. Luke Spofford, a man of average talents, and a true and self-sacrificing worker for his Master. The parish under his preaching seemed to revive a little, and they hoped to make him their permanent preacher, to go in and out before them, and break unto them the "bread of life;" but, for some reason, he stayed with the people but a short time, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Blodgett, a truly good and pious man, but one not having enough of that quality in him which is requisite to build up a society, consequently his congregation became so small that he was unable to obtain a sufficient support, and he, though loving the people and beloved by them, felt it his duty to leave them and labor in another place. After this, for some time, the society had only occasional preaching from such ministers as they could obtain. About the year 1824, they united in giving Mr. Reuben Porter a call, which he accepted. He preached to the people for about two years, when the village of Great Falls began to grow and increase in numbers, so that they set up a meeting in that village, and gave Mr. Porter a call to preach to them there, which he accepted and went to Great Falls, leaving the people of this society again without a preacher. From this time they had no settled minister, and only occasional preaching. The church had for some time before this been growing more and more feeble, till in 1827 it had but five members, and in 1829 but two.

Though the office of tithingman, which was considered indispensable to good order in churches in earlier times, has been entirely dispensed with, yet as late as about the year 1780 one John Ervin, an apprentice, who committed some misdemeanor in the church, was arrested by this important functionary of church discipline, brought near this meeting-house in which he had sinned, and there placed in the "stocks" prepared for such offenders for the space of one hour. To make the act still more impressive, the school was dismissed, and the children, led by their teacher, were marched to witness the scene of punishment, that their young minds might be impressed with the solemn truth, that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

The Episcopal Church.—The origin of the Episcopal Church is to be traced to a communication from the Rev. Henry Blackaller, then preaching at Great Falls, to J. W. Pierce, agent of the woolen-mills at the village of Salmon Falls, desiring to know if an occasional lecture on the Sabbath evening would be acceptable. This was in April, 1830. Encouragement being given, an arrangement was soon effected by which alternate services with a neighboring minister were held at a hall of a boarding-house. This was kept up until December, when Mr. Blackaller, having finished with his duties at Great Falls, was invited to take the charge as rector of this parish. Arrangements were immediately entered into to support a permanent ministry and raise an edifice for the purposes of worship. The parish was organized into an Episcopal Society, to be governed by the doctrine and discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, in February, by designation of "Christ Church."

After Mr. Blackaller took charge of the church, services were regularly performed in a room of the factory until July 17th, when the new building was completed. The edifice was dedicated July 24, 1830, with appropriate ceremonies. Mr. Blackaller continued to preach here until April 8, 1833, when, at his own request, he was dismissed. He was followed by Rev. Francis A. Foxcroft, who was engaged only temporarily, and was connected with the church only about two months. The Rev. Samuel McBurney took charge of the pastorate Aug. 10, 1833, and continued one year. The cause of his leaving, as stated in the record of the church, "was in consequence of the destruction of the factory by fire on the 7th instant, from which cause so large a portion of the parish have removed from the village that the remainder were unable to give him an adequate support." After this, Mr. J. W. Pierce, warden of the church, read prayers and sermons until he left town, in the latter part of the year 1835. After this for about a year the church was closed, but was opened again upon Mr. Pierce's return to town, when he resumed the reading of the services, and continued so to do until Aug. 19, 1838, when he again left the place.

Rev. Mr. Newton E. Marble took charge of the parish June 1, 1845. At this time the factory had been rebuilt and a new population was gathered in. He continued as rector until Feb. 28, 1846. Since that period a very few services at irregular intervals

have been held, but at the present time the society is very small, and but few of the communicants of the church now survive.

The Congregational Society.—A few persons, inhabitants of the village of Salmon Falls, having assembled Jan. 3, 1846, to consider the expediency of forming an ecclesiastical society of the Congregational order, unanimously resolved "that the interests of religion and good morals in our village require the organization of such a society," and appointed a committee to prepare a constitution. At an adjourned meeting, January 9th, the society was duly organized. Rev. B. L. Swan was immediately engaged to preach three months.

In April following, Mr. Samuel J. Spalding was engaged to preach the remainder of the year. In the same month incipient steps were taken towards forming a church, which was organized May 1, 1846, by an ecclesiastical council convened for the purpose, and consisting of fourteen members.

Mr. Spalding having received a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of this church and society, was ordained and installed Oct. 28, 1846.

At a meeting of the church April 20, 1849, the subject of building a house of worship was considered, and a committee appointed to procure by subscription the funds necessary for the purpose. At a subsequent meeting a report favorable to the enterprise was presented, and a committee appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of the house, which was completed in the spring of the following year, and dedicated to the worship of God May 1, 1850.

Rev. Mr. Spalding having received an invitation to become the pastor of the Whitefield Congregational Church in Newburyport, Mass., his pastoral relation to this church and society was dissolved June 9, 1851.

During the pastorate of Mr. Spalding the church very emphatically condemned the sin of slavery by the following resolutions read and adopted Feb. 25, 1848:

"WHEREAS, The practice of buying, selling, and holding men as property has become prevalent among ministers and members of churches heretofore acknowledged and fellowshiped as evangelical, and whereas we are taught in the word of God that 'he that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hands, is a man-stealer,' therefore

"*Resolved*, That we believe slavery to be not only an evil, but a sin in the sight of God, and that the system under every modification is utterly opposed to the spirit and principles of the gospel.

"*Resolved*, That we deem it the duty of every Christian in the meekness and spirit of the gospel to plead the cause of the poor, to remember in their prayers 'those that are in bonds as bound with them,' and by all moral and proper means seek to hasten the entire removal of the system from our land.

"*Resolved*, That we can have no Christian or ministerial fellowship with those who hold their fellowmen as property or advocate slaveholding as either just or right in the sight of God."

On March 14, 1851, a letter of dismission and recommendation was requested by a member to unite with a church in Milledgeville, Ga. It was not granted, because the pastor and the elders and many members of the church were slaveholders.

List of ministers and length of time they were connected with the church: S. J. Spalding, April, 1846, to June 9, 1851; E. E. Atwater, Feb. 3, 1852, to Nov. 3, 1857; D. B. Bradford, August, 1858, to March 25, 1862; F. S. Robie, Feb. 6, 1866, to June 6, 1870; Selah Merrill, June 6, 1870, to ——, 1874; George W. Christie, June, 1878, to March, 1880; R. G. Woodbridge, August, 1880, to present time.

Rev. Ezra Haskell preached many Sundays between 1872 and 1877, and Rev. A. H. Quint from Dec. 17, 1877, to June 31, 1878.

The Methodist Society.—The Methodist Society was organized at the village of Salmon Falls, Aug. 8, 1849, with twenty-four members, and the following board of stewards: Thomas Foye, J. W. Worster, Foster Wilson, Orange Page, Amasa Fitch, N. G. Clary, and R. C. Fernald. The society never erected a church building, but for the first year or two held the services, most of the time, in the village hall, after which in the Episcopal Church building until about the year 1862, when the war so prostrated business and so many families left the place that it was thought best not to supply the pulpit any longer, but to unite with the Congregational Society in their house for worship.

The different pastors who were connected with this church were Henry Drew, who supplied the pulpit from time of organization to January, 1851; Rev. J. Thurston, from July, 1852, to some time in the year 1853, when he was followed by Rev. Samuel Beedle. Rev. Byron Mark was pastor in 1854 and 1855. Rev. Silas Green was stationed at this parish in 1856, and Rev. Eleazer Smith filled the pulpit from 1857 to 1859, when he left to take the position as chaplain in the New Hampshire State prison. After his departure the Rev. Simeon P. Heath was placed in charge of the pastorate for two years, and in 1861, Rev. J. B. Holman, the last preacher the society had, was settled over the parish for one year.

Catholic Society.—In 1857 a Catholic Church edifice was erected in the village of Salmon Falls, very near the passenger station of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Before this time there was no Catholic Church nearer than Dover, N. H., and many Catholics from this town attended worship in that city. But some time during the above-mentioned year a large brick church was completed, and regular services performed therein. The cost of the church was about ten thousand dollars. The number of Catholics then attending was about six hundred.

Rev. Michael Lucy was the first priest, and he remained until 1865. He had under his charge also

the Catholics in Great Falls, and preached at different times each Sunday to both congregations. He afterwards went to Lewiston, Me., and about three years ago died in Exeter, N. H. He was succeeded by the Rev. Patrick Canovan, who had charge of the church till 1870. He is now in Ireland. From this time till 1873, Rev. John Sullivan officiated as priest. Then for the short space of three months Rev. William Herbert was the religious head of this people. Since that time up to the present the church has had for its spiritual director the Rev. Francis X. Bowvier, a man of acknowledged ability and learning, and respected alike by his own people and by all who knew him.

A parochial residence was purchased on South Street, in Salmon Falls, in 1871, at an expense of three thousand two hundred dollars.

In 1876 the church was repaired and refitted throughout, at an expense of between three and four thousand dollars. There are now of those Catholics who attend church in this town about thirteen hundred, many of them coming from across the river from Maine. The greater portion of these are French.

Rollinsford is divided into five school districts. Before 1873 it had six, but at that time it was thought best to unite two of the districts in one.

District No. 1 is in the village of Salmon Falls, and is incorporated under what is called the "Somersworth Act," raising by special tax an additional sum than that provided by the town for its school purposes, and having a special board of supervisors elected by the voters of the district. It has four grades of schools, and all are in a prosperous condition.

The school buildings throughout the town, with the exception of one, are good houses, and well adapted for school purposes. P. S. Brown, Charles Malloy, and Albert Morton are the present supervisors of District No. 1, and Amos W. Pike is supervisor of the districts in the old part of the town, which official position he has held at different times since the town was incorporated, about twenty-five years.

Salmon Falls Lodge, No. 30, I. O. of O. F. was instituted by Grand Master Timothy G. Senter, assisted by other grand officers of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, Sept. 5, 1849, with ten charter members, viz.: Samuel Hidden, Robert C. Fernald, William W. Twing, Charles S. Fogg, John Raitt, Masterson Young, Joseph Yealon, Thomas H. Card, Nathan Guild, and Ebenezer Worster.

The first officers of the lodge were as follows: Charles S. Fogg, N. G.; Jonathan F. Worster, V. G.; Nathan G. Clay, Rec. Sec.; Ebenezer Worster, Treas. There has been received one hundred and forty members in all up to Jan. 1, 1882. Whole number of members in good standing, Jan. 1, 1882, is sixty-six.

The organization has an invested fund of about two thousand dollars to be used for the relief of the sick, etc.

The lodge has held regular weekly meetings from its organization. Officers elected for the term beginning Jan. 1, 1882: Charles A. Goodwin, N. G.; Edwin P. Farnham, V. G.; James M. Brown, Sec.; Robert C. Fernald, Treas.

Masonic.—The first meeting of Granite Lodge, No. 65, F. and A. M., was held March 2d, A. L. 5858, A. D. 1858.

A charter from the Grand Lodge was granted June 9, A. L. 5858,—A. D. 1858. The first election of officers took place June 29, A. L. 5858,—A. D. 1858. The lodge was constituted, consecrated, and its officers installed in ample form July 27, A. L. 5858,—A. D. 1858.

The following brothers have served as Masters since that time: 1858–59, Elisha E. Dodge; 1860–64, inclusive, William W. Litchfield; 1865, James W. Averhill; 1866, William W. Litchfield; 1867–68, J. B. Linscott; 1869, William Webster; 1870–71, James G. White; 1872, James Hamilton; 1873, William P. Bradford; 1874–75, Charles C. Norton; 1876, Abram G. Haley; 1877, Charles Malloy; 1878–81, inclusive, J. Q. A. Wentworth.

Present officers, June, 1882: W. M., Charles Malloy; S. W., Samuel Hale; J. W., Edward E. Nowell; Treas., Charles C. Norton; Sec., Nathan Hill; S. D., A. P. Horne; J. D., Frank T. Brown; S. S., H. E. Hamilton; J. S., George F. Annis; Chap., H. H. Warren; Marshall, J. B. Linscott; Tyler, William H. Wilkins. Representative to Grand Lodge, J. Q. A. Wentworth. Present number of members, seventy-seven.

List of Town Clerks and Representatives.

	Town Clerks.	Representatives.
1849[1]	John G. Pike.	
1850	John G. Pike.	John E. Tyler.
1851	John G. Pike.	John E. Tyler.
1852	John G. Pike.	Amos W. Pike.
1853	William H. Morton.	Amos W. Pike.
1854	William H. Morton.	William W. Rollins.
1855	William H. Morton.	J. Smith Ross.
1856	William H. Morton.	J. B. Wentworth.
1857	William H. Morton.	George W. Roberts.
1858	William H. Morton.	George W. Roberts.
1859	William H. Morton.	Charles Malloy.
1860	William H. Morton.	Elisha E. Dodge.
1861	William H. Morton.	None sent.
1862	William H. Morton.	None sent.
1863	William H. Morton.	Charles F. Wood.
1864	William H. Morton.	Charles F. Wood.
1865	William H. Morton.	Andrew Rollins.
1866	William H. Morton.	Andrew Rollins.
1867	William H. Morton.	Robert C. Fernald.
1868	William H. Morton.	Robert C. Fernald.
1869	William H. Morton.	Augustus W. Rollins.
1870	William H. Morton.	Franklin H. Whitehouse.
1871	William H. Morton.	Temple Lord.
1872	William H. Morton.	Temple Lord.
1873	William H. Morton.	Tobias Garvin.
1874	William H. Morton.	Tobias Garvin.
1875	William H. Morton.	Jeremiah B. Linscott.
1876	William H. Morton.	Jeremiah B. Linscott.
1877	William H. Morton.	Joshua Converse.
1878	William H. Morton.	Joshua Converse.
1879	William H. Morton.	Nathan D. Chapman.
1880	William H. Morton.	Nathan D. Chapman.
1881	William H. Morton.	Samuel Hale.
1882	William H. Morton.	Samuel Hale.

[1] Town separated from Somersworth too late in season to elect a representative for this year.

Banks.—There are two banks in town,—the Salmon Falls Bank and the Rollinsford Savings-Bank,—both of which are located in the village of Salmon Falls. The Salmon Falls Bank is a State bank, and was incorporated July 3, 1851, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each. The first meeting was held Sept. 15, 1851. William H. Morton was chosen cashier, and has held that office to the present time. The directors first chosen were Hiram R. Roberts, Augustus Rollins, Pliney Lawton, Samuel Hidden, John Tyler, Humphrey S. Watson, and Oliver Lord. This bank went into operation on the 1st day of January, 1852.

The Rollinsford Savings-Bank commenced operations in July, 1850. Hon. H. R. Roberts was chosen president, and Joseph Doe and Pliney Lawton vice-presidents. Francis Plumer, William H. Morton, John Woodman, Horace Barber, Robert C. Fernald, and Charles T. Stewart were chosen trustees. Justus D. Watson was chosen secretary and treasurer. In 1855, William H. Morton was chosen secretary and treasurer, and he has continuously held these offices of trust to the present time. When he assumed these duties the deposits were removed to the new bank building just erected.

On July 1, 1855, the deposits were $70,463, and in July, 1877, were the greatest amount of deposits ever in the bank, amounting nearly to $800,000. During the following winter, owing to the general depreciation in the money market and the failure of Western securities, the bank commissioners ordered the deposits to be cut down twenty-five per cent., which was done. But since that time the bank has so prospered as to be able in a very short time to make up the twenty-five per cent. which the depositors lost by this operation.

The Grand Army of the Republic have an organization in this town under the name of "Samuel Hale Post, No. 21." A post was organized here shortly after the war, but was kept alive only a few years, when its charter was surrendered. It was reorganized March 22, 1880, with the following officers for that year: Commander, Ezra H. Wheeler; Senior Vice-Commander, Augustus P. Horne; Junior Vice-Commander, William H. Aspinwall; and with forty comrades. Officers for 1881 were: Commander, Augustus P. Horne; Senior Vice-Commander, William H. Aspinwall; Junior Vice-Commander, Charles A. Goodwin. Officers for 1882 are: Commander, Charles A. Goodwin; SeniorVice-Commander, Albert H. Richer; Junior Vice-Commander, William Clements. The present number of comrades is twenty-five.

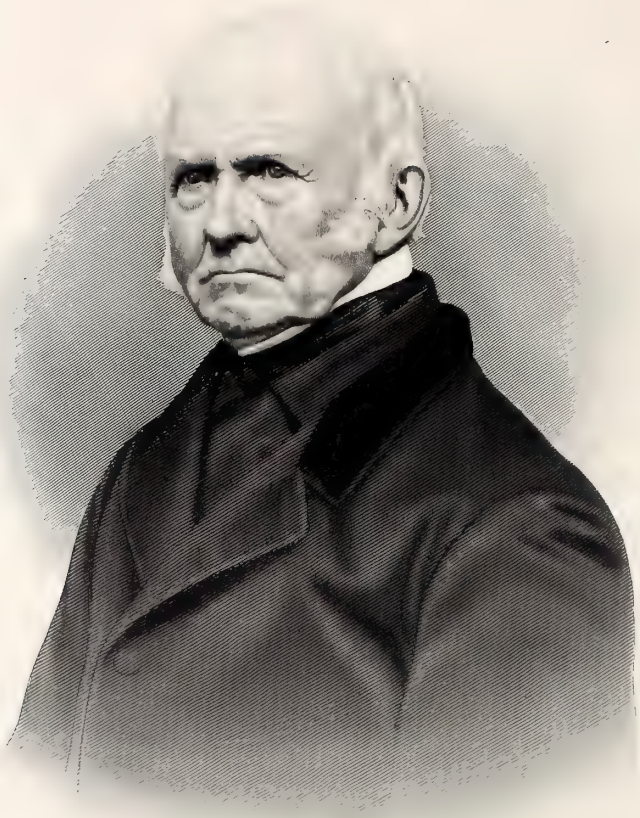
Old Soldiers.—There is extant a "True list of all the Training Soldiers In the Parish of Somersworth Under the command of Thomas Wallingford Capt &c.," July 23, 1746. Among those enumerated who lived in that part of the parish which is now Rollinsford are the above-named Thomas Wallingford, Sergt. John Richer, Sergt. Phillip Stackpole, Sergt. William Wentworth, Ebenezer Wentworth, Joseph Wentworth, Benjamin Wentworth, Ephraim Richers, Meturin Richers, Abram Mimmey, Samuel Noch, Henry Noch, Thomas Tibbets, Jr., Ezekiel Wentworth, Ebenezer Roberts, Thomas Wentworth, George Richers, Sr., Robert Cole, James Clements, Moses Tibbets, Samuel Wentworth, George Richers, Jr., Samuel Wentworth, Jr., Nath. Noch, Jonathan Merrow, John Wentworth, Hatevil Roberts, Benjamin Roberts, Drisco Noch, William Stackpole, Joseph Varney, Elisha Crommel, James Stackpole, Richard Phillpot, Samuel Waymoth (tithing man of the parish), James Noch, Love Roberts, Jr., John Richers, Jr., Benjamin Warren, Samuel Roberts, Francis Roberts, Ebenezer Roberts, Jr., Job Clements, Marke Wentworth, William Chadwick.

Military Record, 1861-65.—The following is a list of the men mustered into the United States service under the call of July 2, 1862, and subsequent calls, and assigned to the quota of Rollinsford, and to whom the town paid bounties, and was reimbursed in part by the amount affixed to each name, as awarded by the commissioners for the reimbursement of municipal war expenditures, appointed by the Legislature under the act of July, 1870 and 1871.

The commissioners took no cognizance of men who enlisted and were mustered in previous to the said call of July 2, 1862.[1]

John D. Mahony, Co. A, 4th Regt.; Feb. 10, 1864; re-enlisted.
Charles E. Colcord, Co. C, 4th Regt.; Feb. 17, 1864; re-enlisted.
Daniel Murray, Co. K, 5th Regt.; Dec. 7, 1863.
August L. Litchfield, Co. F, 7th Regt.; Feb. 28, 1864; re-enlisted.
Patrick H. Maguire, Co. F, 7th Regt.; Feb. 29, 1864; re-enlisted.
Peter W. Morandy, Co. F, 7th Regt.; Feb. 29, 1864; re-enlisted.
Webster Miller, Co. F, 7th Regt.; Feb. 29, 1864; re-enlisted.
Thomas Ford, Co. F, 7th Regt.; Feb. 29, 1864; re-enlisted.
James Murphy, Co. I, 7th Regt.; Feb. 28, 1864; re-enlisted.
Enoch Tebbets, Co. C, 9th Regt.; Dec. 7, 1863.
Albert H. Perkins, Co. C, 9th Regt.; Dec. 8, 1863.
Albanois Worster, Co. C, 9th Regt.; Dec. 8, 1863.
Michael Hogan, Co. F, 10th Regt.; Sept. 16, 1862.
James O'Brien, Co. F, 10th Regt.; Sept. 16, 1862.
John Liddon, Co. F, 10th Regt.; Sept. 16, 1862.
John Handlin, Co. F, 10th Regt.; Sept. 16, 1862.
Patrick Croger, Co. I, 10th Regt.; Aug. 20, 1862.
Henry Downing, Co. I, 10th Regt; Aug. 4, 1862.
Charles W. Abbott, Co. E, 10th Regt.; Sept. 1, 1862.
James Coulter, Co. I, 10th Regt.; Aug. 23, 1862.
Henry Redan, Co. B, 11th Regt.; Dec. 18, 1863.
Frank Davis, Co. B, 11th Regt.; July 29, 1864.
James McCluney, Co. D, 12th Regt.; Dec. 11, 1863.
Thomas O'Brien, Co. D, 12th Regt.; Dec. 11, 1863.
Thomas Kingley, Co. D, 12th Regt.; Dec. 11, 1863.
Benjamin Williams, Co. D, 12th Regt.; Dec. 11, 1863.
Thomas Douley, Co. D, 12th Regt.; Dec. 11, 1863.
William Davis, Co. D, 12th Regt.; Dec. 11, 1863.
Alonzo E Curtis, Co. D, 9th Regt.; July 30, 1864.
James Dorrity, Co. D, 9th Regt.; July 30, 1864.
Edward Flannigan, Co. D, 9th Regt.; July 30, 1864.
James Thompson, Co. D, 9th Regt.; July 30, 1864.
George B. Brown, Co. D, 9th Regt.; July 26, 1864.
Joseph Wentworth, Co. D, 9th Regt.; July 26, 1864.
Michael McLaughlin, Co. D, 9th Regt.; July 28, 1864.
James M. Thompson, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.

[1] The date given is the date of muster.



Bart. Wentworth

George F. Shedd, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
James M. Pierce, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Levi J. Bradley, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
John M. Dore, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
N. B. Chapman, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
William H. Sythes, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Albion K. B. Shaw, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
William H. Aspinwall, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Charles S. Averill, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Ira A. Bedell, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
David W. Bodge, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Richard Doherty, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
John Drew, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
John A. Dawson, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Franklin Grant, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Charles E. Hartford, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
James O. Hanscom, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
John Hanscom, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
James F. Hayes, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
David Hodgdon, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Albion A. Lord, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
William E. Lord, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
John McKinsey, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
David McGroty, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Charles H. C. Otis, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
William C. Powers, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
John Pendham, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Smith C. Page, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
William H. Peckham, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Orrin Rollins, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Orenzo Rollins, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Reuben Randall, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
William F. Staples, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Charles B. Saunders, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Albert C. Thompson, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Henry C. Willard, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Horatio H. Warren, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Joseph Wiggin, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Thomas Wentworth, Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 18, 1862.
Elisha E. Dodge, capt. Co. B, 13th Regt.; Sept. 27, 1862.
Frank J. Courson, Co. B, 1st Cav.; March 28, 1864.
Joseph H. Currier, Co. B, 1st Cav.; March 25, 1864.
James McGregor, Co. B, 1st Cav.; March 26, 1864.
Nelson C. Eastman, Co. B, 1st Cav.; March 26, 1864.
John S. Powers, Co. B, 1st Cav.; March 28, 1864.
George A. Webster, Co. I, 1st Cav.; March 23, 1864.
George H. Steele, Co. K, 1st Cav.; March 18, 1864.
Luke R. Russell, Co. G, H. Art.; Sept. 4, 1864.
Gilman Knight, Co. G, H. Art.; Sept. 4, 1864.
John H. Sanbern, V. R. C.; Dec. 17, 1863.
Charles N. Adams, U. S. A.; Feb. 9, 1864.
Frank Stanley, Aug. 9, 1864.
Richard Stanley, Aug. 9, 1864.
William Dorman, Aug. 21, 1864.
Charles Kerwin, Aug. 2, 1864.
George Williams, Aug. 2, 1864.
William L. Lane, Aug. 2, 1864.
Amos W. Pike, Aug. 2, 1864; substitute.
John O'Neil, Aug. 17, 1864.
James Sharracks, Sept. 8, 1864.
Henry Hemp, Sept. 8, 1864.
Frank S. Mildraw, Sept. 6, 1864.
Pierce B. Buckley, Sept. 6, 1864.
Lewis Gerowld, Sept. 6, 1864.
Thomas Morrity, Sept. 7, 1864.
Michael Medden, Sept. 7, 1864.
Robert Carr, Sept. 7, 1864.
William Williams, Sept. 17, 1863.
Charles Smith, July 3, 1863.
Henry B. Philpot, Aug. 15, 1864.
John Drury, Aug. 10, 1864.
Thomas Kearns, Aug. 12, 1864.
George W. Brooks, September, 1863.
Patrick O'Grady, September, 1863.
C. J. Collager, September, 1863.
Richard Proctor, September, 1863.
Alexander G. Anderson, September, 1863.
John Shepard, September, 1863.
Samuel H. Rollins, May 5, 1863; substitute.

Men who served four years	1	$133.34
" " " three years	108	10,800.00
" " " one year	6	200.00
" " " two months	1	5.55
Total		$11,138.89

FIRST REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS—*Three Months.*

George Guppey, 1st sergt. Co. A.
Minot R. Bedell, Co. A.
George Boncher, Co. A.
Charles E. Colcord, Co. A.
James Daniels, Co. A.
Webster Miller, Co. A.
Henry Nichols, Co. A.
Ivory Pray, Co. A.
George H. Robinson, Co. A.
George R. Shapleigh, Co. A.
Josiah Whitehouse, Co. A.
George H. Jenkins, corp. Co. B.
George R. Downing, Co. B.
Jones Reynolds, Co. B.
Jacob W. Yeaton, Co. B.
Lewis K. Litchfield, corp. Co. B.
William Yeaton, Co. B.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BARTHOLOMEW WENTWORTH.

Prominent in the annals of this section of New England from its earliest settlement to the present time, and thoroughly identified with its moral, religious, and material development, stands the name of Wentworth, honored and respected. The family dates its ancestry in this country to Elder William Wentworth, who with Rev. John Wheelwright and thirty-three others formed a "combination for a government at Exeter, N. H.," Oct. 4, 1639.

Bartholomew Wentworth, the subject of this memoir, was the great-great-grandson of Elder William, and was born in the present town of Rollinsford, Jan. 7, 1788. Here he lived and died on the estate which for more than two hundred years had been in the possession of the Wentworth family. He was the twelfth child and seventh son in a family of fourteen children, ten of whom arrived at maturity. He was an active citizen of Rollinsford, and held various town offices, the duties of which he discharged with acceptability and credit.

July 28, 1811, he united in marriage with Nancy, daughter of Capt. William and Sarah Roberts Hall, and their family consisted of the following: Arioch, who resides in Boston; Catherine (deceased), married Charles Ela, of Dover; Ruth, wife of John B. Griffiths, of Durham; William Hall is a resident of Cambridge, with business in Boston; Selucus (deceased); and Sally and Rebecca Ann live on the old homestead.

Bartholomew Wentworth was a son of Bartholomew and Ruth Hall Wentworth. His father died May 25, 1813, and his mother in January, 1840.

Mrs. Wentworth's father was a descendant of Deacon John Hall, who was the first of the name in this country, and came to Dover from England in about the year 1639. He was a man of prominence, and deacon of the first church in Dover for nearly forty years, while William Wentworth was an elder. He

was a selectman and also town clerk, holding the latter office sixteen years, closing with 1685. He died in about the year 1693 or 1694.

Mrs. Wentworth was born April 12, 1793, and although now in her ninetieth year retains in a remarkable degree the vigor and elasticity of youth, and vividly relates scenes and incidents of "ye olden time." She resides on the old homestead with her daughters in the town of Rollinsford.

HIRAM R. ROBERTS.

Hiram R. Roberts was born in Somersworth (now Rollinsford), May 16, 1806. In 1820 his father died, leaving young Hiram the sole support of his widowed mother, whom he aided in the management of the farm and the maintenance of a family of younger children. Under these circumstances he was unable to gratify any desire he may have had for acquiring a liberal education; but he made the most, however, of the advantages afforded by the district school, and also found opportunity to attend the academy at South Berwick, Me. He secured a good English education, and qualified himself for teaching in the common schools, which occupation he followed for several winters, when farm-work did not require his presence at home. After coming of age he purchased the interest of the other children in the farm, and set out in earnest upon his life-work as a thorough and successful farmer; and it is but justice to add that Judge Roberts became one of the leading agriculturists in the State.

The original homestead was settled by Judge Roberts' great-grandfather in 1743, and has since remained in the family. He was one of the organizers of the Strafford County Agricultural Society, and was its first president. He was also a member of the State Board of Agriculture for Strafford County.

Judge Roberts was never a politician in the general sense of the term, although strongly interested in public affairs and thoroughly identified with the Democratic party, for whose success he always earnestly labored. He held the office of selectman, represented the town in the Legislature in 1837, and in 1839 was appointed by Governor Page associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Strafford County, then embracing Strafford, Belknap, and Carroll Counties. He held this position thirteen years, and in 1852 he was appointed by Governor Martin to the office of judge of probate, in which capacity he served until 1857. In 1875 he received the gubernatorial nomination, and in one of the closest political contests ever known in this State he received the largest vote ever cast for a Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, there being no choice by the people, and the vote of his opponent, Governor Cheney, being less than two hundred greater than his; but the Republicans having secured a small majority in the Legislature elected their candidate.

Judge Roberts was one of the incorporators of the Salmon Falls Bank and the Rollinsford Savings-Bank, and was president of both from their incorporation until his death, and was a most skillful and judicious financier. He manifested a decided interest in educational matters, and was school superintending committee several years. He regarded the claims of morality and religion, and his life throughout was a shining example of Christian faith and practice. For more than forty years he was a member of the Baptist Church at South Berwick, Me., and a large portion of that time superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

In November, 1831, he united in marriage with Miss Ruth Ham, daughter of John Ham, of Dover, and their family consisted of nine children,—John Ham, who resides on the old homestead; Stephen, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Edward H., deceased; Walter S. Hall, and Frank W., reside in Iowa; Susan J., is the wife of Samuel H. Rollins of this town; and Joseph Doe, who also is a resident of Rollinsford.

Judge Roberts was one of New Hampshire's most honored citizens, and his home was pre-eminently the abode of substantial New England comfort. His death occurred May 30, 1876, on the farm where he was born, and where several generations of the family had lived and died.

HON. EDWARD H. ROLLINS.[1]

The Rollins family is one of the oldest and most numerous in the State. In Southeastern New Hampshire, from the seaboard to Lake Winnipiseogee, the Rollins name is prominent in the history of almost every town. Most if not all the representatives of the name in this region, and among them the subject of this sketch, are the descendants of James Rollins (or *Rawlins*, as the name was then and for a long time after spelled, and is now by some branches of the family), who came to America in 1632, with the first settlers of Ipswich, Mass., and who, ten or twelve years afterwards, located in that portion of old Dover known as "Bloody Point," now embraced in the town of Newington, where he died about 1690. The representatives of the family suffered their full share in the privations and sacrifices incident to the firm establishment of the colony, and performed generous public service in the early Indian and French wars and the great Revolutionary contest. Ichabod, the eldest son of James Rawlins, and of whom Edward H. is a lineal descendant, was waylaid and killed by a party of Indians while on the way from Dover to Oyster River (now Durham), with one John Bunker, May 22, 1707. Thomas, the second son of James, who subsequently became a resident of Exeter, was a member of the famous "dissolved Assembly" of 1683, who took up arms under Edward Gove and endea-

[1] By Hon. Daniel Hall.

W. R. Roberts

E H Rollins

ored to incite an insurrection against the tyrannical royal Governor, Cranfield. For this attempt Gove and others, including Thomas Rawlins, were presented for high treason. Gove was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death, but was subsequently pardoned. We do not learn, however, that any of the others were tried. Others of the family fell victims to the murderous malignity of the Indians.

There were from twenty-five to thirty descendants of James Rawlins, of the fourth and fifth generations, engaged in active service, and several of them in distinguished capacities, in the patriot cause during the Revolutionary war.

Among the first settlers of that portion of Dover which afterwards became Somersworth was Jeremiah Rollins, the only son of Ichabod, heretofore mentioned as slain by the Indians. He was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of Somersworth as a separate parish. He died a few years previous to the Revolution, leaving several daughters, but only one son, Ichabod Rollins, who became an active champion of the Revolutionary cause, was a member of the conventions at Exeter in 1775, and served as a member of the committee appointed to prepare a plan of providing ways and means for furnishing troops, and also as a member of the committee of supplies, the principal labor upon which was performed by himself and Timothy Walker, of Concord. He was a member of the convention which resolved itself into an independent State government Jan. 5, 1776, and served in the Legislature in October following. He was the first judge of probate under the new government, holding the office from 1776 to 1784. He was subsequently a member of the Executive Council, and died in 1800. From this eminent citizen the town of Rollinsford, formed from the portion of Somersworth in which he resided, received its name. He stands midway in a direct line of descent from James Rawlins to Edward H., the great-grandson of James, and great-grandfather of Edward H. He had four sons, of whom John, the oldest, was the grandfather of Hon. Daniel G. Rollins, who was judge of probate for the county of Strafford from 1857 to 1866, and whose son, Edward Ashton Rollins, was Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1861–62, commissioner of Internal Revenue under President Johnson, and is now president of the Centennial Bank at Philadelphia; and another son, Daniel G. Rollins, was recently district attorney, and is now surrogate of the city and county of New York. James Rollins, the third son of Ichabod, and grandfather of Edward H., settled upon the farm in Rollinsford, which has since remained the family homestead. He was the father of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters. Of these, Daniel Rollins, the eighth child, born May 30, 1797, and who married Mary, eldest daughter of Ebenezer Plumer, of Rollinsford, was the father of Edward H. He succeeded to the homestead, but sold out and went to Maine with a view of making his home there. He soon returned and repurchased that part of the homestead lying east of the highway, and erected a dwelling opposite the old family mansion, where he lived a life of sturdy industry, rearing a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, and died Jan. 7, 1864.

Edward Henry Rollins, the oldest of the children, was born Oct. 3, 1824. He lived at home, laboring upon the farm in the summer season, attending the district school in winter, and getting an occasional term's attendance at the South Berwick Academy and Franklin Academy, in Dover, until seventeen years of age, when he went to Concord and engaged as druggist's clerk in the well-known apothecary-store of John McDaniel. He retained his situation some three or four years, industriously applying himself to the details of the business. He then went to Boston, where he was engaged in similar service until 1847, when, having thoroughly mastered the business, he returned to Concord and went into trade on his own account, soon building up a large and successful business. Having bought and improved the land on Main Street, just north of the Eagle Hotel, the great fire of 1851 destroyed the building, which he had but recently finished. He rebuilt the stores known as "Rollins' Block," one of which was occupied by his own business for so many years. This property he sold a short time since to the New Hampshire Savings-Bank.

In politics, Mr. Rollins was originally a Webster Whig, but voted for Franklin Pierce in 1852, and for Nathaniel B. Baker, the Democratic candidate for Governor, at the next March election. The aggressions of slavery, however, culminating in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, dissolved his brief connection with the Democratic party. Strongly opposed to the extension of slavery or any measures rendering its extension possible, though he had previously taken no active part in politics, he enlisted in the American or Know-Nothing movement in the winter of 1854–55, with the hope that it might, as it did, prove instrumental in the defeat of the Democracy.

From this time Mr. Rollins was an active politician. He labored effectively in perfecting the new party organization, taking therein the liveliest interest. At the March election, 1855, he was chosen to the Legislature from Concord, and served efficiently in that body as a member of the Judiciary Committee. The next year witnessed the merging of the American party in the new Republican party, which object Mr. Rollins was largely instrumental in securing. Re-elected to the Legislature in March, 1856, Mr. Rollins was chosen Speaker of the House, ably discharging the duties of the office, and was re-elected the following year. The talent which he had already developed as a political organizer made his services eminently desirable as a campaign manager, and he was made chairman of the first State Central Com-

mittee of the Republican party, a position which he held continuously until his election to Congress in 1861, and in which he exhibited a capacity for thorough organization, a mastery of campaign work, in general and in detail, seldom equaled and certainly never surpassed.

He was chairman of the New Hampshire delegation in the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1860, having been chosen a delegate at large by the State Convention, with but a single vote in opposition. In the close contest between the friends of Lincoln and Seward in that convention the New Hampshire delegation, under his lead, supported Lincoln from the first, and was strongly instrumental in securing his nomination.

In 1861, Mr. Rollins was elected to Congress from the Second District over the Democratic candidate, the late Chief Justice Samuel D. Bell. He was re-elected in 1863 over Col. John H. George, and in 1865 over Hon. Lewis W. Clark, now associate justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Rollins' congressional career covered the exciting period of the late civil war and subsequent reconstruction, and he was throughout a zealous supporter of the most advanced Republican measures, such as the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution, abolishing slavery throughout the Union, conferring citizenship and civil rights upon colored men, fixing the basis of representation in Congress upon all citizens without regard to color or previous condition, imposing political disabilities upon such civil and military officers of the government as had violated their oaths by engaging in the Rebellion, declaring the inviolability of the public debt, and prohibiting forever the payment of that incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States. To this entire policy Mr. Rollins gave a most earnest support, and took part zealously and efficiently in all the important legislation of those days. He was an industrious member of the committees to which he was assigned, serving on the Committee on the District of Columbia, as chairman of the Committee on Accounts, and a member of the Committee on Public Expenditures, by which latter committee, during his service, a vast amount of labor was performed, especially in the investigation of the management of the New York and Boston custom-houses, involving the operations of the "blockade runners" during the war. He was also, on account of his well-known parliamentary knowledge and skill, frequently called to the chair to preside over the House on turbulent occasions.

In view of Mr. Rollins' subsequent intimate connection with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, it is proper to remark that in Congress he was a firm opponent of, and voted against, the measure adopted in July, 1864, doubling the land grant of this company, and making the government security a second instead of a first mortgage upon the road. In 1869 he was chosen secretary and assistant treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, having for some time previous, after the expiration of his congressional service, acted as agent of the company at Washington in the transaction of business with the government, especially in receiving the subsidy bonds. In 1871 he was elected secretary and treasurer, and officiated as such in the office of the company at Boston until March, 1877, though retaining his residence at Concord, and devoting considerable attention to New Hampshire politics. He had, after retiring from Congress, been again called to the chairmanship of the State Committee, and served from 1868 to 1871, inclusive, with his usual ability and success. As chairman of the committee, and *ex-officio* commander-in-chief of the Republican forces in New Hampshire for ten years, he was a tireless worker,—the very incarnation of energy and persistent industry. He had a genius for political organization and warfare. His vigor and magnetism surmounted all obstacles and swept away all opposition. His enthusiasm was contagious. Undaunted by suggestions of danger or defeat, he inspired all around him with his own indomitable courage and spirit. This was the secret of his extraordinary power, as it ever is in the world's affairs, and made him master of every field where he contended.

Mr. Rollins' name was presented by his friends for United States senator in 1866, when Hon. James W. Patterson was nominated and elected; in 1870, when Senator Cragin was re-elected; and again in 1873, when the choice fell upon Hon. Bainbridge Wadleigh. At the expiration of Senator Cragin's second term, in 1876, Mr. Rollins was nominated by the Republican caucus, and elected as his successor for the full term of six years, commencing in March, 1877. He took his seat in the Senate at the extra session, in the spring of 1877, and was assigned to the Committees on the District of Columbia, Contingent Expenses, and Manufactures, being for a time chairman of the latter. He is now a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, on the District of Columbia, on Retrenchment and Reform in the Civil Service, on Enrolled Bills, and is chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. As a senator he has exhibited constantly his peculiar traits of industry, energy, and fidelity to duty. Engaging in debate less than some other senators, and never parading before the country for effect, he yet speaks on all proper occasions, and always to the business in hand, and with characteristic force, point, and effectiveness. He is seldom absent from his seat, responds to every roll-call, and but few questions have arisen since his service began on which his vote is not recorded. It is a noteworthy fact that during more than five years' service in the Senate he has been absent but two days when both branches of Congress were in session, and then was sick in bed with malarial fever. No senator has a clearer or cleaner record in this respect. His devotion to his State and constituents is very marked. Every letter

is answered, every call responded to, and every New Hampshire man dwelling in or visiting Washington is treated by him with courtesy, and his business with the government carefully attended to and furthered by his active assistance. Among the measures of special interest to the people of New Hampshire in which he has taken a leading part are those for the relief of savings-banks from national taxation, and appropriations for the improvement of Cochecho, Exeter, and Lamprey Rivers. At the session of 1881–82, Senator Rollins, by untiring effort, secured a liberal appropriation for the erection of a national building at Concord, the capital of the State. No senator in the chamber gives more assiduous attention to the work of the committees, where measures are matured, or has a more useful influence upon general legislation; and his friends feel a just pride in the fact that in a somewhat venal and very suspicious age his name is untainted by any schemes of corruption or jobbery, or scandals touching the use of public money.

Such are the outlines of Mr. Rollins' conspicuous public career. His influence may be truly summarized by saying that during the last twenty-five years no man in New Hampshire has been more prominently known in the politics of the State, and well-informed men in all parties concede that the Republican party owes more for its almost unbroken successes in the closely-contested elections from 1856 to the present time to his labors in the committee, in Congress, and before the people than to those of any other man.

Mr. Rollins was active in the organization of the First National Bank at Concord, a large stockholder, and a member of the first board of directors, but withdrew and disposed of his stock some time since. He sold his drug business at Concord to his brother, John F. Rollins, many years ago, when his congressional and other duties required his entire attention. The latter also has since disposed of the business, and now resides upon Fort George Island, at the mouth of St. John's River, on the coast of Florida, of which Senator Rollins is the proprietor. This island is a most romantic locality, and is the subject of a very interesting illustrated sketch in *Scribner's Magazine*, by Julia B. Dodge. It embraces twelve hundred acres of land, and is admirably adapted to orange-raising, and is under cultivation for that purpose. The climate is delightful, far superior to that of the mainland, and Mr. John F. Rollins, by a long residence there, finds his health much improved.

Mr. Rollins was united in marriage, Feb. 13, 1849, with Miss Ellen E. West, daughter of John West, of Concord. Her mother, Mrs. West, was the daughter of Gen. John Montgomery, a prominent citizen of Haverhill, well known in public affairs. To this union have been born five children,—Edward W., born Nov. 25, 1850; Mary Helen, Sept. 4, 1853; Charles Montgomery, Feb. 27, 1856; Frank West, Feb. 24, 1860; Montgomery, Aug. 25, 1867. The second son, Charles Montgomery, died at the age of five years. The other children survive. The eldest son, Edward W., is a graduate of the Institute of Technology at Boston, and was for five years the engineer and cashier of the Colorado Central Railroad. He is married, and now engaged in business as a banker in Denver, Col. Mary Helen, the only daughter, is married to Henry Robinson, a lawyer, and prominent member of the present Legislature, and resides in Concord. Frank W., the second surviving son, after prosecuting a three years' course at the Institute of Technology, attended the Harvard Law School, and is now about completing his legal studies in the office of Hon. John Y. Mugridge, at Concord. Montgomery, the youngest son, is fitting for college. It will thus be seen that Mr. Rollins believes in practical education for his sons.

Retaining his home in Concord, where he has always lived the greater portion of the year, Mr. Rollins has for several years past had his summer home at the old place in Rollinsford, where he was reared, and which came into his possession after the death of his father in 1864. Here he has made many improvements, and brought the land into a superior state of cultivation. He thoroughly repaired and remodeled the house some six years ago, and made it a very attractive summer residence. In the spring of 1881, however, while he was absent in Washington, the house and all the buildings on the farm, with most of their contents, were completely destroyed by fire. Without delay Mr. Rollins proceeded to rebuild, and has erected a very large and finely-appointed barn and stable, with carriage-house, ice-house, and other buildings; and a fine house, on the old site, is very near completion. The house is in the Queen Anne style, most conveniently arranged, and finished principally in hard native woods, with ornamental fireplaces, elaborately carved fire-frames, and frescoed ceilings. It is heated by steam and lighted by gas, has hot and cold water conveniences, spacious halls, and is fitted up with every modern improvement. In a few weeks it will be ready for occupation, and will be one of the most beautiful dwellings in this region, combining all the substantial conveniences of a farm-house and an elegant home for summer and winter also. The place is located but little more than a mile from the city of Dover, where Mr. Rollins goes for post-office and other business accommodations, so that in the summer-time he is regarded as a Dover citizen. Telephonic communication has been established between his house and the telegraph-office in Dover. Mr. Rollins' mother is still living, at an advanced age, at her old home, and her youngest daughter, Miss Elizabeth W. Rollins, resides with her.

In religious faith Mr. Rollins was reared a Congregationalist, and when in Rollinsford he attends worship at the old First Parish Church in Dover, where Rev. Dr. Spalding officiates. Mrs. Rollins is an Episcopalian, and in Concord the family attend upon the services of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

He has long been a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Blazing Star Lodge, Trinity Chapter, and Mount Horeb Commandery, at Concord, of which he has been Eminent Commander.

Mr. Rollins is very fond of agricultural pursuits, and works on his farm in the haying and harvesting seasons, with great benefit to himself physically. Though constitutionally not very strong, and of a highly nervous temperament, his excellent personal habits, his rural tastes and simplicity of life, have enabled him to do a prodigious amount of work without suffering anything beyond an occasional derangement of health, always restored by relaxation from official duties and physical labor on the farm, where he was wont to take similar exercise in boyhood. He is now in the full vigor and strength of his powers, and may reasonably look forward to many years more of active usefulness to the State and nation.

AUGUSTUS ROLLINS.

The name of Rollins, or Rawlins, as it was once written, is one of the most ancient in the history of England, and has been a fixed surname for more than five hundred years. It is an old family in Cornwall, and more ancient still in Hertfordshire, where persons of the name were for many generations officially connected with the principal city of that county, and they have spread into almost every county in England, as well as to Ireland, Scotland, and America. The earliest mention of the name which has been found dates back to 1363, when Gilbert Rawlin, or Rawlyn, was vicar of Marshworth, in Buckinghamshire. He exchanged this for the vicarage of Kensington, where he remained until 1370.

The family in this country traces its ancestry to James Rawlins, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1632, and settled in Dover, living on the ancient Rollins homestead in what is now Newington.

The father of the subject of this memoir, Hiram Rollins, was descended from the emigrant James as follows: The emigrant's son Ichabod was father of Jeremiah, whose son Ichabod was many years a judge; Judge Ichabod's son John was father of Hiram.

Capt. Hiram Rollins was for many years a successful shipmaster. Dec. 4, 1790, he married Joanna, daughter of Paul, and granddaughter of Col. John Wentworth. His second wife was Mary H. (Noble) Simes, of Portsmouth, whom he married Jan. 21, 1804. During a portion of his life he took considerable interest in the militia of the State, and was aide to Maj.-Gen. Samuel Hale, Second Division New Hampshire militia, in 1808. He died at Somersworth (now Rollinsford), Aug. 24, 1843, aged seventy-six years.

Augustus Rollins, the subject of this memoir, was born in the part of Somersworth now set off as Rollinsford, Aug. 29, 1797. Early in life he manifested a decided interest in agricultural pursuits, and became one of the leading farmers and progressive agriculturists in the State. He was ever mindful of the welfare of his native town, and labored zealously to promote its interests. He held the various town offices, and also represented Rollinsford in the Legislature. It may truly be said that he was one of the most active and influential citizens of the town. He was a Republican in politics, and very energetic during the late Rebellion, contributing liberally in both time and money to the cause.

May 24, 1824, he united in marriage with Abiah Winkley, of Barrington, N. H., and their family consisted of the following: Samuel Winkley, Oliver E., Augustus W., Mary, Ellen, and Lydia Hale, all of whom survive except Ellen and Augustus W.

Samuel W., who graduated at Dartmouth in 1846, is a lawyer, and judge of probate of Belknap County, residing at Meredith village. He is a prominent citizen of that county, and has been county solicitor and United States assistant assessor. He read law with Hon. Charles W. Woodman, and later with the late Hon. Daniel M. Christie, one of the Nestors of the bar, and commenced practice in Farmington in 1849, and in Meredith village in 1855, where he has since resided. He married Mary A., daughter of the late Dr. D. T. Livy, of Wolfborough, N. H.

Col. Augustus W. entered the Union service Nov. 7, 1861, as captain of Company F, Seventh New Hampshire Regiment. He was promoted to major July 23, 1863; to lieutenant-colonel Sept. 30, 1864; and was subsequently breveted colonel, and at the close of the war was commissioned colonel of the Second New Hampshire Regiment, which office he held at the time of his death. He was a brave and gallant officer, and participated in the battles of Olustee, Fla., Chester Hill, Drury's Bluff, Deep Run, Newmarket Heights (under the fortifications of Richmond his horse was shot under him, and was severely injured by the fall), Laurel Hill, Darbytown road, two assaults on Forts Wagner and Gregg in the bloody days in front of Petersburg, and at the storming of Fort Fisher. It was for gallantry at this contest that he was breveted colonel. Col. Rollins was a member of the Legislature in 1869. He died Feb. 16, 1870. The three surviving sisters occupy the old homestead. Mrs. Rollins died Feb. 24, 1881.

WILLIAM H. MORTON.

William H. Morton, son of William and Sarah Griffith Morton, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 14, 1814. He remained in his native town until 1823, when his parents removed to Salmon Falls, and young William's education, which was begun in Portsmouth, was completed at South Berwick Academy. He pursued his studies with diligence and attention, and succeeded in acquiring an education that well qualified him for his subsequent successful business career.

In 1830 he went into the Salmon Falls Manufactur-

Augustus Rollins

W. H. Morton

J. Converse

ing Company's employ to learn the art of wool-sorting, where he remained four years. In 1834 the mills were destroyed by fire, and young Morton then went to Massachusetts, and commenced work in a woolen-mill at Grafton, where he remained about two years, and then engaged in the mercantile business in the same town. In 1842 he removed to Blackstone, Mass., and began trading, which he continued until 1845, when he returned to Salmon Falls, and opened a store in this town. He continued in the mercantile business here until the organization of the Salmon Falls Bank, in 1851, when he disposed of his business and became cashier of the bank, a position which he has held to the present time, a period of over thirty years. He was also one of the incorporators and trustees of the Rollinsford Savings-Bank, and has been its secretary and treasurer from its organization to the present time.

Mr. Morton is one of the most active and influential citizens of the town, and the confidence in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen is evidenced by the fact that he has held the office of town treasurer since the incorporation of Rollinsford in 1849, clerk since 1853, and justice of the peace since 1857. He was also selectman of the town of Somersworth two years (before Rollinsford was set off), and has been selectman of Rollinsford three years. In all these various offices which he has been called upon to occupy, he has discharged the duties with eminent credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Politically he is a Republican, and attends the Congregational Church.

In 1841 he united in marriage with Sarah P. Merriam, a native of Grafton, Mass., and their family consisted of three children, only one of whom is living, —Etta, widow of John Merriam. Mrs. Morton died in 1849, and in 1851 he married Armine Leavitt, a native of York, Me., and their family consisted of the following: Frederick H., deceased; William A., a resident of Portland, Me.; and Sarah J., now attending school at Exeter, N. H. Mr. Morton's second wife died in 1866, and in 1867 he united in marriage with Mary Shackford, a native of Portsmouth, N. H.

JOSHUA CONVERSE.

The Converse family traces its ancestry back to the sixteenth century. The original seat of the family was in Navarre, France, from whence was Roger de Coigniers, who emigrated to England near the end of the reign of William the Conqueror, and to whom the Bishop of Durham gave the constableship of Durham. Among his descendants, Conyers, of Horden, Durham, was created a baronet July 14, 1628. Sir Humphry, the eighth generation, wrote the name Coigners, and Sir Christopher, the twentieth generation, adopted the orthography of Conyers.

In Navarre, in the sixteenth century, the residence of a family of this name was known as the Chateau de Coigniers. Those bearing the name were Huguenots, and in the massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day, in 1572, many of the family fell victims to the rage of the Papists, and Pierre Coigniers, who was attached to the court of Henry IV., of France, having witnessed the assassination of his kinsman, Admiral Colligney, and fearful of his own safety, escaped with his wife and two infants to England, and settled in the county of Essex, where his son married a lady of considerable possessions in that and an adjoining county. It was Ralph, a son of this marriage, who was created a baronet by King Charles II. The name has passed through various modifications from Coigniers, Conyers, Convers, and Converse.

The Converse family in this country dates its ancestry to Deacon Edward Convers, or Converse, who arrived in New England in the fleet with Governor Winthrop, in 1630, and settled in Charlestown.

Joshua Converse, the subject of this sketch, son of Joshua and Polly Piper Converse, was born in Rindge, N. H., June 15, 1813. In early life he engaged in the manufacture of cotton fabrics, and was superintendent of the Suffolk corporation, of Lowell, several years. In 1859 he removed to Salmon Falls, N. H., and accepted the appointment of agent, in which position he was eminently successful. While a resident of Lowell he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and of the common council and board of aldermen. He was a director and subsequent president of the Traders' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, a director of the Prescott Bank, and a trustee of the Lowell Five-Cent Savings-Bank, from the organization of these associations until he removed from Lowell. Since 1860 he has been a director of the Salmon Falls Bank, and vice-president of the Rollinsford Savings-Bank. In the discharge of these important trusts, and in the management of the business of an extensive manufacturing corporation, the ability and integrity of Mr. Converse have commanded the unqualified respect of his associates.

In 1875, Mr. Converse purchased a tract of land on the eastern slope of Garrison Hill, and erected a residence and here intended to pass the remainder of his days in retirement. But having pursued an active life from an early day, he found inactivity irksome, and so purchased a wharf in Dover, and established a lumber business. This business from a small beginning has increased from year to year until at the present time the annual sales amount to one hundred thousand dollars. In 1879, Charles C. Hobbs became associated with him, and the business is now conducted under the firm-name of Converse & Hobbs. Mr. Converse is one of the leading citizens of Rollinsford, and represented that town in the Legislature in 1877 and 1878; Republican in politics.

Oct. 18, 1835, he united in marriage with Jane B., daughter of Galen and Jane Barker Damon, and their family consisted of three children, a son and

two daughters, only one of whom survives,—Mary Jane, wife of James A. Place, of South Berwick, Me.; William Henry, and Josephine (deceased). Mrs. Converse died March 4, 1868, and Aug. 30, 1869, he married H. Jennie Dearborn, daughter of Joseph and Harriet (Drew) Dearborn.

WILLIAM R. GARVIN.

The Garvin family date their ancestry in this country to James Garvin, who came from Ireland and settled in what is now the town of Rollinsford in about the year 1700. He was a sea-captain and an active man of that day. He built a store at what is now known as the lower landing, where he sold West India goods. A son, Thomas, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

William R. Garvin, son of Samuel and Susan Roberts Garvin, was born on the premises he now occupies in the town of Rollinsford, March 15, 1830. His early education was obtained at the common schools, and he subsequently attended the Berwick Academy, and later we find him teaching school during the winter and working on the farm during the summer season. Reared on the farm, he soon manifested a laudable ambition to excel in agricultural pursuits, and he has kept pace with the progress of the age. He was an active member of the old agricultural society, and labored earnestly in its behalf. Mr. Garvin has also manifested an interest in improving the stock of this region, and is known as a successful breeder of the celebrated Ayreshire cattle. Systematic, energetic, and possessed of progressive ideas, he ranks among the most successful agriculturists of the town of Rollinsford, well known as one of the best and most attractive agricultural sections in this old commonwealth. Mr. Garvin is ranked among the substantial citizens of the town, and has held the various town offices, such as selectman, school committee, etc., and during the last election was the candidate of his party for county commissioner. He is Democratic in politics, and an earnest advocate of the principles of that party. In religious matters he also takes a deep interest; is a member of the Baptist Church at South Berwick, Me.; is active in the Sabbath-school, and for a long time was one of its officers.

April 2, 1862, he united in marriage with Frances H. Yeaton, a native of Rollinsford, and their family consists of seven children, three sons and four daughters,—Annie Bertha, Clara W., William R., Susie, Homer, Gertrude, and Samuel R.

On his maternal side Mr. Garvin traces his lineage to the Wentworth family, his mother, Susan, born April 19, 1804, being the daughter of Deborah Wentworth Roberts, who was the daughter of Bartholomew and Ruth Hall Wentworth. Mrs. Garvin is a sister of the late Judge Hiram Roberts, of this town. Samuel, father of William R., was born in Rollinsford, Sept. 12, 1804.

LORENZO STACKPOLE.

Lorenzo Stackpole is a descendant of Joshua Stackpole; married, in 1740, Lucy Baker; settled in Somersworth (now Rollinsford). His ancestors came from Sligo, Ireland, and they named that part of Somersworth where they settled Sligo, and the name clings to that locality to-day.

Joshua's second wife was Abigail Hobbs. He was the father of thirteen children. Three of the first wife's sons were sea-captains at one time. Andrew was lost at sea.

Tobias, the youngest son of the second wife, was born August, 1766, in Somersworth. He married, when in his twentieth year, Eunice Roberts. He settled in Somersworth, near St. Alban's Cove, on the banks of the Piscataqua. They had twelve children, eight lived and were married. Nearly all had children.

Tobias Stackpole was a sea-captain. He died of a fever in his fifty-third year.

Moses, the sixth child, married Nancy Leighton, of Somersworth. They settled in Somersworth, near Great Falls.

They had three children,—Lorenzo, the eldest, was born Sept. 21, 1824. He married, Nov. 7, 1849, Elvira C. Wentworth, of Rollinsford (Rollinsford was taken from Somersworth, and incorporated July 3, 1849). They settled in South Berwick, Me. They had Annie Wentworth, born Dec. 10, 1850; Edgar C., born May 1, 1852, died Aug. 24, 1852.

Lorenzo bought a farm in the lower part of Rollinsford, near the home of his ancestors, moved there in July, 1858. He has made milk business a specialty.

Annie W. married, first, Joshua H. Lame, of New Jersey, July 6, 1869. He died Sept. 10, 1869; second, Bernhard Baer, of Germany, Jan. 3, 1872. They had Lorenzo E., born July 10, 1876, in Rollinsford.

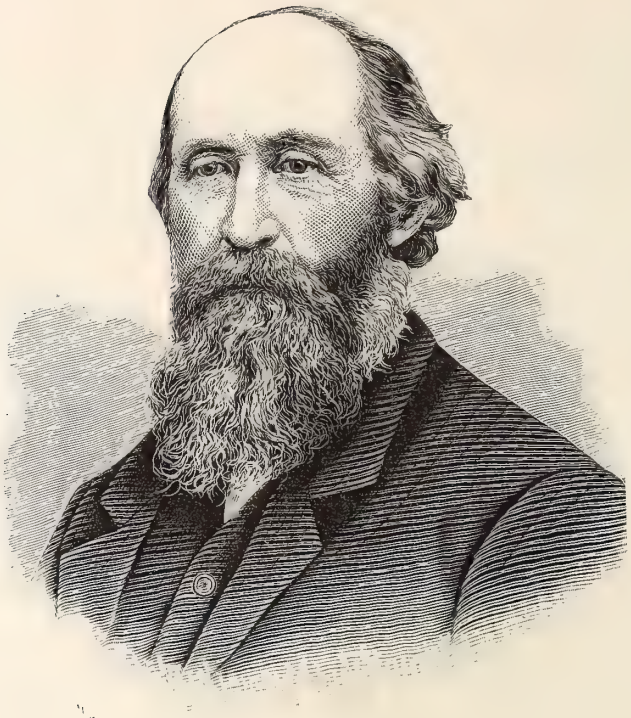
CHAPTER CIII.

SOMERSWORTH.[1]

Geographical—Topographical—First Settlements—Indian Depredations—Documentary History—War of the Revolution—Incorporation of the Parish—Names of Petitioners—Act passed in 1729—Incorporation of Town—Names of Petitioners—Incorporation of Rollinsford—Somersworth "Army," 1746.

THE town of Somersworth lies in the southeastern part of Strafford County, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Rochester, on the east by Salmon Falls River, which separates it from Maine, on the south by Rollinsford and Dover, and on the west by Dover. The surface is rolling, and the soil generally fertile.

[1] The editor acknowledges his indebtedness for much valuable assistance in the compilation of the history of this town to Joseph A. Stickney, Esq., and Mr. Edward O. Lord.



W. R. Garrison

Lorenzo Stevens

The territory embraced within the present town of Somersworth was settled some time after Waldron began the settlement of Cocecho Lower Falls (1640), probably about the year 1670, at or near Humphrey's (now Hussey's) Pond. The people gradually pushed farther and farther into the wilderness. The Heard family had commenced a clearing and built a garrison northwest of Varney's (now Garrison) Hill. Others found their way still farther into the north of Dover, seldom going beyond two or three miles from a garrison-house, to which they could fly in time of peril. About 1675 a family settled two miles north of Salmon Falls, on the Indigo Hill road, and tradition says they built a garrison.

During the earlier Indian wars Somersworth experienced very little of the desolating effects that befell her other more populous neighbors. The Indians roamed the country in small bands, and on their way to some larger community often attacked the lonely farm-houses lying in their track. George and Martin Ricker, Jabez Garland, and Gershum Downs are mentioned among those who fell victims to the prowling savages.

Ebenezer Downs, a Quaker, living on Indigo Hill, who, like his brethren, refused to arm himself or seek protection from the savages, was captured, taken to Canada, and sold with a number of others. Around the camp-fires at night the Indians gathered, and for pastime brought forth their prisoners to dance. On their way to Canada, Friend Downs refused to gratify their desires, and consequently was subjected to ill usage. He was taken by the same band that captured the family of John Hanson, of Knox-Marsh, in Dover, and the following summer Mr. Hanson redeemed his family, together with Mr. Downs.

It was about 1750 that Andrew Horn came from Dover and purchased the land where Great Falls is now located, erected a house near the present site of the Boston and Maine Railroad depot, and shortly afterwards a saw- and grist-mill at the falls. Those who had explored this region years before had returned with glowing accounts of the beauty of the scenery and of the magnificence of a fall, where the water dashed from ledge to ledge down a distance of a hundred feet or more, and from its being the largest on the Salmon Falls River they termed it the "great falls," hence the origin of the name of one of the most beautiful villages in New England.

In 1772 a new meeting-house was ordered to be built, and a committee appointed "to see to ye Building Thereof." (The reader must bear it in mind that the meeting-house, the "training-lot," and the centre of business was by the graveyard, near the present location of Rollinsford Junction. For a more thorough account, see history of Rollinsford, in this work.) Among the men who took an active part in the public business of the town at that time were Hon. John Wentworth, Hon. Ichabod Rollins, Dr. Moses Carr (for many years town clerk), Lieut. Yeaton, Joshua Roberts, Thomas Stackpole, Richard Philpot, and their beloved pastor, Rev. James Pike.

From the conclusion of the French and Indian wars to the opening of the Revolution the history of Somersworth was one of uninteresting progression. From a few scattering farms in a wilderness she had sprung up into a populous town. The first breath of wind that bore the news of the tyrannical acts of the mother-country to the hills of New Hampshire stirred the blood of the hitherto quiet people of Somersworth. The colonists had been cradled in warfare by their many bloody fights with the savages, and again the time had come that would test their courage, for their liberty, that was as dear as life, was at stake. Two delegates—John Wentworth and Ichabod Rollins—were elected by a general town-meeting to represent the town in the provincial "Congress" at Exeter, and to unite with men from other towns in the State in sending a delegate to the General Congress then summoned at Philadelphia. Somersworth was requested to raise, by subscription or otherwise, four pounds, as her share of a fund to defray the expenses of the delegates to Philadelphia and back; more than the amount required was subscribed in a short time. For the long struggle that followed Somersworth was found ready, and in it her full proportion of men and means was embarked. True, there were some who opposed the measures of the colonists, but they were usually overpowered. At one time a vote to give a bounty of six dollars to those who enlisted was defeated at a town-meeting, but soon after another meeting was called, and the vote passed by a large majority. Friday, April 21, 1775, nearly the whole population of the town gathered at their little meeting-house and "voted that twenty men immediately march from town to meet the enemy, and those who shall go shall have wages." We can imagine those twenty brave fellows gathered on the "training-lot," with tearful eyes, bidding their friends adieu, and we follow them with our mind's eye over the winding roads,—through Dover, through Durham, Newmarket, and Exeter,—and we see others grasping the musket and joining the ranks until it had swelled to hundreds, and we lose sight of them as they disappear in the smoke of the battle. Afterwards the town voted ten dollars bounty; again, twenty dollars; and still again, before the close of the war, thirty dollars were offered to those who would enlist. At those times of contracted currency these were very liberal sums. The town furnished more than fifty men during the war.

Nothing worth recording occurred in Somersworth from the close of the Revolution to 1820. In this year Isaac Wendell came from Dover, built a mill, and began the manufacture of cotton goods. Three years after the Great Falls Manufacturing Company was incorporated the old mill was sold, torn down, and taken to Farmington. The new company under the direction of Mr. Wendell purchased a tract of

land of Gershom Horn, erected several new mills, and commenced manufacturing cotton and woolen goods. At that time two houses only stood on the present site of Great Falls.

Incorporation of a Parish.—In 1729 the following petition was presented by the inhabitants in the north-eastern part of Dover for the formation of a new parish:

To his Excellency William Burnet Esqr. Captain General and Governour in Cheif in and over his Majesties province of New Hamp^{r} the Honourable his Majesties Council and the Representatives of the s^{d} province in General Assembly Convened.

The Petition of the Subscribers Inhabitants of the North East part of the Town of Dover, humbly *sheweth*—That the Dwelling places of yor Petitioners are at a great distance from the houses of the Public Worship of God in the Town of Dover where your Petitioners live by which their attendance thereon is rendered very difficult more especially to the women and children of their families and that in the Winter Season and in Stormy weather So y^{t} they cannot pay that Honour and Worship to God in publick as it is their hearts desire they could, therefore for the advancing the Interest of Religion and for the Accommodation of yor Petitioners It is humbly prayed by them that Your Excellency and the Honourable Assembly will please to sett them off as a Parrish for the Maintaining the Public worship of God amongst themselves and that they be dismiss'd from the Town of Dover as to the Supporting of the Settled Minister there, And that the Bounds of that their Parish may begin at the Gulfs a place so called at Cochecho river, and from thence to run to Varney's Hill and from thence the Town bounds on a North West point of the Compass & Your Petitioners Shall ever Pray as in duty bound &c

Samuel Roberts	John Roberts
Paul Wentworth	Samuel Randall
Thomas Alden	Samuel Cosen
Elazer Wyer?	———? Ricker
Lowe Roberts	Ephraim Ricker
Jeremiah Rawlings	Jos Ricker
Silvanus Nock	Joshua Roberts
James Hales	John Hall
Thomas Hobbs	Moses Tebbets
William Streley?	William Downs
George Ricker	John Tebbets
Thos Downs	Benj^{a} Peirce
Philip Yetten	Mahonan Recker
Thomas Nock	Thomas Tebbets
Zachariah Nock	Benjamin Stanton
Philip Stacpole	Eber Wentworth
Thomas Miller	Samuel Jones
Nathl Perkins Jun.	Joseph Peney
Samuel Roberts	Philip Pappon
Benjamin Wamouth	Jemes Gupey
John Conyer?	Josiah Clark
Wilam Chesle?	John Mason
Joseph Husey	Benjamin Twomble.
Ichabd Tebbets	William Jones
James Stacpole	Daniel Plumer
Benj^{a} Varney	Jabez Garland
Ebenezer Garland	Hugh Connor
Samuel Downs	Job Clements
Richard Wintworth	John Roberts
Joseph Wintworth	Edward Ellis
John Connor	Samuel Ally
Thos Wallingford	William Thompson
Moris Hobbs	

April the 25th 1729 In the house of

In the house of Representatives. The within Petion being read

Voted the Petitioners serve that part of the Town of Dover that they Desir'd to be set off from with a Copy of this Petition to appeare at the General Assembly Wednesday next the Show Cause (if the can) why the prayer of the Petition Should not be Granted In Council Eod^{m} die

Read and Concurred with

R. Waldron Cler Con

It appears that the appointed day passed but Dover had not been notified. The matter, therefore, on the 1st of May was deferred until "the 8 inst May or if the assembly be not then sitting, then to appeare the 2d day of the sitting of next Genl assembly."

No action appears to have taken place on the 8th of May, but on the 14th "Dover petition was Read and the Parties heard by their Councill, and an order made for a Committee to go on the spot and view the several Districts and Settle a Dividing line according to the best of their judgments and then the Petitioners in the mean time be free from being Rated to the ministers at the old Town &c, and the majr part agreeing shall be accounted sufficient to make returns at the Next session—for Confirmation."

The committee reported, and Dec. 10, 1729, in council "Voted, That the Petitioners for a Parrish in the North east part of Dover have liberty to Bring in a Bill according to the Report of the Committe varying the bounds from the head of fresh Creek to a White Oak Tree as the Rhoad goes."

The act was passed Dec. 19, 1729.

Incorporation of Town.—May 19, 1743, a petition was presented that the parish be made a town, but it was not until April 29, 1754, that the act of incorporation was passed. It retained the name of the parish and Thomas Wallingford, Esq., Capt. John Wentworth, and Moses Stevens were appointed to call the first meeting of the voters.

The petition for the incorporation of the town was signed by the following persons:

Paul Wentworth	Ezekiel Wentworth
Gershom Wentworth	John Wentworth
William Wentworth	Loue Roberts
Moses Stevens	Philip Yetton
Thomas Miller	Lane Roberts
Saml Randal	Joseph Ricker

John Ricker	Richard Downs
Samuel Wintworth	Silvanus Nock
Jeremiah Rawlings	Samuel Nock
James Clement	Benja Wamyorth
John Sullivan	Daniel Goodin
Ephraim Wentworth	James Hobbs
Garshom Dowens	Richard Goodin
Thomas Dowens	Jonathan Merrow
John Downs	Daniel Plumer
John Drew	Benja Mason
Moses Carr	John Mason
Thomas Nock	Saml Walton
Nathanel Nock	Joshua Stakpole
Benja Twombly	George Ricker
John Ricker.	William Stakpole
Nathaniel Ricker	Joseph Wentworth
Phinias Ricker	Samuel Stakpole
John Robertes	Joshua Robards, junr
Daniel Smith	Philip Stakpole
Ebenezer Robearts	Samuel Downs
Alexander Robarts	

The town retained its original bounds until 1849, when the present town of Rollinsford was set off and incorporated as a separate town.

SOMERSWORTH ARMY, JULY 23, 1746.

A true list of all the Train Souldiers in the Parish of Sumersworth, under com'd of Thos Wallingford, Capt. are as followeth viz.

Sergts. John Ricker, Philip Stackpole, Thomas Tebbets, William Wentworth.

Corpos. Ebenezer Garland, Samuel Joanes, Samuel Rendall.

Thomas Stevens, Richard Gordon, Drumrs

Samuel Downs	James Clements
Ebenr Wentworth	Moses Tebbets
Joseph Wentworth	Saml Wentworth
John Mason	John Vicker
Joseph Hussey	John Lebrock
John Hall	Samul Austin
Daniel Goodin	Benja Austin
Samuel Hall	Edward Eliot
James Hall	George Rickers, jun.
Benja Wentworth	Samuel Wentworth, jun
Ephraim Rickers	Jonathan Wentworth, jun
Melurin Rickers	Nathl Nock
Abram. Mimmey	Jonathan Merrow
Samuel Nock	Ebenr Heard
Eleazr Wyer	John Wentworth
Henry Nock	Hatevil Roberts.
Thomas Tebbets jun	William Hanson
Benja Twombly	Benja Roberts
Ezekiel Wentworth	Lemeul Perkins
Jnr Roberts	Drisco Nock
Thomas Wentworth	William Stackpole
George Rickers, Ter.	James Foy
James Kiney	Joseph Varney, jun
Robert Cole	Elipha. Cromuel
Benja Stanton	Daniel Smith
Meturin Rickers	Dodepher Garland
Benja Heard	Richard Goodin, jun
James Stackpole	Benja Warren
John Calland	Samuel Roberts
Isaac Hanson	Francis Roberts
Daniel Hanson	Saml Downs, jun
Richard Philpott	Saml. Jones, jun
John Sulevant	Joseph Hussey, jun
Saml Allien	Ebenr Roberts, Jr
Edward Allien	Job Clements, Jr
John Muzert	John Ferall
Samuel Waymouth	Zeben Coason
James Nock	Elizha Randall
Lane Roberts, jun	Marke Wentworth
Ichabod Rawlins	Joseph Richardson
Ebenr Downs, jun	Tristeram Heard
John Rickers, jun	Wm Chadwick
Joshua Roberts	William Downes
Terah Sprague	Peter Clarke
Daniel Libbee	John Downes
Neal Vickers	Noah Cross

"A True List as Alowed P me."

CHAPTER CIV.

SOMERSWORTH.—(*Continued.*)

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company—The Great Falls Woolen Company—The Somersworth Machine Company—The Gas Company.

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company was incorporated June 11, 1823, with a chartered capital of $500,000.

The first meeting of the corporation was held at Dover, July 10, 1823, a board of directors was elected, and Abraham Wendell was chosen president, and Jacob Wendell treasurer.

Isaac Wendell, of Dover, from 1821 to 1823 purchased the privileges at the Great Falls, and also large tracts of land adjoining the privileges on both sides of the Salmon Falls River, with the view of establishing cotton-mills on the stream, and at the time the organization of the company was completed, had erected a store, carding-houses, work-shops suitable for building cotton machinery, and a wooden building for a cotton-factory near the present site of the flouring-mill.

For the property which Wendell had acquired by purchase, and improved, and a contract to complete by the following January 1280 cotton-spindles, with all other necessary machinery complete for manufacturing cotton goods, at $25 per spindle, the company voted, July 22d, to pay him $76,224.18, and Wendell to be the resident agent of the corporation.

George Trott was chosen treasurer in 1824, when a second cotton-factory of 4000 spindles was built, which is the upper section of the present No. 1 mill.

The following year a woolen-mill was built, capable of producing 200 yards daily of fine broadcloths. This mill was built easterly and at right angles with the present repair-shop. In the upper portion of the latter was woven carpetings, the lower story being used for a woolen-picker and dyeing-house.

Christopher C. Walcott was chosen superintendent of the woolen department.

The works were enlarged from the original plan, and the carpet-mill produced 200 yards daily, and the woolen-mill 400 yards of broadcloths.

Large sums of money were expended in experiments, and although it does not appear that this branch of the company's manufactures was profitable, its fabrics were very fine, and compared favorably in texture, color, and finish with the best importations of that time.

In 1826 the charter was amended, authorizing a capital of $1,000,000.

The two lower sections of the now No. 2 mill were erected, and machinery was put into the lower section only the following year. The upper section was not filled with machinery until two years later, it being used in the mean time as a place of worship by the Congregationalists.

The company's charter was further amended in 1827, authorizing a capital of $1,500,000, which is the present nominal capital.

In 1831, Lloyd W. Wells succeeded Mr. Wendell as agent. The manufacture of carpets was discontinued in 1833, and in January, 1834, the business continuing unprofitable, the directors were authorized to stop the manufacture of all woolen goods.

George H. Kuhn was appointed treasurer, and Robert W. Israel agent in 1834.

The woolen business was entirely closed up, the goods on hand and machinery sold prior to July, 1835, and the mill was equipped with cotton machinery.

The machinery from the old "Wendell" mill was transferred to it, the mill itself sold and removed in 1838; also, owing to a lack of power on the upper level, some of the machinery from the other mills was transferred to this mill, and the balance of the mill supplied with new spindles to the amount of 5700.

To this time all the mills had been operated by power on the first level, and the lower fall had not been utilized, but to run the new mill a dam was built in 1835, nearly opposite the present cloth-room, and the water conducted through a long wooden pen-stock to three breast-wheels about two hundred and fifty feet easterly of the woolen mill, or No. 4, as it was then called, and by a system of belting the power was transmitted.

With this mill complete there were 39,840 spindles and 1132 looms.

In 1835 the dam at Mast Point was built, and the dam at Milton was raised four feet. The first created a new reservoir within two miles of the mills, capable of storing a day's water, and the latter increased the area of the Milton Ponds about five hundred acres.

In 1838 John A. Burleigh was appointed agent, and in 1840 Patrick T. Jackson succeeded to the office of treasurer.

Under his administration the condition of the company improved rapidly.

The reservoirs were increased in 1841 by the purchase of Cook's and Lovell's Ponds. The plan to fully and economically use the water on the second level was carried into effect by building a dam on the present site in 1842, and the discontinuance of the system of long belts, by which a large percentage of power was lost.

In 1842 the lower or southerly section of the present No. 3 mill was built, and in the following year the "woolen" mill was taken down and rebuilt, and is the upper or northerly section of No. 3.

The new No. 1 mill was commenced in October, 1845, and completed in 1847. In the mean time the dam on the third level was built, it being the privilege now leased to the Great Falls Woolen Company.

Mr. Jackson died in September, 1847.

During his administration the product of the looms had more than doubled, 25,000 spindles had been added, and of the five mills two had been built new and one rebuilt, and the two others put in the best order and condition.

John Clark succeeded to the office.

In 1849–50 the old No. 1 was filled with new machinery, the best then obtainable adapted for the spinning of No. 50 yarns. A turbine-wheel displaced the old breast-wheels, and a one hundred and eighty horse-power engine added.

Robert Hooper became treasurer in 1851. The bleachery was built the following year and gas-works erected. The reservoirs were increased by the purchase of Horne's and Wilson's Ponds.

In 1855 the middle section of the present No. 3 was built, and equipped with 7427 spindles and 200 looms, which were put in operation January, 1856.

In 1859 Mr. Hooper resigned and Daniel N. Spooner was appointed in his place, at which time the company had seven mills, 83,120 spindles, and 2120 looms.

In 1861 J. A. Burleigh died, after twenty-three years of faithful and efficient service; his son George W. was appointed to fill the vacancy. The mills were closed the greater portion of the time from 1862 to 1864.

In 1864 the reservoir for fire purposes and daily use at the mills was constructed at a cost of $100,000; it has a capacity of 1,700,000 gallons, and is located on the top of Prospect Hill, one hundred and forty feet above the first level.

By a liberal policy the company has allowed water-pipes to be laid through all the principal streets of the village, and gratuitously furnishes water for fire purposes to the town.

For more than a decade prior to 1866, little or nothing had been done to keep the mills in good repair beyond the absolutely necessary repairs to keep the machinery in motion.

From 1866 to 1869 an addition of one hundred and sixty-three feet by one hundred feet was made to the present No. 2, the two old mills consolidated, and the whole partially furnished with new machinery, turbines substituted for the old breast-wheels, at a cost of nearly seven hundred thousand dollars.

Upon the decease of Mr. Spooner, September, 1869, Charles W. Freeland became treasurer.

In 1871 was commenced the renovation of the lower level mills, under the immediate supervision of William A. Burke, of Lowell, who had previously been appointed assistant treasurer.

The three mills were consolidated and covered under one flat roof, and a complete suite of new machinery, including turbines where breast-wheels had been used, was put in, the whole, when complete, comparing favorably with the best mills in the country.

In 1872 a fine new stone dam was built in place of the old wooden dam on the upper level, and an addition of two feet to the height of the Milton Three Ponds dam.

A four hundred and fifty horse-power Corliss engine for reserve power was put into No. 1 during this year.

In 1874–75 the last of the old breast-wheels were taken out of No. 1, and a fifty-four-inch turbine and gearing substituted.

From 1870 to 1874 improvement in the works was the order of the day, and there was expended in the various constructions, reconstructions, and special repairs upwards of nine hundred thousand dollars.

In July, 1874, John Cumnock, the present agent, succeeded Mr. Burleigh, and in December, 1875, Charles H. Dalton became treasurer upon the resignation of Mr. Freeland.

At this time, owing to the large expenditures which had been made upon the works, the company was not only without an active capital, but the plant was impaired to the extent of a quarter of a million dollars.

But by a rigid economy at the mills, and a corresponding reduction in the cost of the manufactured goods, together with the tact, energy, and financial skill of the treasurer, the company at the close of his administration in December, 1877, was relieved of its debt on the plant, and had accumulated an active capital of forty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Dalton having resigned to assume the management of the Merrimac Company, Daniel Hussey succeeded to the office, and resigned December, 1878, his term of office being remarkable only for its brevity.

Mr. Dalton subsequently managed the affairs of the company as its treasurer *pro tempore* until the election of the present treasurer, Rev. A. P. Rockwell.

The company now has three mills, containing 112,000 spindles and 2756 looms, operated by about 1800 hands. The mills consume upwards of 13,000 bales of cotton, and produce over 23,000,000 yards of cloth annually.

The company has one of the finest water privileges in the State, it having the unrestricted control of the Salmon Falls River to the third level at Great Falls, including the tributaries and reservoirs, consisting of the Great East, Horn's, and Wilson's Ponds on the East Branch, Cook's, Lovell's, and Cate's on the West Branch, and the Three Ponds at Milton, a flowage exceeding five thousand acres in all.

There is about four thousand horse-power on the three levels at Great Falls, of which only about two thousand five hundred horse-power is employed, from which it appears that the water-power is sufficient when improved to enlarge the present capacity of the works about fifty per cent.

With the present able general directory of the company's affairs, and the skillful practical management of the present resident agent at the mills, the future prosperity of the company is not a matter of doubt.

The present officers of the company are as follows: Charles H. Dalton, president; A. P. Rockwell, treasurer; John Cumnock, agent; and E. J. Randall, clerk of the corporation. Board of Directors, C. H. Dalton, T. J. Coolidge, S. R. Payson, G. R. Minot, C. W. Freeland, Thomas Wigglesworth, Edward Spaulding, and D. H. Buffam.

The Great Falls Woolen Company was organized in 1862 as a joint-stock company, with the following board of directors: William Hill, John H. Burleigh, George W. Burleigh, M. C. Burleigh, and Nathaniel Wells. It was chartered in June, 1863, and in the following December was organized as the Great Falls Woolen Company. Its paid-in capital was fifty thousand dollars, which was subsequently increased in July, 1865, to one hundred thousand dollars. The erection of the mills was commenced in 1862 and completed in 1863.

William Hill, of North Berwick, Me., was the first president of the corporation, and continued as such until 1874, when he was succeeded by John H. Burleigh. Mr. Burleigh remained until 1877, when he was succeeded by David H. Buffam. Mr. Buffam resigned in 1879, and Mr. John Cumnock, the present president, was chosen his successor.

David H. Buffam was agent, treasurer, and clerk until 1873, when he was forced to resign in consequence of ill health. Mr. Edward Hargraves was appointed his successor, and continued as agent and treasurer until 1880, when Mr. Buffam again officiated for one year, and in 1881 was succeeded as agent and clerk by his son, Mr. Edgar S. Buffam. The present officers are John Cumnock, president; David H. Buffam, treasurer; and Edgar S. Buffam, agent and clerk.

This company has from the beginning been under able management, and is one of the most prosperous in New England. The mills are furnished with all modern improvements, and the manufacture consists of cashmeres and duckings. The annual product reaches about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Somersworth Machine Company was incorporated in the year 1848, with the following incorporators: Milton Noyes, Arthur L. Noyes, Frederick A. Lord, Oliver Hill, Micajah C. Burleigh, Abraham Gilpatrick, Richard Davis, William Bedel, and Samuel D. Whitehouse. Their first meeting was held Tuesday, July 15, 1851, at the counting-room of M. C. Burleigh, at which time John A. Burleigh, Oliver H. Lord, and M. C. Burleigh were chosen directors for the coming year. At a meeting of the directors held the same day, John A. Burleigh was chosen president; Micajah C. Burleigh and Oliver H. Lord, agents; M. C. Russell, clerk. About this time the Somersworth Machine Company bought out the Griffins' foundry at Salmon Falls, N. H., and commenced to manufacture the famous wood-stove known everywhere as the White Mountain stove. They had a very large sale on that stove, every one liking them. They still have some calls for the same stove. From that time on they have continued to manufacture stoves of all kinds at Salmon Falls, employing a large number of men there the year round. The foundry at Great Falls was devoted more particularly to heavy work, such as gas-pipe, water-pipe, etc. They took various large contracts for building gas-works. One was at Concord, another at Gardiner, Me., another at Attleboro', besides a great many other places which time nor space will not allow of mention. In 1858, O. H. Lord was chosen treasurer, and Micajah C. Burleigh, agent, which place he filled continuously until his death, in March, 1881. At the annual meeting of the directors in March, 1881, Oliver H. Lord was chosen treasurer, and C. W. Wright was chosen agent. At the present time they are making a great many pulleys for Boston market, besides a great deal of shafting, employing a large number of men at Great Falls the year round on that class of work. The business both at Salmon Falls and Great Falls has been gradually growing until at the present time they are employing one hundred and fifty men at both places, with a steady increase.

The Great Falls Gas Company is an enterprise that had its conception with the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, and has since been controlled by that corporation. It is said to have been the first gas company incorporated in the State. The act of incorporation was passed June 29, 1850, and the following were named as incorporators: Nathaniel Wells, Samuel Clark, John A. Burleigh, John Clark, Ichabod G. Jordan, Augustus Cushing, Daniel H. Buffam, George W. Beasbridge, Calvin Whitten, Mark Noble, Albert F. Smith, and Ezra Hartham.

The first board of directors were John A. Burleigh, John Clark, Nathaniel Wells, David H. Buffam, and Levi Bendict.

Nathaniel Wells was chosen first president, and John A. Burleigh, treasurer. It has a paid-up capital of forty-seven thousand dollars. The works were constructed by Benedict & Warren.

The present board of directors is as follows: A. P. Rockwell, William R. Burleigh, John Cumnock, and Emery J. Randall. The present officers are A. P. Rockwell, president; John Cumnock, treasurer; Emery J. Randall, clerk; and Thomas G. Jameson, superintendent.

CHAPTER CV.

SOMERSWORTH.—(*Continued.*)

MISCELLANEOUS.[1]

The Congregational Church—The High Street M. E. Church—Main Street M. E. Church—Calvin Baptist Church—Free Baptist Church—Roman Catholic Church—Masonic—Odd-Fellows—The Somersworth National Bank—The Great Falls National Bank—The Somersworth Savings-Bank—Forest Glade Cemetery—The Manufacturers' and Village Library—The Press—Civil History—Moderators from 1730–1883—Clerks from 1738–1883—Representatives from 1755–1883—Military Record.

Congregational Church.—Prior to the incorporation of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company in 1823 the site of the present village of Great Falls was used for farming purposes, and the few inhabitants of the neighborhood were numbered among the parishioners of Rev. Joseph Hilliard, in Berwick, Me., and Rev. Reuben Porter, of the old church in Somersworth. Soon after the settlement of the village commenced, however, religious meetings were holden, and Rev. Mr. Porter statedly preached in an unfinished dwelling-house on Bridge Street, Berwick, belonging to the manufacturing company.

Meanwhile measures were being taken for the organization of a church, and on the 16th day of January, 1827, "The Piscataqua Association of Ministers" met in the village, approved of the proposed creed and covenant, and organized the "First Congregational Church of Great Falls," consisting of eight members.

Rev. Reuben Porter was invited to preach as "stated supply," in which capacity he labored during the year 1827. He died January, 1854.

A meeting was held Sept. 13, 1827, in the village school-house by citizens favorable to the purpose, and "The First Congregational Society of Great Falls" was organized under the then new law of the State relating to religious societies.

On the 23d of January, 1828, Rev. Josiah T. Hawes was ordained pastor of the church. His pastorate lasted but two years.

Arrangements were made during the latter part of 1827 for the erection of a suitable house of publ

[1] See supplement.

worship. The manufacturing company generously contributed an appropriate lot and five hundred dollars, and in the following year the church edifice was completed at a further expense of about four thousand dollars. It was dedicated in August, 1828, Dr. Lyman Beecher preaching the sermon. This society was aided for several years in the support of its pastor by the Piscataqua Association, the New Hampshire Missionary Society, and the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

The ordination services of Mr. William Twining as an evangelist were held in the church Jan. 6, 1830. He never was pastor of the church, but remained as a "supply" for two years and three months. During his ministry one hundred and four united with the church, as the result of a revival begun under Mr. Hawes' pastorate, and continued under the labors of Mr. Twining.

Rev. James A. Smith, next pastor, remained five years and three months. He was ordained April 17, 1832. Under his care the church greatly flourished. One hundred and twenty-five additions were made during his pastorate. The feeble health of his wife compelled his resignation July, 1837.

Mr. Smith's successor was Rev. Alfred Goldsmith, whose pastorate covered only eleven months. He was ordained pastor September, 1837.

The Rev. John R. Adams began his labors with the church as acting pastor September, 1838. He remained two years and four months. Under his labors seventy-one united with the church. His death occurred April, 1866.

The next pastor, Rev. Samuel Beane, was ordained July 7, 1841; dismissed May, 1844. He died May, 1865.

The seventh pastor was Rev. James T. McCollom, installed October, 1844; dismissed December, 1853. Seventy-six were received into the church during his pastorate. He died November, 1865.

Rev. James B. Thornton was acting pastor of the church eleven months, beginning his labors April 11, 1854. During that time thirty-four were received into the church.

Rev. George Anthony, next pastor, was ordained Oct. 3, 1855. His pastorate was four years and eleven months, during which time ninety-three were added to the church.

Rev. Horatio Q. Butterfield was installed pastor May 23, 1861. During his pastorate of three years and eleven months eighty-nine united with the church.

Rev. Ephraim N. Hidden was the eleventh pastor, installed Jan. 5, 1865; dismissed Dec. 30, 1869. He is living at present in East Medway, Mass. He was followed by Rev. Clark Carter, who was installed April 27, 1870. His pastorate closed in June, 1872.

The Rev. Stephen W. Webb was called to the office of pastor in January, 1873, installed October 15th of the same year, and dismissed in 1881. During the winter of 1875–76 there was a revival, from the fruits of which over sixty were received into the church.

It was voted in the spring of 1876 to remodel the church edifice. The work was begun in July, and occupied over six months. The committee having the work in charge were Messrs. S. S. Rollins, D. H. Buffam, J. Cumnock, A. A. Perkins, and William F. Lord. The church by these repairs became possessed of a pleasant, commodious vestry in which to hold its social and week-day meetings, together with the other rooms and conveniences of a modern church. At this time, also, over three-fourths of the pews of the church were given up by their owners to become the property of the society.

Deacons, John Crosby, January, 1827, to February, 1831; David Sellick, January, 1827, to July, 1831; Thomas Shapleigh, August, 1830, to January, 1835; Josiah Beane, February, 1835, to August, 1841; Jeremy W. Orange, February, 1835, to June, 1879; Joseph Stackpole, June, 1850, to March, 1854; Benjamin Cook, June, 1850, to August, 1862; George L. Dearborn, July, 1858, to March, 1859; Samuel S. Rollins (died in 1881), July, 1858; William Symes, May, 1859; Oliver D. Morse, February, 1864, to June, 1865; Almon D. Tolles, February, 1879.

A Sunday-school was organized with three scholars soon after the formation of the church by Mr. James S. Stanwood in a room over his store. Mr. Stanwood was superintendent until his death in 1830.

The First Congregational Society was organized Sept. 13, 1827, with Joshua Edmunds as the first moderator and Jonathan W. Freeman, clerk. The constitution was adopted Oct. 24, 1827. The first members were Benjamin Barker, John McCrillis, and Raymond Mather.

The High Street Methodist Episcopal Society was organized Sept. 22, 1827, with the following members: Alfred French, Charles Lewis, Moses Bates, David Miner, Simon Hall, Bartlett Hall, Christopher C. Wolcott, John G. Chase, Thomas T. Edgerly, John Horn, and George W. Edgerly.

The first Methodist sermon preached in what is now Great Falls was at the house of Gershom Horne in 1817, by Rev. John Lord, then laboring on the Rochester Circuit, which embraced Dover, Somersworth, Berwick, and several other towns. Gershom Horne and family were at this time the chief proprietors of the village. In 1825, Rev. J. N. Moffitt, pastor at Dover, held occasional services here in an unfinished house on Bridge Street. The first class was organized in 1826, and consisted of eight persons. The first pastor was Rev. Giles Campbell. He was succeeded by Rev. Aaron D. Sargent. In the beginning of Mr. Sargent's ministry services were first held in an unfinished room in one of the mills, but soon after measures were taken for the erection of a house of worship, and in September, 1828, a neat and commodious edifice was dedicated, Rev. Stephen Martindale, of Boston, preaching the sermon.

During the year 1827 a legal organization was effected, known as the "Great Falls Methodist Society."

The following is a list of the pastors from the organization of the church to the present time: Revs. Giles Campbell, Aaron D. Sargent, Benjamin R. Hoyt, George Storrs, John F. Adams, George Storrs, Daniel S. Robinson (assistant), Samuel Morris, Jos. Dearborn (assistant), Eleazer Smith, Elihu Scott, James W. Mowry, Daniel S. Robinson, Silas Green, Henry W. Adams, Samuel Kelley, Elisha Adams, Moses Howe, James Pike, Charles N. Smith, H. H. Hartwell, R. S. Rust, S. Holman, Richard Humphrey, C. S. Harrington, A. J. Church, John H. Lord, Charles Young, Daniel C. Babcock, O. H. Jasper, C. N. Dunning, J. W. Adams, H. Woodward, W. E. Bennett, and Rev. R. L. Green.

Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—The crowded condition of the Methodist Church in High Street in 1850 suggested the need of a second church, and accordingly a number of Methodists, to whom were joined a few individuals from other denominations, petitioned the New Hampshire Conference for a minister to be sent them. The petition was granted, and Henry Hill was sent as preacher, and he held the first meeting at the town hall, April 18, 1851, and the Second Methodist Church was soon after organized. He preached there two years, and was succeeded by Calvin Holman, who gathered the funds by which the church building was built in 1855. The organization was at first prosperous, but, on account of a change in population from native to foreign, the congregation has decreased to about two hundred.

The following is a list of ministers who have officiated: 1851–52, Henry Hill; 1853–55, Calvin Holman; 1856, John McLaughlin; 1857, Robert S. Stubbs; 1858–59, George W. H. Clark; 1860–61, Silas G. Kellogg; 1862–63, Cadford M. Dinsmore; 1864–66, Frank K. Stratton; 1867, Nelson M. Bailey, 1868–69, Charles E. Hall; 1870, Simeon P. Heath; 1871, Nathaniel Chase; 1872–74, Freeman F. Ryder (Mr. Ryder died in office May 27, 1874, and the remainder of his term was filled by William C. Kellogg, who preached three months, and George W. H. Clark, who preached four months); 1875–76, Hugh Montgomery; 1877–78, Mellen Howard; 1879–80, Nathaniel P. Philbrick; 1881–82, George C. Noyes.

The Great Falls Bank was incorporated by the Legislature in 1846, and its charter approved July 8th, same year. Its capital stock was $100,000, and its original incorporators were Joseph Doe, John A. Burleigh, Daniel G. Rollins, Samuel Hale, Nathaniel Wells, Winthrop A. Marston, Benjamin Hanson, Oliver H. Lord, Thomas B. Parks, Oliver Hill, and Ezra Harthan. Aug. 13, 1849, it was voted to increase the capital stock to $120,000, and Aug. 11, 1851, it was voted to further increase it to $150,000, its present capital. Present surplus, $50,000. The bank was reorganized as a national bank, March 27, 1865.

The presidents have been as follows: Joseph Doe, 1846–48; John A. Burleigh, 1848–60; Nathaniel Wells, 1860–78; David H. Buffam, 1878 to present time.

David H. Buffam was the first cashier, and remained as such until April 20, 1863, when he was succeeded by Mr. Joseph A. Stickney, the present incumbent.

The following is a list of the directors from the organization of the bank to 1883: John A. Burleigh, Joseph Doe, W. A. Marston, Daniel G. Rollins, Oliver H. Lord, Nathaniel Wells, Nathaniel Jewett, Charles E. Bartlett, George W. Burleigh, Mark Noble, Isaac Chandler, S. D. Whitehouse, Daniel M. Goodwin, David H. Buffam, Micajah C. Burleigh, Henry Hobbs, I. S. Coleman, William Bedell, George Moore, John W. Bates, Charles W. Wright, Albert A. Perkins, John Cumnock.

The Somersworth Savings-Bank was incorporated July 2, 1845, with the following incorporators: Joseph Doe, John A. Burleigh, Daniel G. Rollins, Ichabod G. Jordan, Nathaniel Wells, Mark Noble, Oliver H. Lord, Jeremiah Goodwin, Ezra Harthan, Hiram R. Roberts, Benjamin Hanson, Moses Baker, and William W. Rollins.

The presidents have been as follows: John A. Burleigh, 1845–60; M. C. Burleigh, 1860–81; Samuel S. Rollins, 1881, died soon after, and the vacancy has not been filled.

The vice-presidents have been Hiram R. Roberts, Daniel G. Rollins, I. G. Jordan, Nathaniel Wells, Oliver H. Lord, David H. Buffam, Samuel S. Rollins, and Isaac Chandler.

Secretaries and treasurers: Mark Noble, David H. Buffam, Joseph A. Stickney, and Albert A. Perkins.

The Manufacturers and Village Library was organized Dec. 23, 1841, with Moses Bates, president; J. H. Lamos, secretary; George W. Wendell, treasurer; and J. H. Lamos, librarian. The library is in successful operation, and has about seven thousand volumes.

Forest Glade Cemetery.—The movement which resulted in the purchase of the ground and beautifying this charming spot for a resting-place for the dead commenced in 1851, and was consecrated Oct. 3, 1852 the sermon being delivered by the Rev. James T. McCollum. An original ode was read upon the occasion by Mrs. J. T. McCollum. The tract of land was purchased of John Wentworth at a cost of twelve hundred dollars, and consists of twenty-three acres.

The officers have been as follows: Presidents, John A. Burleigh, 1852–60; Oliver H. Lord, 1860–77 George William Burleigh, 1877–78; Joseph A. Stickney, 1878, present incumbent. Clerks, Oliver H Lord, 1852–53; George W. Brasbridge, 1853–58 George W. Wendell, 1858–61; Moses C. Russell, 1861–71; William B. Martin, 1871 to present time. Superintendents, George W. Brasbridge, 1852–55; M W. Footman, 1858–69; Joseph A. Peirce, 1869–71 William B. Martin, 1871 to present time.

The following have officiated as trustees: Mark W. Footman, 1852–82; S. B. Cole, 1868–83; O. W. Davis, 1873–78; John Cumnock, 1878–82; Enoch Perkins, 1852–54; Levi W. Gilman, 1854–64; Hiram Walker, 1864–69; Joseph A. Stickney, 1869–82; John A. Burleigh, 1852–60; Charles H. Shackford, 1860–65; George W. Burleigh, 1865–78; John A. Bagley, 1879–82; George W. Wendall, 1852–56; Moses C. Russell, 1861–71; Oliver H. Lord, 1852–77; John Emery, 1877–82.

MODERATORS FROM 1730 TO 1883.

Paul Wentworth, 1730–33, 1735–38, 1740–43.
Eleazer Myer, 1734.
Thomas Wallingford, 1739, 1744–48, 1755, 1759, 1762, 1764.
Thomas Nock, 1742.
John Wentworth, 1749, 1752–80.
James Hobbs, 1750–51.
Ebenezer Roberts, 1757–60, 1791.
Daniel Goodwin, 1771–83.
Ichabod Rollins, 1776–86, 1790.
Moses Carr, 1728–72, 1781–82, 1784–87.
John Rollins, 1789.
James Carr, 1792–1803, 1805, 1809, 1810, 1812, 1814–16.
Francis Warren, 1797.
Andrew Wentworth, 1800, 1807, 1811.
Nathan Lord, 1804–6.
Hiram Rollins, 1808–13.
William Lambert, 1817–19.
William W. Rollins, 1820, 1825, 1828–30, 1834–35, 1843, 1845–47.
Christopher C. Walcott, 1827–32.
Lloyd W. Wells, 1831–33.
William Stearns, 1836–42.
Theodore B. Moses, 1837.
John A. Burleigh, 1838–40.
Jacob Morrill, 1841–54.
Leavitt H. Fenton, 1844.
David H. Buffam, 1848–57.
William E. Griffin, 1849.
Calvin Whittier, 1850, 1855–56.
John S. Haines, Jr., 1851–53.
William P. Moores, 1858–60, 1862, 1868–69, 1871, 1874–75.
George W. Ballock, 1861.
James P. Furbur, 1863–64.
John S. Haines, 1865–66, 1870.
Thomas Snow, 1867.
Albert F. Smith, 1872.
Joseph A. Stickney, 1873.

CLERKS FROM 1730 TO 1883.

Dr. Thomas Miller, 1730–32, 1736.
Nathaniel Perkins, 1733–75.
Benjamin Twombly, 1737–47.
Moses Carr, 1748–76.
John Pike, 1777, 1778–89.
John Philpot, 1790–1806.
Amos Willingford, 1807–25.
George W. Roberts, 1826–36.
Benjamin C. Sewell, 1837–38.
Alexander H. Stickney (*vice* Sewell, resigned), 1838–40.
Oliver H. Lord, 1841–42.
David H. Buffam, 1843–44.
James Coleman, 1845–48.
Shubael B. Cole, 1849–54.
George L. Dearborn, 1855–56.
George W. Balloch, 1857–59.
Charles P. Carter, 1860–62.
John H. Smith, 1863.
Albert F. Smith, 1864–68.
Edgar B. Le Gro, 1869–70.
Charles M. Dorr, 1871–72.
James G. Young, 1873–75.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1755 TO 1883.

Capt. John Wentworth, 1755–75.
Paul Wentworth, 1776–77.
Jonathan Wentworth, 1778–85.
Moses Carr, 1781–83.
John Rollins, 1786–88.
Ichabod Rollins, 1789.
Daniel Goodwin, 1790.
James Carr, 1791–1815.
Andrew Wentworth, 1800–15.
Andrew Rollins, 1816–20.
Joseph Doe, 1821–28.
William W. Rollins, 1825–49.
John G. Chase, 1829–31.
Jacob Martin, 1830.
Augustus Rollins, 1830–31.
John Wentworth (2d), 1833–35
William Stevens, 1833.
Richard Kimball, 1833.
Jacob Davis, 1834.
John A. Burleigh, 1836.
Ingram R. Roberts, 1837.
John B. Wentworth, 1836, 1847–49.
Isaac Worster, 1837.
Samuel Rice, 1838.
Lorenzo Rollins, 1838–39.
Jacob Morrill, 1839–41.
William E. Griffin, 1840–41.
Charles H. Shorey, 1842.
Daniel G. Rollins, 1843–54.
William Plumer, 1842–44.
Hiram Hanson, 1846–47.
Mark Noble, 1843.
Charles H. Shorey, 1846.
Samuel H. Wentworth, 1846–47.
Calvin Whittier, 1847–48, 1853–54.
Samuel Hale, 1848.
Leonard S. Hill, 1847.
Alexander H. Stickney, 1848.
Thomas Shapley, 1848–50.
William Bedell, 1849–50.
Owen W. Davis, 1849–50.
Ezra Harthan, 1851.
Isaac Chandler, 1851.
Benjamin F. Beal, 1851.
M. C. Burleigh, 1853–56.
Augustus Cushing, 1853–54.
Noah Hooper, 1855.
John A. Smilie, 1855–56.
Samuel S. Rollins, 1855–66.
James S. Huntress, 1855–56.
Royal Eastman, 1857–58.
S. S. Chick, 1857–58.
M. W. Footman, 1857–58.
N. H. Wentworth, 1857–58.
John S. Haines, Jr., 1859–60.
Joshua F. Littlefield, 1859–60.
John Tilson, 1859.
Albert A. Parker, 1859–60.
Edward A. Rollins, 1860–63.
Oliver H. Lord, 1861.
Thomas Snow, 1861.
David H. Buffam, 1861–62.
Arthur L. Noyes, 1863.
Edward A. Smith, 1862–63.
George W. Burleigh, 1863–64.
L. W. Gilman, 1863–64.
Charles H. Shackford, 1864.
Albert Wakefield, 1864–65.
E. A. Tibbets, 1865–66.
Jesse R. Horn, 1865–66.
Charles W. Emerson, 1865–66.
James C. Pitman, 1866–67.
Thomas G. Jameson, 1867–68.
Enoch Whitehouse, 1867–68.
Rufus W. Stevens, 1867.
John Drew, 1868–69.
George M. Hanson, 1868–69.
George Stevens, 1869–70.
D. Chadbourne, 1869–70.
William D. Knapp, 1870–71.
Charles P. Carter, 1870–71.
James M. Tebbets, 1871–72.
Joseph Tibbey, 1871–72.
Hiram Wentworth, 1872–73.
George S. Bates, 1872.
H. S. Chapman, 1872–73.
Hiram A. Hayes, 1873–74.
Samuel D. Whitehouse, 1873.
D. G. Wentworth, 1873–74.
E. J. Randall, 1874–75.
Charles S. Jones, 1874.
Orlando J. Bagley, 1874.
Leander M. Nute, 1875.
Joseph A. Stickney, 1875.
Nathan Wentworth, 1875.
Noah L. Fall, 1875.

MILITARY RECORD OF SOLDIERS OF SOMERSWORTH IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

John F. Holman, 1st sergt., Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Aug. 16, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Sept. 2, 1862; pro. to capt. Co. C, same date; res. June 18, 1863.

Thomas Snow, capt. Co. F, 2d Regt.; enl. June 4, 1861; res. Aug. 12, 1862.

Joshua F. Littlefield, 1st lieut. Co. F, 2d Regt.; enl. June 4, 1861; pro. to capt. Co. B, Aug. 1, 1861; died Sept. 17, 1862.

Andrew G. Bracy, sergt. Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Aug. 1, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut. June 18, 1863; disch. June 21, 1864.

Albert J. Hanson, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 1, 1861; pro. to sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut. June 24, 1864; pro. to capt. Nov. 3, 1864; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.

Moses Burnham, Co. D, 2d Regt.; enl. June 1, 1861.

Calvin C. Downs, Co. D, 2d Regt.; enl. June 1, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.

Warren C. Drew, Co. D, 2d Regt.; enl. June 1, 1861; disch. June 21, 1864.

Albion Dyer, Co. D, 2d Regt.; enl. June 1, 1861.

John F. Hardison, Co. D, 2d Regt.; enl. June 1, 1861; disch. June 21, 1864.

Alden F. Kidder, Co. D, 2d Regt.; enl. June 1, 1861; disch. June 21, 1864.

Olwin Lord, Co. D, 2d Regt.; enl. June 1, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.

Newton A. Ramsey, Co. D, 2d Regt.; enl. June 1, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt.; disch. June 21, 1864.

Wentworth Goodwin, wagoner, Co. F, 2d Regt.; enl. June 4, 1861; died March 27, 1864.

Jonas T. Quimby, Co. G, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; disch. June 21, 1864.

Lyman Shaw, Co. G, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; disch. May 20, 1862.

Charles Messer, sergt. Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 1, 1861.

Albert A. Emerson, sergt. Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 1, 1861.

Joseph K. Pearl, sergt. Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 1, 1861.

George F. Goodwin, corp. Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 1, 1861.

James B. Reed, corp. Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; pro. to sergt; disch. Dec. 8, 1863.

James W. Clark, corp. Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; com. 18th Maine Vols., Aug. 20, 1862.

Lorenzo D. Allard, wagoner, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; disch. Sept. 21, 1861.

William H. Connor, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; captured July 21, 1861; died in hands of enemy.

William H. Coffin, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; disch. Jan. 27, 1863.

Virgil M. Carne, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; disch. March 24, 1863.

John H. Goodwin, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; disch. June 21, 1864.

Albert Hambleton, Co. H, 2d Regt; enl. June 5, 1861; disch. May 20, 1863.

Harlow P. Hanson, Co. H, 2d Regt ; enl. June 5, 1861.

John F. Hobbs, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861.

Samuel M. Joy, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; disch. June 23, 1863.

John W. Lord, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; pro. to sergt.; pro. to sergt. maj.; pro. to 2d lieut. July 2, 1863, Co. E; disch. June 21, 1864.

Woodbury Lord, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; died Feb. 20, 1863.

Albion Lord, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; died July 31, 1861.

Perkins F. Mott, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; died Aug. 15, 1861.

Julius Awe, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; to sergt. July 1, 1864; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.

Samuel Poor, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; died April 30, 1864.

Charles H. Smith, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; died Oct. 27, 1864.

James M. Wiggin, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; disch Nov. 27, 1862.

James Wilkinson, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; disch. Jan. 1, 1864.

William H. Walker, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; disch. July 21, 1862.

Alexander Steward, Co. K, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; enl. in regular army.

Alonzo F. Austin, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.

George Berry, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. and to sergt.; disch. June 9, 1865.

George F. Clemens, Co. C, 2d Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed July 2, 1863.

Charles M. Chase, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to capt. U. S. C. T. June 12, 1864.

Algernon F. Chase, Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died Aug. 28, 1862.

James M. Home, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.

Jared P. Hubbard, Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to sergt. January, 1865; disch. June 9, 1865.

Edgar B. Legro, Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to sergt., to sergt. maj., to 1st lieut. and adj., July 1, 1864, to capt. Nov. 1, 1864; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.

Patrick Murphy, Co. F, 2d Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1864; disch. June 17, 1863.

Alexander Pierce, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died April 9, 1864.

Charles O. Roberts, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865.

Rufus Walker, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.

Joseph B. Reed, corp. Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. June 5, 1861; pro. to sergt.; pro. to capt. U. S. C. T. Feb. 19, 1864.

Oren Buck, Co. E, 2d Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. Feb. 17, 1865.

Dennis Murphy, Co. E, 2d Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.

Jeremiah Tanner, Co. E, 2d Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. Nov. 16, 1864.

George H. Thyng, Co. E, 2d Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; died Oct. 28, 1864.

George W. Williams, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.

Lewis Woods, Co. E, 2d Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864, to sergt. July 1, 1864, to 1st sergt. Sept. 1, 1864, to 1st lieut. May 1, 1865.

John M. Crague, Co. D, 2d Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 10th Regt.; absent, sick; no discharge furnished.

Henry J. Walker, Co. H, 2d Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. June 9, 1863.

Leander J. Abbott, Co. D, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; disch. June 22, 1862.

Lorenzo D. Smith, sergt., Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; reduced to ranks Sept. 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 23, 1864.

James M. Hyde, wagoner, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; not officially accounted for.

Thomas B. Smith, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Dec. 4, 1862.

Daniel Donihoe, Co. F, 3d Regt.; enl. Dec. 8, 1864; disch. July 20, 1865.

Elisha J. Goodwin, Co. G, 3d Regt.; enl. Feb. 28, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 1, 1864; disch. July 20, 1865.

William J. McCaffrey, musician, Co. G, 3d Regt.; enl. Feb. 28, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 18, 1864; pro. to corp. July 20, 1865.

Evans Covington, Co. —, 3d Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1863.

Orrin Brown, capt. Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861.

Isaac W. Hobbs, 1st lieut. Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; pro. capt. Co. A, Dec. 1, 1863; disch. Nov. 7, 1864.

Clarence L. Chapman, 1st lieut. Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Nov. 9, 1864; pro. capt. Co. F, Feb. 16, 1865; disch. May 17, 1865.

Stephen J. Wentworth, 2d lieut. Co. K, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 1, 1863; killed Aug. 16, 1864.

Jacob E. W. Aspinwall, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 15, 1864; pro. principal musician Nov. 20, 1864; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

Joseph S. Horm, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Feb. 17, 1863.

Alvah E. Moody, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

Warren Billings, corp. Co. B, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; pro. sergt.; disch Aug. 5, 1863.

James H. Foye, corp. Co. B, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

Charles B. Brackett, musician, Co. B, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 15, 1864; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

Henry B. Cram, Co. B, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

Stephen K. Connor, Co. B, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

Bradford A. Hurd, Co. B, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; died Jan. 21, 1863.

Samuel Knox, Co. B, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 21, 1864; died Oct. 5, 1864.

Alexander W. Kidder, Co. B, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

Hosea B. Lary, Co. B, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 20, 1864; pro. to corp; pro. to sergt.; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

Joseph L. Winn, Co. B, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 20, 1864; died Aug. 8, 1864.

Mark H. Cowell, 1st sergt. Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. July 8, 1862.

Samuel L. Willey, 1st sergt. Co. F, 4th Regt; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 24, 1864; died Jan. 17, 1865.

James M. Goodwin, 1st sergt. Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 20, 1864; pro. 1st sergt.; killed July 30, 1864.

Howard F. Parsons, 1st sergt. Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

Wm. H. Clements, corp. Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 20, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865

George A. Miner, corp. Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 14, 1864; died May 10, 1865.

Charles P. Stevens, corp. Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; died Nov. 25, 1861.

Thomas J. Burns, corp. Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; pro. sergt.; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

Daniel Davis, corp. Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

Hiram Hurd, corp. Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 17, 1864; pro. 1st sergt. May 11, 1865; pro. 2d lieut. Co. K, May 18, 1865; disch. as 1st lieut. Aug. 23, 1865.

William A. Levi, musician, Co. C, 4th Regt.; enl. Feb. 28, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864; absent, sick; no discharge given.

Andrew Morrison, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 29, 1864; disch. Aug. 24, 1865.

Noah S. Brown, musician, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; en-enl. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. June 12, 1865.

William Adams, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1862.

James C. Abbott, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; died Jan. 21, 1864.

Charles W. Ayer, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

Michael Ball, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 16, 1864.

George B. Brown, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861.

Charles A. Brown, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 20, 1864; disch. June 14, 1865.

Orrin R. Dore, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

Samuel Dryfuss, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Jan. 7, 1863.

Orrin F. Gerald, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; trans. to 1st U. S. Art. Jan. 20, 1863.

Ezra B. Gordon, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 24, 1864; disch. June 24, 1865.

Nathaniel Hanscom, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; pro. corp.

Augustus Hodges, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 20, 1864; pro. corp.; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

Franklin O. Hanscom, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; trans. to 1st U. S. Art. Jan. 13, 1863.

Lorenzo D. Huntress, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 17, 1864; pro. 1st lieut. March 1, 1865; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

John Hanson, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 20, 1864; pro. corp.; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

Beinger Horne, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; died June 8, 1865.

Samuel Hilliard, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. corp.; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

Alonzo C. Johnson, wagoner, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

Newcomb J. Jenning, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; pro. corp.; killed May 16, 1864.

Lewis Lovejoy, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; died Nov. 24, 1864.

George J. Lord, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 18, 1864, as musician; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

Nathaniel B. Libbey, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl.; disch. Jan. 27, 1863.

Eustis Mellin, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 20, 1864; pro. sergt.; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

Ambrose Madden, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

Charles E. Miller, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 17, 1864; disch. March 1, 1865.

Francis R. Merrill, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; trans. U. S. Art. Jan. 20, 1863.

Samuel Noble, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Nov. 1, 1863.

James S. Perkins, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 18, 1864; pro. corp; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

George W. Peirce, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 17, 1864; disch. May 4, 1864.

S. B. G. Parsons, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 17, 1864; pro. sergt.; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

John B. Remick, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 24, 1864; disch Aug 23, 1865.

Charles F. Richards, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

George W. Rowe, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. June 2, 1865.

William Rich, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; pro. corp.; disch. June 4, 1864.

Charles O. Rankins, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 17, 1864; died Jan. 30, 1865.

William G. Short, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 20, 1864; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

Henry A. Spencer, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. corp. Aug. 23, 1865.

George W. Tebbitts, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 17, 1864; pro. corp.; disch. May 31, 1865.

Stephen J. Wentworth, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. K Dec. 1, 1863; killed Aug. 16, 1864.

Jacob Wentworth, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 20, 1864; pro. corp. and sergt.; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

Charles H. Wentworth, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. April 6, 1864.

Hylon Walker, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. March 12, 1863.

Samuel Wilkinson, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

Edmund H. Whitehouse, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 2, 1862.

John H. Whitehouse, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; killed Jan. 1, 1862.

John H. Whitehouse (2), Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Jan. 19, 1862.

William Wingate, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; killed Oct. 22, 1862.

Thomas W. Torry, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to sergt.; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

George E. Bickford, Co. B, 4th Regt.; enl. Feb. 28, 1862; disch. Oct. 24, 1862.

James L. French, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. unknown; disch. Jan. 19, 1862.

John Hendricks, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 29, 1864; not officially accounted for.

James D. Paul, Co. G, 4th Regt.; enl. Feb. 28, 1862; pro. to corp.; trans. to U. S. Art. Dec. 2, 1862.

Charles T. Thompson, Co. I, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.

William H. Whitehouse, Co. F, 4th Regt.; enl. Feb. 28, 1862; trans. to 1st U. S. Art. Jan. 20, 1863.

John Welch, 4th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; not officially accounted for.

John H. Furbush, Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; disch. March 25, 1862.

George B. W. Gowell, Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; died Oct. 25, 1862.

Samuel Harriman, Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; died June 3, 1862.

Arthur Harlan, Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861; killed June 3, 1864.

William H. Knox, Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; killed June 9, 1862.

Charles A. Lord, Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; date of discharge unknown.

Edwin Mellen, Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 29, 1864.

Stephen F. Twombly, Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861.

Herbert J. Willard, Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; killed Oct. 29, 1864.

John Dumphrey, Co. K, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; killed June 3, 1864.

Daniel Randall, Co. F, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; died Oct. 14, 1864.

James W. Smith, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.

Michael Sullivan, Co. G, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; trans. to U. S. navy April 22, 1864.

Thomas Smith, Co. H, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; disch. June 5, 1865.

Edwin S. Taylor, Co. F, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; died May 15, 1864.

Daniel Waters, Co. F, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; pro. to corp. and sergt.; disch. June 28, 1865.

James J. Haley, Co. A, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; trans. to U. S. navy April 26, 1864.

William Hyde, Co. I, 5th Regt.; enl. Jan. 3, 1863; disch. May 1, 1865.

George W. Downington, corp. Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. Feb. 6, 1863.

Arthur Harlow, Co. H, 5th Regt.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. June 28, 1865.

John Wright, Co. G, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1864.

Lewis Nutter, Co. I, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; disch. June 24, 1862.

George Anderson, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.

Joshua Chapman, Co. D, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. June 3, 1865.

John Campbell, Co. I, 6th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.

George H. Lavalle, Co. I, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.

Thomas Shields, 5th Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.

Charles Hooper, 2d lieut. Co. D; pro. 1st lieut.; 1st lieut. Co. A, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 6, 1861; pro. capt. Feb. 6, 1864; disch. Dec. 22, 1864.

William H. Hayes, Co. B, 7th Regt.; enl. Feb. 27, 1864; app. wagoner; disch. July 20, 1865.

Daniel C. Hemmingway, Co. D, 7th Regt.; enl. Feb. 28, 1864; disch. July 20, 1865.

Joshua B. Hayes, Co. D, 7th Regt.; enl. Feb. 28, 1864.

Charles W. Horlor, Co. D, 7th Regt.; enl. Feb. 28, 1864; pro. corp.; disch. July 20, 1865.

Ivory Jones, Co. I, 7th Regt.; enl. Feb. 28, 1864; pro. corp.; disch. July 20, 1865.

John M. Kennison, Co. D, 7th Regt.; enl. Feb. 28, 1864; pro. corp.; disch. July 20, 1865.

James M. Lancod, Co. D, 7th Regt.; enl. Feb. 28, 1864; pro. sergt.; disch. July 20, 1865.

Charles P. Hill, Co. C; enl. July 19, 1862; pro. qr.mr.-sergt. 9th Regt. Nov. 27, 1862; disch. Sept. 18, 1863.

Howard M. Hanson, com.-sergt. 9th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. June 10, 1865.

William L. Skillings, Co. B, 9th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. May 15, 1865.

Thomas J. Richards, sergt. Co. C, 9th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862; disch. Nov. 28, 1862.
Edward Sweanor, musician Co. C, 9th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862; disch. June 10, 1865.
Joseph Dufferny, Co. C, 9th Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; killed May 18, 1864.
John Dasha, Co. C, 9th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862; killed June 17, 1864.
Lewis Lord, Co. C, 9th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862; disch. Dec. 9, 1863.
Edward Nelson, Co. C, 9th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862; died Oct. 7, 1864.
Charles J. Ranlett, Co. C, 9th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862; missing Sept. 30, 1864.
Charles J. Richards, Co. C, 9th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862; pro. sergt. and 1st lieut.; disch. June 10, 1865.
Charles H. Tucker, Co. C, 9th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862; disch. June 10, 1865.
Stephen Tibbits, Co. C, 9th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862; disch. June 10, 1865.
John H. Whitehouse, Co. C, 9th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862.
James D. Wentworth, Co. C, 9th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862.
George B. Brown, Co. D, 9th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; trans. Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 1, 1863.
Charles Chamberlain, Co. D, 9th Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died Dec. 1, 1862.
Albion R. Richards, Co. C, 9th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; killed July 3, 1864.
John W. Robinson, corp. Co. E, 9th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1862; disch. May 31, 1865.
James C. Ayer, sergt. Co. E, 9th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1862; disch. Dec. 6, 1863.
George P. Cleaves, Co. E, 9th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1862; killed May 12, 1864.
Andrew J. Davis, Co. E, 9th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1862; died July 20, 1863.
John F. Elwell, Co. E, 9th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1862; disch. May 14, 1865.
Lysander R. Mayo, Co. E, 9th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1862; pro. corp.; disch. May 14, 1865.
William Thompson, Co. E, 9th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1862; killed May 12, 1864.
Reuben Wooster, Co. E, 9th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1862; disch. Feb. 8, 1863.
Isaac Wooster, Co. E, 9th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1862; disch. June 6, 1865.
Charles M. Noyes, corp. Co. F, 9th Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; killed Sept. 17, 1862.
Andrew J. Ayer, Co. F, 9th Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
Charles M. Blaisdell, Co. F, 9th Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. June 10, 1865.
Thomas J. Goodwin, Co. F, 9th Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. June 10, 1865.
Charles Goolah, Co. F, 9th Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; drowned Oct. 24, 1864.
George H. Gordon, Co. F, 9th Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. Jan. 25, 1864.
Samuel A. Hill, Co. F, 9th Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. June 10, 1865.
William S. Knights, Co. F, 9th Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died Nov. 20, 1862.
Joseph Poull, Co. F, 9th Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. June 13, 1865.
Albanus Worster, Co. F, 9th Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. Oct. 30, 1862.
George E. Hubbard, Co. F, 9th Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. Feb. 4, 1863.
Benjamin F. Reams, Co. F, 9th Regt.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; trans. to Dept. of N. W. Oct. 24, 1864.
William Pitt Moses, 1st lieut. Co. F, 9th Regt.; enl. June 24, 1862; ap-qr.mr. Nov. 13, 1862; disch. June 10, 1865.
Badger P. Conner, musician, Co. A, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died Aug. 10, 1864.
John Campbell, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.
Peter Mulvay, Co. D, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; trans. to 2d Regt.; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.
Derby Smith, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.
Charles D. Wright, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; trans. to 2d Regt.; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.
Joseph Anderson, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.
Herman Kleinschmidt, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; pro. to corp.; died Nov. 6, 1864.
Frederick H. Ramze, Co. I, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; trans. to 2d Regt. same date; absent, sick; no discharge furnished.
Jonathan S. Ross, surgeon, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Dec. 7, 1864.
Martin V. B. Lord, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Jan. 29, 1864.
Joseph Oliver, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; killed Sept. 30, 1864.
Noah Smith, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
Hezekiah Smith, Co. K, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; killed Dec. 13, 1862.
David Brown, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Charles Cooley, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
John Cooney, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
George A. Delany, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
Hermon Hoffman, Co. G, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; trans. to 6th Regt.; absent, sick; no discharge furnished.
John Howe, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Thomas Kelley, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Charles Kinney, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
Joseph Mason, Co. G, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; disch. May 28, 1865.
James McLear, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
James Massey, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Moses McClinte, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
Edward O'Brien, 11th Regt.; enl. July 29, 1864.
Joseph D. Roberts, Co. G, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863; disch. Aug. 10, 1865.
Patrick Row, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.
James Reynolds, Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
John Shorrock, Co. E, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; trans. to 6th Regt.; absent, sick; no discharge furnished.
William Stewart, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
William Timon, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
Patrick Timon, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
George Brown, Co. D, 11th Regt.; enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to 6th Regt.; disch. July 17, 1865.
Patrick Connell, Co. D, 11th Regt.; enl. March 23, 1865; trans. to 6th Regt.; disch. July 17, 1865.
John Forbes, Co. A, 11th Regt.; enl. March 22, 1865; trans. to 6th Regt.; disch. July 17, 1865.
Samuel H. Roberts, musician Co. H, 12th Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. to 2d Regt.; disch. Dec. 19, 1865.
Henry C. Wentworth, Co. A, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
Arthur T. Smith, Co. I, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; disch. July 8, 1865.
Louis Snyder, 14th Regt.; enl. July 29, 1864; not officially accounted for.
John Schmidt, Co. K, 14th Regt.; enl. July 29, 1864; absent, sick, since July 8, 1865 (supposed discharged).
John Williams, Co. G, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.
Reuben H. Wallingford, Co. F, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1864; disch. May 21, 1865.
James Henderson, Co. E, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.
Patrick Sullivan, Co. G, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.
George Martin, Co. I, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.
Stephen P. Jenness, corp. Co. I, 1st Cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; pro. to qr. mr.-sergt.; disch. July 15, 1865.
Philip Jones, sergt. Co. M, 1st Cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. L, July 15, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.
John H. Parker, Co. K, 1st N. E. Cav.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Jan. 30, 1863.
Charles A. Jones, Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
Samuel N. Joy, sergt. Co. A, H. Art.; enl. July 18, 1863; disch. Sept 11 1865.
Neil O'Brien, Co. B, H. Art.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. Sept. 11. 1865.
Joseph Corliss, Co. M, H. Art.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; disch. June 9, 1865.
Alexander Lundien, Co. M, H. Art.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; disch. June 9 1865.
Joseph Mills, sergt. 2d Co. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 25, 1863; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. B, 1st H. Art.; disch. June 8, 1865.
Charles W. Libbey, Co. A, H. Art.; enl. July 18, 1863; disch. Sept. 11 1865.
Francis B. Libbey, Co. A, H. Art; enl. July 18, 1863; disch. Sept. 11 1865.
James M. Wiggin, Co. A, H. Art.; enl. July 18, 1863; disch. Sept. 11, 1865.

D. G. Rollins

Franc's R. Merrill, 1st U. S. Art.; enl. April 6, 1864; date of disch. unknown.
Godfrey Lane, U. S. C. T.; enl. Feb. 20, 1865; date of disch. unknown.
John Tidmarsh, 1st Bat.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; died Sept. 23, 1864.
Joseph L. Page, Vet. Res. Corps; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. Dec. 5, 1865.
George E. Thing, Vet. Res. Corps; enl. Dec. 27, 1863; absent, sick; no disch. given.
John S. Weeks, Vet. Res. Corps; enl. Dec. 29, 1863; date of disch. unknown.
Lewis J. Gillis, Vet. Res. Corps; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
John P. Gilman.
Daniel A. Thompson.
John Thomas.
William Jennings, U. S. C. T.; enl. Oct. 6, 1864; date of disch. unknown.
John Cruse, U. S. C. T.; enl. Oct. 6, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
William Butt, U. S. C. T.; enl. Feb. 24, 1865; date of discharge unknown.
Henry Hodge, U. S. C. T.; enl. Aug. 21, 1865; date of discharge unknown.
Robert Lyon, navy; enl. Aug. 26, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
J. C. H. Wentworth, navy; enl. Aug. 17, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Roscus H. Leach, navy; enl. July 9, 1862; date of discharge unknown.
Charles A. Locke, navy; enl. July 9, 1862; date of discharge unknown.
John P. Gilman, enl. Dec. 19, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Daniel A. Thompson, enl. Dec. 12, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
John Thomas, enl. March 25, 1865; date of discharge unknown.
Amos Vernutt, enl. March 16, 1865; date of discharge unknown.
Nicholas Connolly, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Edward P. Bates, enl. Aug. 3, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Charles Roy, enl. Aug. 3, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
George James, enl. Aug. 5, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Edwin H. Locke, enl. Aug. 22, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
William G. Sims, enl. March 29, 1865; date of discharge unknown.
Thomas E. Day, enl. July 26, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
Daniel Stoddard, enl. Sept. 12, 1864; date of discharge unknown.
George Watson, enl. Sept. 21, 1863; date of discharge unknown.
William H. Wilkins, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; date of discharge unknown.
George A. Parsons, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; date of discharge unknown.
Benjamin Jenness, enl. Sept. 15, 1862; date of discharge unknown.
Henry Andrews, enl. Dec. 17, 1862; date of discharge unknown.
True W. Priest, enl. Dec. 26, 1862; date of discharge unknown.
Frederick A. Cawley, Strafford Guards; enl. May 5, 1864; disch. July 28, 1864.
James Elwell, Strafford Guards; enl. May 5, 1864; disch. July 28, 1864.
Wesley H. Green, Strafford Guards; enl. May 5, 1864; disch. July 28, 1864.
Francis Hamilton, Strafford Guards; enl. May 5, 1864; disch. July 28, 1864.
E. S. Kingman, Strafford Guards; enl. May 5, 1864; disch. July 28, 1864.
Cyrus B. Lord, Strafford Guards; enl. May 5, 1864; disch. July 28, 1864.
Michael McGuire, Strafford Guards; enl. May 5, 1864; disch. July 28, 1864.
George H. Randall, Strafford Guards; enl. May 5, 1864; disch. July 28, 1864.
George W. Sims, Strafford Guards; enl. May 5, 1864; disch. July 28, 1864.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. DANIEL G. ROLLINS.

This history would not be complete without at least brief mention of the lineage and life of Hon. Daniel G. Rollins. Of his ancestry, we have the names of nearly a hundred who sleep within or near the limits of Rockingham and Strafford Counties. Of these, Nicholas Frost, ancestor, it is believed, of all who in this county bear his surname, was one of the three who established the line between Maine and New Hampshire.

Rev. John Wheelwright and Elder William Wentworth were of the Exeter Confederation of 1639. Hon. John Plaisted was Speaker of the New Hampshire Assembly in 1696, and judge of the Superior Court for twenty years. Hon. John Pickering was Speaker of the same body in 1677. Maj. Richard Waldron, of the Indian wars, was long time commandant of the provincial forces, and Hon. Ichabod Rollins was judge of probate for the county of Strafford at the organization of the State, in 1776.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lebanon, Me., Oct. 3, 1796, but it was in this State that he spent most of his long and useful life, and proved himself worthy of his honorable ancestry. While yet a child he made frequent and extended visits to the home of his paternal grandfather, now that of Mr. Frank Hale, on the banks of the Salmon Falls River, in Rollinsford, and neither that town nor any of the towns about it has perhaps ever had an inhabitant more familiar than he with every road and by-way, and nook and corner, important fact and interesting tradition in its local history.

Mr. Rollins was the son of John Rollins and Betsey Shapleigh, both of unmixed English descent, and the ancestors of both had lived in America for almost two centuries. James Rollins settled in what is now Newington in 1634, and Alexander Shapleigh, as agent of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, went to Eliot, Me., about 1630. Both these men were from Devonshire, England. They established their homes almost directly opposite each other, on the shores of the beautiful Piscataqua, and the farms which that river watered have never been alienated except by death, but have remained in their possession and the possession of their respective descendants for almost two hundred and fifty years, and unto this day. Mr. Rollins was the third of eleven children,—nine sons and two daughters. All of them were born in Lebanon; all of them, save one, an infant, survived their parents; and when their mother died at their old homestead all the living except one were at her burial, and there had not been a death in their family for half a century. Of such sturdy stock came Judge Rollins.

His boyhood was largely spent upon his father's farm, admirably located in a community intelligent and religious. It was there that his character and health, for which inheritance had done so much, was fashioned and strengthened, so that at early manhood, when he went out into the great world for himself, he carried with him the elements and assurance of a successful life.

The year 1822 he spent in Boston, and he often afterwards loved to fancy the story of his life as it would have read had he remained there. From 1823 to 1826 he was agent of a sugar refining company in

Portsmouth, and while there, until his marriage, in 1825, he was a fellow-boarder in a private family with the Hons. Ichabod Bartlett, W. H. Y. Hackett, and Ichabod Goodwin, all then young, unmarried men, and the friendships which then began lasted through the lives of all. From 1826 to 1835 he resided in Wakefield, and from the last date until his death in Great Falls. Until 1848 he was engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, sometimes extensively, always successfully. Afterwards he was for four years president of the Great Falls and South Berwick Railroad. Of the Great Falls and Conway Railroad he was treasurer five years and president two years. He was a director in the Great Falls Bank sixteen years, and from the time of its organization until his death was vice-president of the Somersworth Savings-Bank. His fellow-citizens gave frequent expressions of their estimate of him. Five times in Wakefield they chose him one of the selectmen of that town. Of Somersworth he was selectman seven years, town treasurer eight years, and three years he was one of its representatives in the State Legislature. From 1857 to 1866, when he reached the age of seventy, and was thereby incapacitated by the State constitution from longer service, he was judge of probate for the county of Strafford.

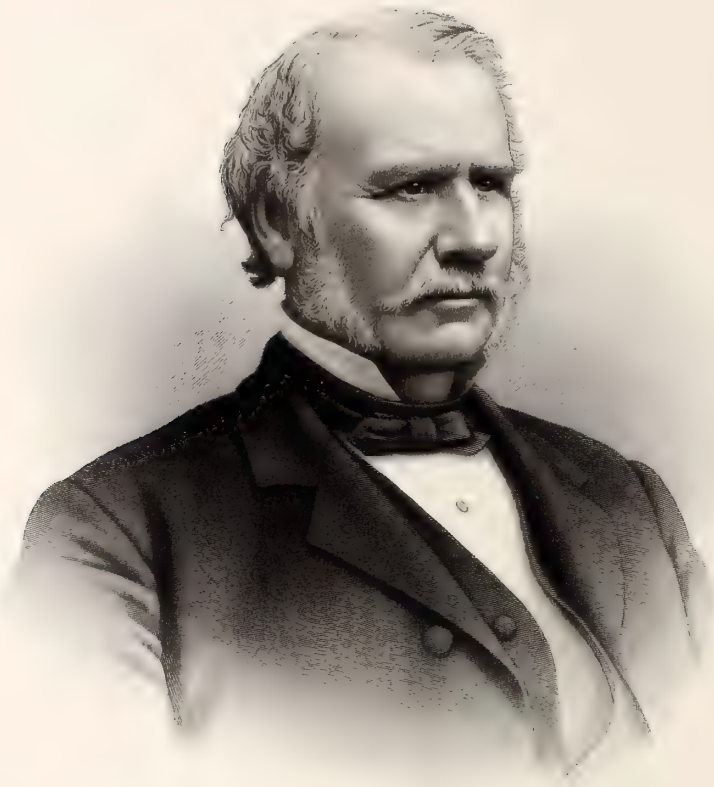
Judge Rollins was fortunate in his marriage. It was during his residence in Portsmouth that he first met Miss Susan Binney Jackson, who was there as a pupil at a boarding-school. Connected with their early acquaintance is a pleasant little romance, which our limited space will not allow us to give. Sufficient to say that it ended, if it has yet ended, in a marriage altogether harmonious and ideal. Miss Jackson was of Watertown, Mass., of a family prominently associated with the early settlement of that State, and of military distinction during the Revolutionary war, and she brought to her new home health, hope, culture, good cheer, and a large circle of delightful friends.

They were married on the 3d of February, 1825, by Rev. Dr. Borie, of Watertown, Rev. Dr. Francis, afterwards for many years chaplain of Harvard College, giving her in marriage, and Mr. David Lee Childs, afterwards the husband of Lydia Maria, Dr. Francis' sister, serving as best man; and they celebrated their golden wedding on the 3d of February, 1875, only twenty days before his death. What domestic joys and sorrows, hopes and fears for themselves and their family were crowded into their fifty years of wedded life! During all that time, however employed and whatever his sources of pleasure, it was in his home that he found his rest, refreshment, inspiration, and largest delight. To that he gave his best thought and his whole heart. Of his eleven children, two died in early life and nine survived him, and are still living. His sons are Franklin J., of Portland, for many years United States collector of internal revenue in the District of Maine; Edward A., Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1861 and 1862, afterwards and for a long time United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and now president of the Centennial National Bank of Philadelphia; Daniel G., for some time District Attorney for the city and county of New York, and now Surrogate there; and George F., of the Treasury Department, in Washington. His daughters are Mrs. Thomas C. Parks, of Newton, Mass.; Mrs. Oliver W. Shaw, of Austin, Minn.; and Mrs. John P. Pope, Miss Carrie E., and Miss Mary P., who, with their beloved mother, still enriching their lives and the lives of all the rest, keep the generous, hospitable doors of the old homestead in Great Falls wide open, as they have been kept for more than a generation.

Mr. Rollins' opportunities in early life for education at school were limited, as were those of most boys of his time and locality, but his mind was disciplined by its constant judicious exercise, and filled by his natural aptitude for the selection of the best things to read and study and by absorption from all his surroundings. He was well informed, and along with his love for the useful and the practical he had a marked poetic taste, and several early productions of his own pen are rhythmical and tender, and abound with sentiment. He gave his children the advantages of the best high schools and academies of their times, and two of his sons were graduated at Dartmouth College. He was a man of unusual enterprise. Before living in Great Falls, and when the village was small, he erected half a dozen of its largest buildings. His steam-mill, on the Berwick side of the Salmon Falls, was the first in all this section of the country. He was largely instrumental in the projection, construction, and management of the Great Falls and Conway and the Great Falls and South Berwick Railroads. He was an incorporator of the Great Falls Bank and of the Somersworth Savings-Bank, and had much to do with the action of the town in the selection and purchase of what is now Forest Glade Cemetery, to which he gave its name.

His enterprises were successful because of his industry and energy, and especially because these were guided and controlled by sound judgment. His heart was warm and his sympathies quick, but his judgment was logical, and where the rights of others were involved, superior alike to friendships and enmities.

These qualities especially fitted him for the performance of the duties which devolved upon him as Judge of Probate, and won for him, while he occupied that office, the high respect of the bar and the approbation of the public. The unfortunate and disappointed made him their confidant, and it is the privilege of few to render to such more service. He had the rare power of discerning the moral quality and the motives of men, of weighing well their worth or worthlessness, and in its exercise he rarely made mistakes. His integrity was never challenged nor suspected; he was a man of rare personal purity; his speech was never



M. C. Burleigh

unclean, profane, or irreverent; he was subject to no evil habit; his whole moral nature was elevated. Reared in a Christian home, he was always attracted and controlled by religious truth. In the town where he lived he was always a constant attendant upon the Congregational Church, but it was not until 1857 that he publicly professed his faith in Christ and became a member of that church. He was always interested in its welfare, and almost his last work was with reference to the alteration of the church edifice and the enlargement of its vestry. The improvements which were made after his death were in harmony with the plans which he prepared in his life. He never grew old, for his heart at seventy-eight was as young as at forty, and to the last he was the companion of his children and grandchildren, no less than their counselor and guide. Only two or three days before his death he assisted them in the preparation of charades for private exhibition. Yet all the while he was ripening naturally and gradually for another and a better world. Taking large interest in existing things and current events in his neighborhood and State and country, he had a yet larger interest in the universal and the immortal. His hold upon the material and the apparent grew measurably less and still less, and the glories of that country of which the Scriptures make prophecy and full promise grew brighter and yet brighter, until on the morning of the 22d of February, 1875, as quietly and restfully as a ripened leaf falls in the autumn, he gave up the ghost and died in a good old age,—an old man full of years,—and was gathered to his people, and his sons buried him in the place which he had prepared for himself, and the whole community mourned for him as for one of its best and most beloved citizens.

MICAJAH CURRIER BURLEIGH.

Micajah Currier Burleigh was born in South Berwick, Me., Jan. 15, 1818.

His father, William Burleigh, was one of the leading lawyers of York County, and at the time of his death, at the age of forty-two, was serving his third term as representative in the National Congress from the First Maine District. He had come from his father's farm in Gilmanton, N. H., to South Berwick, and won for himself an extensive practice in his profession and a prominent position in the affairs of his adopted State. He left a widow, Deborah (Currier) Burleigh, and five small children, of whom the eldest, Micajah, was barely nine. The others were John Holmes, a sea-captain for several years, and afterwards a successful woolen manufacturer in South Berwick. He was also for two terms representative for this district in Congress. William, the only surviving member of the family, now a farmer in Iowa, Mary Currier, and Elizabeth, both of whom died unmarried.

Mrs. Burleigh, a woman of rare good sense and ability, finding herself left with a small property and a young and helpless family, immediately cast about for means to increase her income. But so little could she make during the next three years that she was often obliged to part with articles of household furniture, endeared by association, to find the wherewithal to feed and clothe her little ones. The poverty and struggles of his mother were so distressing to the young Micajah, that he finally obtained her reluctant consent that he might go to sea, believing that his earnings might keep her in her need. From that time on, with the exception of one or two terms each in Strafford (N. H.) Academy and New London (N. H.) Academy, and a few months spent in studying law with his uncle, Hon. John A. Burleigh, he followed the sea for fourteen years. During these years he rose from the lowest position on board a vessel to the highest, that of master, and had the satisfaction of knowing that his labor on the sea served to materially lighten the heavy burden resting upon his mother's shoulders at home.

Finally he yielded to her urgent entreaties, his brothers and sisters being now grown and beyond the reach of pressing necessity, and left the sea. He went into trade with the firm of Parks & Hains, of South Berwick, first as clerk and later as partner. But retail trade not being the business of which he desired to make a life-work, he soon left this and bought an interest with W. & E. Griffin, iron founders, then running two small foundries, one at Salmon Falls, the other at Great Falls. This connection was not a fortunate one. The result was that in the course of two or three years Mr. Burleigh had to assume the entire business of both foundries.

On the day he was thirty years old he started in business for himself with the wreck of the entire property acquired by his partners, some cash in hand, and nearly three thousand dollars more of debts than he had the wherewithal to pay.

Industry and skill put matters in good working order. The debts were paid, and an act of incorporation, under the name of the Somersworth Machine Company, was procured from the New Hampshire Legislature in 1849. Soon after this he interested with himself Mr. Oliver H. Lord, an old neighbor in South Berwick, who had moved to Great Falls some years before, and having been successful in business, had retired with what he then considered a competency. Mr. Lord's money was needed to enlarge the capacity of the enterprise, which was then in its infancy. After a careful examination nearly all of it was forthcoming, and a close personal intimacy was then formed between the two men, which continued without a jar for more than thirty years, and was severed only by death. The Somersworth Machine Company was a success from the start, and is still in full and profitable operation on a scale many times larger than in the beginning. Mr. Burleigh was agent, and Mr. Lord treasurer of the corporation, and

creased to such an extent that early in December he was compelled to return home. His physician early pronounced his case an advanced stage of Bright's disease, and hopeless. He was confined to the house from the first, and after a few weeks to his room. He suffered distressingly at times, but his mental faculties remained clear to the last. He was fully conscious of his condition, almost from the first, wrote his will with his own hand, arranged his business with the utmost calmness, counseled his children, and met death as only one can who knows he has employed his talents well.

The end came March 7, 1881.

OLIVER HUBBARD LORD.

Oliver Hubbard Lord, son of Ephraim and Sally Goodwin Lord, was born in Berwick (now South Berwick), Me., Nov. 19, 1811. His early boyhood was passed on the old homestead, and at the early age of eleven years he commenced an apprenticeship at the saddlery business in his native town. In 1827 he removed to Salmon Falls, and Oliver, then fifteen years of age, began work in the woolen-factory at that place. Pleasing in manners and prompt and efficient in the discharge of his duties, he attracted the attention of the agent, the late Joshua W. Peirce, of Greenland, who formed a warm friendship for young Lord, which lasted through life. Naturally ambitious, and perhaps being favored somewhat by the agent, he was rapidly promoted, and assigned to duties which proved to be too great a strain for his physical powers, and after an unremitting service of four years, in consequence of impaired health, he was compelled to leave the factory. He subsequently attended South Berwick Academy, and later we find him teaching school at Lebanon, Me.

May 28, 1832, he came to Great Falls, and his record from that time to the present is almost a history of the town.

He began his career here as clerk in the dry-goods store of George W. Lawton, where he remained one year, receiving fifty dollars for his services. The following year he engaged with the firm of Torr & Bates, at the rate of one hundred dollars per year, remaining but a short time, however, and then accepted the position of manager in the store of Jacob Davis, and two years later, upon furnishing twelve hundred dollars, became an equal partner with him in the business, the firm being known as Jacob Davis & Co. In 1836 he withdrew from this firm, and formed a copartnership with John B. Wood, under the firm-name of Wood & Lord, which continued until 1839. This partnership then dissolved, and Mr. Lord commenced trade alone, and continued in it with marked success until 1850, when he practically retired from the mercantile business.

Although having retired from mercantile business, he was by no means inactive. He passed a portion of the following year in the office of the Conway Railroad, and in June, 1851, in company with Hon. M. C. Burleigh, established the Somersworth Machine Company, and took one-half of the stock. He was one of its first agents, and soon after its organization was made its treasurer, and has remained as such to the present time.

Mr. Lord was one of the incorporators of the Somersworth Savings-Bank, and is the only surviving member of that body. He was also a trustee from its organization to 1876, when he declined a re-election. He was also one of the incorporators of the Great Falls Bank in 1846, and was a member of the first board of directors, and continued as such until 1852, when he resigned and accepted a directorship in the Salmon Falls Bank, then just organized. Although Mr. Lord has rendered valuable aid to the above-mentioned banking institutions, he has been more closely identified with the Somersworth Bank, in which he has ever manifested a deep interest. That the welfare of this bank has ever been close to his heart is evidenced by the fact that he has presided at its councils as president since its incorporation, in 1855, to Jan. 1, 1882,—nearly thirty years,—when he refused a re-election on account of impaired health.

Mr. Lord has owned stock in the various manufacturing establishments of Great Falls, and every movement looking to the religious, educational, or material welfare of the town has found in him an able advocate. He has been a member of the Forest Glade Cemetery Association twenty-five years, and been its president ten years. He is a member of the First Baptist Church, and has been a deacon since 1861.

Politically, Mr. Lord is a Republican, was formerly a Free-Soiler, member of the Liberty party, and Whig. Although not what might be called an active politician, he has rendered yeoman service to the party in this town, and has been potent in its councils. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1861 and 1862.

Among the many public enterprises that Mr. Lord has given his aid to may be mentioned the Conway Railroad. In 1856 this road became embarrassed generally believed irretrievably so. It was heavily mortgaged, its liabilities amounting to seventy-five thousand dollars, with no assets. The outlook was not a brilliant one for the stockholders. It required an assessment of sixty per cent. to carry it along, and Mr. Lord, at this gloomy period, undertook the herculean task of raising the assessment. It was a hard and protracted struggle, but his efforts were finally crowned with success. He placed the road on a sound basis and subsequently became its nominal president. He was chairman of the board of trustees of the third bondholders, who took possession of the road.

In August, 1838, Mr. Lord united in marriage with Mary W. G. Stevens, daughter of Dr. Whiting Stevens, of Shapleigh, Me., and their family consisted of seven children, four of whom survive, two sons and

Oliver H. Lord

D. H. Buffum.

two daughters, viz.: George Boardman, who married Lizzie C. Mott, and resides in Somersworth; Mary A., wife of James P. Dixon, president of Colby Academy, New London, N. H.; Annie A., wife of Charles E. Marston, proprietor of the Dover Iron Foundry and Machine-Works; and Edward Oliver, who married Mary B. Horne, and resides at Great Falls. He graduated at Colby University in 1877, and in 1880 received the degree of Master of Arts. He is editor and proprietor of the *Free Press and Journal*, one of the leading local journals of the State.

Oliver H. Lord's acquaintance with public men of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts is very extensive, and he is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends.

DAVID H. BUFFUM.

David Hanson Buffum, son of Timothy and Anna Austin Buffum, was born in North Berwick, Me., Nov. 10, 1820. His father died when he was but six years of age, and in consequence of the slender resources of the widowed mother, young David was taken into the family of his father's brother, with whom he remained until seventeen years of age. During this time he attended several terms at an academy, and later we find him engaged in the laudable vocation of teaching school.

In 1839 he came to Great Falls and entered a store as clerk, receiving eight dollars per month as compensation. At the age of twenty-one he purchased an interest of one of his employers and continued two years, when he disposed of his interest in that firm and erected a brick block containing three stores, one of which he occupied in general merchandising, and continued in the mercantile business with marked success until Dec. 5, 1846, when he was chosen cashier of the newly-organized Great Falls Bank, and officiated in that capacity until April 20, 1863. While cashier of the Great Falls Bank he was elected treasurer, in August, 1857, of the Somersworth Savings-Bank, and continued as such ten years. In 1857, Mr. Buffum, in company with the late Hon. John H. Burleigh, organized the Newichawanick Woolen Company, at South Berwick, Me., and in 1862 he organized the Great Falls Woolen Company, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. This company was at once successful, and the capital was soon increased to one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Buffum has been treasurer and general manager of this corporation since its organization, except for a few years, when, in consequence of impaired health, he was compelled to retire from active business. Mr. Buffum, for nearly a quarter of a century, has been engaged in the manufacture of woolen fabrics, and with that success which attends energy and first-class business management. He is also the owner of a felt-mill at Milton, N. H., a partner in the wool-pulling establishment of L. R. Hersom & Co., of Berwick, Me., and treasurer and director of the Newichawanick Woolen Company, at South Berwick, and has also been a director in the Great Falls Manufacturing Company since 1877. He has been prominently identified with the banking interest of the town, and has been prominent in the councils of the Great Falls Bank and the Somersworth Savings-Bank since their incorporation. He is now vice-president of the latter and president of the former.

Public-spirited and of a progressive mind, Mr. Buffum has ever been foremost in all movements which, in his judgment, tended to the advancement of the welfare of his adopted town. He was town clerk in 1843–44, moderator in 1848–57, and selectman in 1846–71–72. His fellow-citizens have recognized his ability and worth, and have chosen him to various positions of responsibility and trust. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1861–62, serving the first year on the Committee on Banks, and the second year as chairman of the Committee on the Reform School. He was elected to the Senate in 1877, and served on the Committees on the Judiciary, Finance, Banks, and State Institutions. In the following year, 1878, he was re-elected to the Senate, and was chosen its presiding officer. Mr. Buffum was the first president of the Senate from Strafford County as now constituted. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago.

In all the positions which he has been called upon to occupy it may truly be said that he has discharged his duties with a conscientious regard for the public good.

Jan. 26, 1853, Mr. Buffum united in marriage with Charlotte E. Stickney, daughter of Alexander H. Stickney, of Great Falls, and their family consisted of four children, three sons and a daughter, viz.: Charlotte A. (died May 23, 1877), Edgar S., Harry A., and David H. Edgar S. is the agent of the Great Falls Woolen Company; Harry A. is manager of the felt-mills at Milton, N. H.; and David H. is an undergraduate at Yale.

Mr. Buffum attends the Congregational Church, to which he has ever been a liberal contributor.

CAPT. ISAAC CHANDLER.

Capt. Isaac Chandler was born in Windsor, Conn., Sept. 22, 1811. He remained in his native town until the age of sixteen years, when he procured employment in a factory at Ludlow, Mass., to cover rollers and as a mule-piecer. He remained there three years. In 1830 he came to Great Falls, N. H., and engaged in covering rollers for the Great Falls Manufacturing Company at twenty-two cents per day, and at the end of the year had saved from this pittance forty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents. He

then commenced working in a mule-room for a slightly increased compensation. Hand-mule spinning required skilled labor, and as the manufacture of cotton was comparatively in its infancy in this country, all the spinners were brought from England, who monopolized the trade. Their time was about equally divided between spinning and beer-drinking, and but a small product was obtained for their labor. Mr. Chandler's perseverance and natural ingenuity soon made him master of the machine and he commenced spinning, working for his own and his employer's interest. He soon showed them the increased product of a mule run by a young and energetic American. Everything was done to diminish his product, and his mules were frequently disordered during his absence, but he had no affiliation with their combination or their habits. Soon other young men were apprenticed to the business, and in a short time no foreigners were employed as spinners. In 1835 he took charge of the belt- and roller-shop for the corporation, which position he still retains.

The systematic and rigid economy which enabled young Chandler to save so large percentage of his first earnings was characteristic of his whole life, which with good judgment in making his first investment laid the foundation for his great financial success. When twenty-two years of age, before there were any railroads leading to the West, and long before Horace Greeley emphasized the words "Go West, young man," he discerned that the star of empire was tending towards the setting sun, and soon the track of the buffalo and the trail of the red man would be buried by the plowshare, and the outposts of civilization would be constantly moving towards the Pacific slope, which would enhance the values of the then almost worthless lands. He collected his available funds, concealed them in a leathern girdle, and by stage-coach and canal-boat, on foot and on horseback, went to what was then the far West, and invested his funds in wild lands, and the subsequent returns from this investment attest the correctness of his youthful foresight and good judgment.

Mr. Chandler has held many places of honor and trust in the town; has been identified with all its leading interests. He held a captain's commission for four years in the New Hampshire State militia, is a director of the Great Falls National Bank, vice-president of the Somersworth Savings-Bank, has been a director of the Great Falls and Conway Railroad, was one of the founders of the Manufacturers' and village library, represented the town in the Legislature of 1851, and has been a member of the school committee for a period of thirty years. When first elected a member of the school committee there were no graded schools in this vicinity. He visited schools in Boston, Lowell, and other cities in Massachusetts, entered into correspondence with prominent teachers and educators respecting the advanced modes of teaching. He visited the schools almost daily, and in addressing schools used no bewildering preliminaries, but spoke directly to the point, and was never misunderstood. He wasted no words in apologies for telling teachers their faults. Glittering and elaborate advertisements of text-books had no influence on his selections, nor could gratuities from persistent agents corrupt him. They must be tested by his standard; he called to his assistance the best available talent, and they were thoroughly examined, and after weeks and sometimes months of patient labor his selections were made. A few years since Mr. Chandler asked to be relieved from serving on the committee longer, but at the last annual meeting of the district the expression was so unanimous that he should again serve them, although he has passed threescore and ten years, he has again buckled on his armor, which has never become rusty from inactivity. Owing to the small amount of schooling in the town where he spent his childhood, his education was necessarily limited, but his constant study of the text-books and his frequent visits to recitation-rooms, and the watchful interest he took in the advancement of the various classes, although his name does not appear on the school register as a pupil, it can be truly said that he was educated in our schools. He is social and domestic in his habits, is a lover of music and amusements, indulgent in his family, and liberal in his expenditures for their comfort and happiness. He is constitutionally honest and temperate in all things. His doors are wide open to his friends, and they are welcome to his pleasant fireside to enjoy his generous hospitality without restraint. Mr. Chandler is a benevolent man; by this the writer does not mean that he has become a life-member of all or any of the so-called charitable societies; he chooses to be the almoner of his own charities, and the worthy poor are never turned empty away; needed supplies have been found at more than one poor neighbor's door, and frequent donations that have come to them by no visible hand have generally been marked to the credit of some good angel. Some young men starting out in the battle of life, struggling for fame or fortune, will testify that they have found him a true friend in time of need.

Politically, Mr. Chandler is a Republican; was formerly a Whig. He attends the Congregational Church. Nov. 26, 1837, he united in marriage with Elizabeth Downing Furber, daughter of William and Alice C. Furber. Their family consisted of Mary Eliza, born Feb. 23, 1839, died Feb. 4, 1855; Charles Furber, born Jan. 15, 1841, and resides in St. Louis, Mo.; Arabella, wife of James Emery Randall, Esq., paymaster of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company (they have two children, Mary C. and Lizzie A.); and Albert F., born Dec. 7, 1844, and resides in Leadville, Col. Mrs. Chandler died March 2, 1873, and Sept. 25, 1876, Mr. Chandler married Charlotte M., daughter of Levi and Alice Coleman Cochrane of Fayette, Me.

Isaac Chandler

CHAPTER CVI.

STRAFFORD.[1]

STRAFFORD was set off from the town of Barrington in 1820, Barrington being at that time twelve miles long and six and a half wide, the northern half constituting the town of Strafford.

The surface is greatly diversified into mountain, hill, and dale.

The Blue Hills, passing nearly through the centre, afford many grand and beautiful views to the lover of nature. Strafford has its share of the wild and grand scenery that so distinguishes the State of New Hampshire.

From the tops of the Blue Hills to the east a fine view of the southwest part of the State of Maine is presented, while to the southeast the ocean with its snowy sails is distinctly seen. To the south the highlands of Massachusetts and the Unconnung Mountain, in Goffstown, rise to full view. To the west the Sunapee and Kearsarge Mountains rear their bald summits to the clouds, while to the north that Switzerland of America, the White Mountain region, towering above the rest of New England, meets the astonished gaze of the lover of the beautiful and sublime.

The days were when its brooks and ponds and shaded woods afforded rare sport to the hunter and fisherman, but those days are fast passing away. Its minerals are mostly locked up in its hills and mountains.

Several attempts have been made to unfold its treasures. Parties have prospected and sunk shafts; their success is their secret. There is, however, a mica-mine near Parker's Mountain that has attracted much attention. It is situated on the road leading from Strafford Ridge to Barnstead. It is being worked with good results. Some of the finest specimens in the country are taken from it. Much of the soil in the southern part is remarkably good. Its wheat, corn, and grazing lands are among the best in the State. Its fruit is abundant and varied. Its winter fruit has a reputation surpassed by none.

Strafford is noted for its fine stock, the Durham taking the lead for beef and working oxen, the Jerseys and Devons for dairy purposes. Frequently steers at three years old measure seven feet and upwards.

There are four roads extending through the town, in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, nearly parallel to each other.

It is bounded on the east by Farmington and Rochester, on the south by Barrington, west by Northwood, and on the north by Barnstead.

Bow Lake Reservoir is a beautiful sheet of water about two miles long and one and a half wide, somewhat in the form of a crescent. The Cocheco Company of Dover controls its waters, which are carried to the city by the Isinglass River. There are several other similar ponds of less note, among which are Willey's and Spruce Ponds.

About fifty years ago the dam at Bow Lake gave way and its waters went rushing and roaring for eighteen miles to Dover, doing much damage in their course. The county immediately replaced the dam by one of granite, it being now one of the most substantial ones in this part of the country.

There are four stores in town at the present time doing an excellent business, and much lumber is being manufactured and transported to the various markets in this vicinity.

Farmington, Rochester, Great Falls, Dover, and Pittsfield are excellent markets for our farming products. Strafford is essentially a farming town, but there has been erected at Bow Lake an extensive building, and machinery is being now put in for the manufacture of shoes. The population of Strafford in 1881 was seventeen hundred and seventy.

When our fathers about one hundred and fifty years ago first made their advent into this town it was covered with noble forests, under whose shade the purling brooks, always full, went joyously on to the wide, wide sea. Then from necessity the first settlers laid low the tall trees, and the work of destruction has been going on from that day to this, and now the portable steam saw-mill has swept every vestige of everything that looks like a forest. Well may we exclaim, "Woodman, spare that tree!" As a consequence our brooks are diminishing in size and our springs are drying up, until at this writing, Aug. 14, 1882, after a sharp and somewhat protracted drought, there is hardly a brook in the town that has a continuous flow of water. I know whereof I write, having been over a large part of the town within the last two weeks.

There are nineteen school districts, and money is voted for schools liberally besides what the law requires us to raise.

In 1826 a terrible fire burned over Parker's Mountain, and the fire frequently caught a half-mile from the burning mountain. Those living at that time say the scene by night was indescribably grand. The fire continued to burn about a month.

I am told by the older people that the first settlers raised but very little corn or wheat, and hardly any potatoes. About eighty years ago the yellow potatoes were introduced into town, and were grown almost exclusively for a long time. Wheat and corn began to be raised after they began to plow the ground. Rye on the burn was their main crop. Beans were raised in abundance, hence bean-broth was one of their principal dishes. Their not raising potatoes or corn accounts for their small hogs. They ran in the woods, and seldom weighed over one hundred pounds. Sometimes they would get one up to one hundred and fifty pounds. That was a big hog for those days.

[1] By J. B. Smith.

Strafford is a very healthy town, the water pure and cold, the mountain air pure and bracing; persons frequently live to be eighty or ninety, and some even to one hundred years of age.

There are two secret societies of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, both in a flourishing condition, having halls of their own, one located at Strafford Corner, the other at Bow Lake.

There is one public-house, kept by John M. Whitehouse, near the foot of the Blue Hills, on the Crown Point road.

Manufacturing Interests.—There are seven mills where lumber is manufactured, four grist-mills, one cotton and wool carding mill, one barrel and shook manufactory, two carriage manufactories. There is in the vicinity of Bow Lake iron ore in considerable quantities, also plumbago.

The rock of our mountains is mostly of coarse granite, although there are some of the finest and best granite to be found in the State. There is a quartz ledge in the northwest part of Strafford about half a mile in length, and has the appearance of a snow-bank in the summer from a distance.

I am indebted to Daniel Winkley, Esq., for the following early history of Strafford:

It appears that a ship of his Majesty King George II. put into Portsmouth Harbor, in need of repairs, and that a contract was made with the authorities of the town to repair the same and to receive in pay a tract of land now known as Barrington and Strafford, said tract being fourteen miles long by six and a half wide. Portsmouth having fulfilled its contract, a tax was levied on the inhabitants to pay for the same. After the tax was raised the said land was divided into lots in size proportional to the tax each man paid. The lots were numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, up to 277, that being the number of tax-payers. They now drew their numbers on the first range of lots on the east side of the town, and so continued till the ranges of a mile wide were laid off into lots and the land taken up, with the exception of lot of two miles wide running across the southerly end, nearly east and west, which was reserved to Portsmouth expressly to pay the expense of starting a foundry in that town.

In laying off the lots, when they came to a pond, as Ayers' Pond, in the first range of lots they surveyed, numbered its acres and led the lot in course beyond it. So of Round Pond and Bow Pond. Bow Pond and commons numbered in the survey nine hundred and sixty acres. A man by the name of Thomas Parker drew lot 149, containing six hundred and forty-eight acres, which happened to fall on the top of a mountain; hence the name of Parker's Mountain.

Some of the persons who owned these lots settled on them. I see many of the names of the first settlers among the original owners of the lots. Others threw them into the market. Hence it is that we hear so much about "taking up a farm," "settling on lots," "selecting homes" by the old people.

There are six ranges of lots one mile wide, the first commencing on the easterly side of the town. Then comes a range road nearly north and south, four rods wide, there being five of these roads, the half-mile on the westerly side not being laid off into lots. There is a cross-road running nearly east and west not far from the centre four rods wide. On the north side of this road in the fourth range of lots, between 156 (Joshua Perce's 720 acres) and 157, next south of cross-roads, lies a parsonage lot.

I will now give a few of the numbers of lots, with the original owners' names and number of acres, commencing on the easterly side of the town going up. I give an exact duplicate of the original, which lies before me:

No.	Original Owners' Name.	Acres.
1.	Henry Heis	270
2.	Thomas Hamet	60
3.	John Moore	72
4.	Francis Ran	60
5.	Benjamin Gambling	330
6.	Eleazer Russell	96
7.	Widow Hatch	60
8.	Edward Cater	240
9.	William White	90
10.	Nathaniel Rogers	360
11.	James Libbey	120
	Round Pond (280 acres)	
12.	Samuel Allcock	210

The above is enough to show the transaction. There are two hundred and seventy-seven names, with number and acres attached, in the manuscript before me.

The plan of the town with the proportional size of the lots I have given a short account of. The manuscript and plan that I have, Daniel Winkley, Esq., says are exact duplicates of the originals. The originals were in the hands of Elijah Tuttle, an old man of Strafford, a professional and exact surveyor, and as as he was about to die gave them to Mr. Winkley.

The story runs that John Foss, one of the original settlers, owned Bow Lake and sold it to John Caverly (4th), who sold it to the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, its present owners.

If the history of the contract between his Majesty King George the First and the town of Portsmouth is correct, and also the story of the survey, plot, and plan, and the laying off and assigning lots is true, then how did John Foss get his title to Bow Lake?

The plan exempts from sale the waters of the ponds in the tract of land under consideration. These ponds were surveyed, the number of acres given, and they never even went into the hands of the Portsmouth proprietors individually, and no man could give a title to them any more than to the ranges set off for roads, for there was no man ever had any legal title.

Family Sketches.—Joshua Otis, father of the Rev. Micajah, married Mary Hussey, of Barrington, had ten children,—Nicholas, Elijah, Paul, Micajah, Joshua, Stephen, Mary, Sarah, Jane, and Rebecca. He died with the measles, ninety years of age. Came from Dover and took up the farm upon which Jacob B. Smith now lives, and there lie his remains to-day. Micajah was a pioneer in organizing and sustaining the Free-Will Baptist Church at Strafford Corner.

He settled on land in the extreme southeast corner of Strafford; married Mary Foss, sister to Thomas Foss, better known in all this region as Master Foss. Master Foss had one son, John. He had two sons—John and Andrew. John was at one time warden of the State prison, at Concord. Andrew was a famous Abolition preacher and lecturer.

Micajah Otis, by his marriage with Sarah Foss, had six children, of whom the Hon. Jacob Otis was the eldest, who lived and died on the farm that his father had cleared up. Was born in 1810; married Sally Kimball, of Farmington. He was a real self-made man. Taught school twenty winters. Was one of the selectmen two years, and representative to the General Court two years prior to the division of the town. In 1828 was representative from Strafford, and afterwards counselor from the Second Counselor District three years. Was surveyor of land, justice of the peace, and drew up a large number of legal instruments, and also did a large probate business. He was a successful farmer, and died in 1854, and he sleeps with his fathers.

The Berrys are a numerous and respectable portion of the inhabitants of Strafford. Nathaniel and John were brothers, and came from Rye, and settled at Strafford Corner while as yet there were no public highways in this part of the town, both brothers having many descendants. John Berry had eight children, among whom was Thomas, father to Tamson, wife of Deacon Thomas Berry. Tamson still lives on the old homestead, a very aged and respectable lady.

Thomas had eighteen children by two wives. These children, with the exception of two, lived to become men and women, and settled in this vicinity.

Nathaniel, father of George, who was the father of Deacon Thomas, had thirteen children. Nathaniel, George, Thomas, and James Demeritt all lived and died on the old homestead. It now is being occupied by Dana R., a son of James Demeritt Berry. This family settled here over one hundred and seven years ago.

The Hayeses lived about one-half mile above Strafford Corner. This family was among the first settlers. John Hayes was an emigrant from Scotland, came to Dover, N. H., about 1680, lived and died there, married Mary Horne, and had a large family. His son, John[2] Hayes, lived in Dover, and was deacon of the first church. He married widow Tamson (Wentworth) Chesley, and had eleven children. One of these was Joseph[3] Hayes, born May 1, 1746, and lived in Strafford, N. H. He married, first, Peggy Brewster; second, Elizabeth Wingate. Had eight children, all by his first wife. Died July 30, 1816. His son Joseph, a strong-minded and upright man, had a family of twelve children. The homestead has now passed from the name.

Benjamin Stanton came from England, born in 1700, married a Ricker, had five children. The third, William, settled in Barrington, now Strafford, buying land of the town of Dover in 1754, showing a settlement of one hundred and twenty-eight years. Married, in 1761, a Brock. Their son William, Jr., lived at home and married a Holmes. They had eight children. The eldest, Ezra, still kept the old homestead, and married an Otis, and had seven children; one, Joshua O. Stanton, M.D., now a practicing physician in Washington, D. C., and another, William P., married a Brock, who, with their only child, Fred. T., who married a Young, live now on the farm reclaimed from the forests by their ancestors. This farm, one of the best and neatest kept in town, is a half-mile above Free-Will Baptist meeting-house at Strafford Corner.

The Young family living on the Crown Point road about one mile north of the Free-Will Baptist Church were among the first settlers. Stephen, who now occupies the old homestead, is eighty-one years of age. His grandfather, Benjamin, came from Dover, and had seven children, among whom was Elder Winthrop Young, born in Strafford, 1753; consequently this part of the town must have been settled by the family over one hundred and twenty-nine years.

Stephen Young's father's name was Jonathan, and had eight children, of whom two, Stephen and John F., are now living. Stephen had five children; John F. Young had four. John F. Young, Jr., is a prominent physician in the city of Newburyport, Mass.

Deacon Charles Scruton lives on the Crown Point road, near the top of the Blue Hill.

His great-great-grandfather's name was William; came from Ireland, and died in Barnstead with his daughter, Mrs. Drew. His son Thomas was born while crossing the water, settled in Strafford, where Deacon Charles now lives, died and was buried there.

Michael, son of Thomas and grandfather of Deacon Charles, was born on the home place Dec. 30, 1774, also died and was buried there.

Thomas Scruton, son of Michael, born Aug. 11, 1304, and now lives (1882, Aug. 16th) with his son, Deacon Charles Scruton, on the old homestead.

Oliver Foss, who lives on Strafford Ridge, on the farm reclaimed from the forests by his ancestors, is one of our best and neatest farmers. The soil by nature is excellent, and the best of care is taken of it. His great-grandfather, George, first settled in Portsmouth, then in Barrington, finally on the farm where Oliver now lives. Died and buried there in 1807, aged eighty-six. Had eleven children.

Oliver's grandfather had eight children. He lived, died, and was buried on the farm also. Oliver's father had five children,—Tobias (minister), Warren, William, Oliver, Mary. Oliver has one daughter, Helen, who married John C. Hayes. They live with Oliver, and have five children. These generations, most of them, settled in Strafford and vicinity.

Cotton Foss lives near the top of the Blue Hill, on the Ridge road. His father's name was George, who

cleared up the farm where Cotton now lives. They have deeds showing the settlement of the farm, one hundred and two years ago. No road over the Blue Hills at that time. This branch of the Foss family settled first in Portsmouth, afterwards in Barrington, then in the part now called Strafford.

Bears were plenty at that time. Cotton's father the first year on his farm killed thirteen. Moose also were killed on the mountain.

George Cotton's father had six children, among them one daughter, Betsey, the only female, I am told, that was ever born on this farm for the one hundred and two years of its settlement. Cotton has three children living,—Paul M., in Boston, and Cotton, Jr., and Henry R., living on the homestead.

Paul Perkins lives near the top of the Blue Hill on the Ridge road, and now owns the home of his fathers. Lemuel Perkins, the great-grandfather, settled on the place one hundred and two years ago.

His grandfather's name was Paul, his father's name John. Five generations now lie in the graveyard near the house. His grandfather voted at every election for sixty-three years, and went twelve miles, part of the time on foot through the terrible snows and storms of March to reach his voting-place in Barrington. His father, John, voted fifty-five times without missing an election. Paul has voted thirty-one times, and through these generations not an election has been missed. They all always voted the Democratic ticket.

The Hon. Samuel P. Montgomery, a great-grandson of John Montgomery, one of the earliest settlers on Strafford Ridge, was born Jan. 9, 1806. His great-grandfather came to Strafford, settled on a farm, cleared it up, and his son Jonathan, grandfather of Samuel P., inherited it from his father, and John, the father of Samuel, succeeded to the property, and Samuel and David K. received it from their fathers. It has now gone out of the name.

Samuel P. was a noted teacher. He held all the offices of trust and responsibility in town several times over, also senator and representative to the Legislature. This family was among the first, if not the very first, to settle in Strafford.

John Caverno, one of the first settlers, a son of Arthur Caverno, of Scotch-Irish descent, from whom originated the Caverno family, came from the north of Ireland to this country about 1835.

John, son of Arthur, born in New Foundland in 1742, settled on the Canaan road about a mile south of Bow Lake, when the country was all a wilderness; married Sarah Tibbetts, of Barrington, 1746. They had two children,—Molly and Jeremiah. Jeremiah married Margaret Brewster. They had ten children, —John, Sarah, Lydia, Jeremiah, Polly, Arthur, George W., Margaret, Sullivan, and David B. Jeremiah succeeded his father on the old homestead.

John and George bought farms in the immediate neighborhood of the old homestead, upon which they lived and died, which are now occupied by their immediate descendants. Arthur was a Free-Will Baptist minister of note, settled and died in Dover. Sullivan is a prominent lawyer, and lives in Lockport, N. Y. The only male descendants living in town are Arthur and Jeremiah, sons of John Caverno, and George S., son of George W. Caverno. The Cavernos have always occupied a prominent position socially and politically.

Elijah Tuttle, Jr., son of Elijah Tuttle, of Barrington, was born July 10, 1774; married Sally Tasker April 5, 1798. The Tuttles were originally from England. He was the first man in Strafford that ever received a collegiate education.

He was an expert in surveying, and did most of the business in that line in the westerly part of the town. His children were Samuel, William, Mary, Jehoah, Sarah, Asa, and Ester; nearly all lived and died in Strafford. His descendants still live on the old homestead, which is situated near Bow Lake.

Rufus Hall, son of Israel Hall and grandson of John Hall, lives on the Province road near the upper end of Bow Lake; married Mary Ann Young, of Barrington. They had two children,—David O. and Frank H. Frank lives with his father; married Josephine Elliot, of Barnstead; have one child, John, the grandfather of Rufus, born Jan. 18, 1739; cleared up the farm where Rufus now lives. His father, Israel, born July 20, 1768, also lived and died on the homestead. They have been an industrious, frugal, and respectable family.

Aaron Waldron, one of the first settlers, born Aug. 4, 1749, took up his farm near the northwesterly part of the town. Hannah, his wife, was born March 29, 1750, by whom he had thirteen children, namely,—Azariah, Aaron, Isaac, John, Abram, Robert, Abram (2d), William, Hannah, Richard, Lovey, Zachariah, and Sarah, the only living child, who married James B. Foss, of Strafford Ridge. Azariah, the eldest, was the first representative of the town after its separation from Barrington. These children settled in town, and all the Waldrons in Strafford are descendants of Aaron. The grandchildren now living in town are Jonathan C., Azariah, and William W. Waldron.

This family is one of the most numerous and respectable in town. We have endeavored to trace the history of some of the prominent early settlers, have consulted the most reliable records and many of the oldest inhabitants, and after all much, at this late day, must depend upon tradition. Every one who has given the subject thought knows the difficulties in the way.

We might mention among other prominent families of the early settlers the Pershleys, Brocks, Hams, Scotts, Babbs, Stileses, Slopers, Taskers, Huckinses, Holmeses, Boodys, Buzzels, Caverlys, Caswells, Cates, Critchets, Evanses, Hills, Jennesses, Pillsburys, Roberts, Shackfords, Smiths, Swains, Browns, Twomblys, Leightons, Joneses, and Walkers.

Many of the sons of Strafford occupy places of respectability and trust in various parts of the country. Among them may be mentioned Drs. Joshua O. Stanton, Jr., John F. Young, Jr., Stephen Young, E. Frank Foss, George H. Montgomery, Jeremiah C. Garland. Lawyers, Robert B. Foss, Winship Twombly, Charles Caverno, Zachariah B. Caverly, Secretary of Legation to Peru; Levi B. Tasker, Free-Will Baptist clergymen; Tobias Foss.

Ecclesiastical and Educational.—The Free Baptist Church at Strafford Corner (then called Crown Point, Barrington) was organized in August, 1779, under the supervision of Rev. Edward Lock. It was composed of a branch of the Calvin Baptist Church of Berwick, Me., numbering about forty, joined by a number of converts, the fruit of a revival at Strafford. It was constituted an independent body of Christians, taking the name of "Baptist Church" only.

Rev. Tozer Lord was its first pastor. Rev. Benjamin Randall, the founder of the Free Baptist denomination, was then a member of the Berwick Calvin Baptist Church in good standing. He applied for a letter of dismission to go with the branch of said church to form the "Free Church" at Crown Point, as it was called. But no notice seemed to be taken of his request. In the month of March following, he united with said Free Church without a letter. Having preached quite successfully for more than three years in several places in and around Barrington, the church with which he had just before united and "many of his townsmen," requested his ordination. He was accordingly set apart as an evangelist at New Durham, on the 5th of April, 1780. The ordination sermon and charge to the candidate was by his pastor of the Barrington Church, the Rev. T. Lord.

Although the New Durham Church, being the first that Randall organized, is called the "first" and "mother church" of the Free Baptists, yet *the church at Strafford Corner, N. H., was really the first and pioneer body of the sect of Christians called Free Baptists.* It was organized on precisely the same principles as at New Durham, about ten months before that was, and gave to the world one of its members as the founder of said denomination. By its vote and through its pastor it ordained and gave ecclesiastical authority to the honored leader to found other churches, and to administer the ordinances of the church. Randall had the oversight of said church, and preached more or less to it for many years, and once, when scattered and nearly destroyed by "Shakerism," nine of its members signed a request to the church at New Durham for "help." Randall soon went to their aid. He probably reorganized them into a church, as the records soon speak of this as the "second church." The record of said reorganization and of a few subsequent years cannot be found; but of said reorganization there is no doubt, for the Free Baptist history (page 69) says of this point, "The London and Canterbury churches could do no otherwise than follow the example of the Strafford church;" . . . "these reorganized churches continue unto the present time" [date of history, 1861].

So the proof of this claim of the Strafford Corner Church to be the oldest and "mother of us all" is clear.

This church has kept on its course, with a few reverses, now (1882) for one hundred and three years. Soon after its organization it was much weakened and reduced to a few in number by secession for cause before named. But extensive revivals under Randall and others gathered many into this fold of Christ. At times more than one hundred and sixty members have been reported. A few years after it was formed two other churches, composed in part of members dismissed from this, were organized, one at the southern part of the town of Barrington and one in the northern part, now called the "Strafford and Barnstead Church." Later, two others were constituted in town, one at the centre of Strafford and the other at Bow Lake. Still the "mother church" has (in 1882) a membership of eighty-five. Whole number of members in the four churches in town is three hundred and forty-three.

It is claimed by the oldest inhabitants in the community that "the first persons baptized by immersion in the town [Strafford then was included in Barrington] were Ralph Hall, an aged man, Mrs. Anna Young, wife of Benjamin Young, and Miss Abigail Daniels, a young lady." This was in about 1776. Rev. E. Smith administered the ordinance, an "opposing multitude" witnessing the services. Mr. Hall joined "the free church" at Strafford Corner. He lived, died, and is buried with his wife on the place where Mr. John Hall lives, his great-great-grandson. Four generations have lived there in succession, all members of the church, and its firm and liberal supporters. A granddaughter of the first-named Ralph, Miss Sarah Hall, married Rev. Mr. Boardman, D.D., of the Baptist mission in Asia, and after his death she married Rev. A. Judson, D.D., the celebrated pioneer in said mission.

Among the laymen of this church there were persons of marked ability. We have space to name but one, the Hon. Jobe Otis. (See his name elsewhere in this history.)

This church has sent out a number of ministers who have done good service for the world, among whom are Benjamin Randall, Micajah Otis, Winthrop Young, Nathaniel Berry, Enoch Place, John Nutter, Ephraim H. Heart, Hiram Holmes, John C. Holmes (brothers), and perhaps others, all of whom are dead, leaving an honorable record so far the writers know.

Benjamin Randall, the first named, was the founder of the Free Baptist denomination. For more extended information of him the reader is referred to "The Life of Randall," and the "History of the Free-Will Baptists," published by the Free-Will Baptist printing establishment, Dover, N. H.

We make a short extract from history: "Randall was a man of medium size, or a little below, erect and

gentlemanly in appearance. His features were sharp, his eyes of a hazel color, and the general expression of his countenance was grave and dignified. His deep piety and fervent spirit gave a characteristic sweetness to his voice, and he usually wept as he preached. His gestures were few, and as a speaker he was calm, argumentative, and very impressive. His perception was great, and his memory strong. He was somewhat nervous in temperament, quite sanguine in his opinions, very conscientious in what he thought was right, and his reproofs were often administered with cutting severity. He had a good business education for his times. He studied the works of men, but was emphatically a man of one book, and that was the Bible."

At first, religious meetings were held in schoolhouses and private dwellings. A few years after its organization, the church, in connection with a school district, built what was called "The Temple," the pews being arranged on the three sides of the house, and the school desks in the centre. It was located a few rods southeast from where Benjamin F. Winkley, Esq., now lives (1882), on the opposite side of the road. It is now removed. Their meeting-house, recently put in good repair, was erected in 1835.

The names of the pastors of the Strafford Corner Church and the time of service, as near as can be ascertained, are as follows: Revs. Tozer Lord, from 1779 to 1781; Benjamin Randall, associated with Micajah Otis from 1783 to 1821; Enoch Place, till 1853; D. L. Edgerley, till 1857; A. R. Bradbury, till 1858; E. Place, till 1861; N. C. Twombly, till 1863; B. Van Dame, till 1865; B. B. Smith, till 1868; William T. Smith, till 1869; N. C. Lothrop, till 1873; Ezra Tuttle, till 1874; S. N. Brooks, till 1876; C. C. Foster, till 1878; E. Tuttle, till 1882; Francis Reed, the present pastor, and compiler of the foregoing history of Strafford Corner Church.

Third Free-Will Baptist Church in Strafford.—This church was formerly a part of the First Free-Will Baptist Church.

Jan. 20, 1819, a request was made by the people of Strafford Ridge to the New Durham Quarterly Meeting for a separation and for the organizing of a separate church at that place, not because of any difficulty among them as to divisions or disputes, but for convenience and better accommodations. This request was granted, and Elders Place, Merrill, and Peavey were appointed a committee to meet the people at the Ridge on the first Saturday in February, 1819, to acknowledge them the Third Church and to assist them in organizing.

The meeting was organized on the above date by choosing Rev. Enoch Place moderator, and Rev. J. L. Peovey clerk. (From the records.) "Now when the brethren had gathered together at the schoolhouse on the Ridge, on the 1st Saturday in February, 1819, agreeable to appointment, they came to the following conclusion by the Grace of God.

"We, whose names are hereafter subscribed, having given ourselves unto the Lord, do give ourselves to one another in the Lord, by the will of God, considering ourselves a church of Christ, intending to watch over one another in love, striving together for the things which make for peace and things whereby we may edify one another. Owning the Scriptures to be our rule of faith and practice and all the saints of God our brethren, we intend to comfort ourselves in the Lord together and edify one another even as also we do. And to know them which labor among us and are over us in the Lord and admonish, and to esteem them very highly for their work sake and be at peace among ourselves. To warn them that are unruly, comfort the feeble-minded, support the weak, be patient to all men. To render not evil for evil to any man, but ever follow that which is good, both among ourselves and to all men, praying the God of love and peace to aid us in all our journey from this to the eternal world, and preserve us blameless soul, body, and spirit unto his heavenly kingdom."

Ebenezer Kelley.	Priscilla Foss.
John Winkley.	Mary Caverly.
John B. Foss, Jr.	Anna Drew.
Jerusha Foss.	Sarah Drew.
Timothy Foss.	Mary Drew.
George Foss, Jr.	Jane Foss.
Joshua Foss, Jr.	Mary Huntress.
Joseph Hill.	Hannah Foss.
William Foss (3d).	Sarah Foss.
Richard B. Foss.	Amy Foss.
Joseph Huckins.	Abigail Foss.
Samuel Kelley.	Sarah Foss.
James Foss (4th).	Judith A. Shepherd.
Mesech Drew.	Sally Shepherd.
Simon Foss.	Eliza Shepherd.
Moses Sawyer.	Sally Hill.
Joshua Foss (4th).	Polly Hill.
Joseph Roberts.	Kathrine Hill.
James Tuttle.	Susan Hodgdon.
John Tuttle.	Betsey Pearcy.
Woodbury Foss.	Sally Foss.
James C. Cate.	Betsey Foss.
James Tuttle (3d).	Betsey Daniels.
John Rowe.	Elizabeth Brown.
Sarah Foss.	Olive Twobly.
Mary Huckins.	Anna Drew.
Hannah Huckins.	Deborah Kelly.
Elizabeth Foss.	Sarah Tuttler.
Eleanor Muncy.	Sally Tuttle.
Alice Foss.	Esther Tuttle.
Eliza Foss.	Polly Hall.
Elizabeth Foss.	Rhoda Clark.
Sarah Foss.	Alice Clark.
Alice Foss.	Sarah Rowe.
Abigail Foss.	Mary Smith.
Hannah Foss.	Lydia Smith.
Abigail Foss.	Sarah Smith.
Sarah Foss.	

The following is a list of ministers who have been settled over this church, with date of settlement: Revs. Enoch Place, 1819; Ammi R. Bradbury, 1855; Arthur Caverno, 1858; D. P. Harriman, 1859; Uriah Chase, 1865; I. M. Bedell, 1866; Caleb C. Foster, 1872; C. E. Handy, 1873; S. C. Kimball, 1875; L. H. Winslow, 1880.

During the thirty-six years' pastorate of the Rev. Enoch Place he preached but one-half the time, two Sabbaths per month; the other Sabbaths the pulpit was occupied at intervals by Elders Sherburn, P. S. Burbank, John Winkley, Nathan Caverno, and others.

The first clerk of this church was William Foss (3d), 1819, succeeded by Rev. Enoch Place, 1821; William B. Foss, 1842; J. H. Montgomery, 1845; Warren Foss, 1848; Alfred Tasker, 1877, present clerk.

The first church was built in 1800. It was a large church, with square high-backed pews, and a gallery running round three sides of the house. There were no means of lighting or heating; evening service and service during severe weather being held in the academy. The pulpit was high and elaborate.

This church was taken down in 1857, and a new church built, in which service is held at the present time.

The Bow Lake meeting-house was erected in 1843, as a Union Church, and occupied as such till 1859.

Rev. John Caverly and Enoch Place, Free-Will Baptists, and the Rev. George W. Ashby, Baptist, occupied the pulpit.

In 1859 the Bow Lake Free-Will Baptist Church was organized, with Rev. Levi B. Tasker as pastor, William P. Hall, deacon, and Orin T. Hill, clerk.

The meeting-house was dedicated to the Free-Will Baptists, Nov. 14, 1859. The church, when organized, consisted of twenty-four members, as follows: L. B. Tasker, M. H. Tasker, W. P. Hall, Eliza Hall, C. M. Thompson, Dyre Hall, Daniel D. Caverly, Orin T. Hill, Mary E. Hill, Reuben Critchett, Betsey Critchett, George W. Buzzell, Mary Babb, Jeremiah Caverno, Dolly H. Caverno, Almira J. Hill, Elizabeth Roberts, M. A. Huckins, C. A. Hill, A. W. Hill, Susan Roberts, William Thompson, Mary Tasker, and Deborah Thompson.

The Rev. L. B. Tasker presided over the church as pastor for three years, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Brown.

In 1864, Samuel B. Gray was chosen second deacon. Rev. Joseph Brown remained as pastor till 1865. Since then the successions have been Revs. C. C. Edgerly, Levi Bracket, Thomas Keniston, D. I. Quint, Frank Browne, Edwin Smith, Royal McDonald, and W. F. Young.

Deacon William P. Hall died June 17, 1873, and William Cate was chosen his successor Sept. 17, 1873. Present membership sixty-four.[1]

[1] The history of this church was kindly furnished by Samuel B. Gray, clerk.

A church was organized in North Strafford, consisting of seventy members, early in the summer of 1781, and Elder Joseph Boody was its pastor for thirty years, since which time what few records there are are singularly deficient in anything that can be called church history.

Strafford Union Academy, situated on Strafford Ridge, was incorporated in 1832. The names of the individuals who procured the act of incorporation were William Foss, Daniel Winkley, Job Otis, Enoch Place, Samuel P. Montgomery, John Caverly, B. W. Jenness.

The act was changed, and the name adopted was Strafford Academy. The change was made to enable the corporation to hold more property than the first act permitted. The institution was very successful for many of the first years of its existence. A Mr. Austin, of Portsmouth, N. H., left to the institution a legacy of five thousand dollars.

There arising some division among the stockholders, the money never has been received. In the mean time the academy has ceased to be what it was in its early days. It is considered a Free-Will Baptist institution.

There was a Methodist Church organized, and a meeting-house built, half a mile above Strafford Corner, about fifty years ago, but the church and the meeting-house have long since been numbered among the things that were.

Daniel Winkley, son of Deacon John Winkley, was born on the "old home" in what is now the town of Strafford, N. H., May 26, 1792. His ancestor, Samuel Winkley (spelled sometimes Winckley), was the origin of the large family of that name in America. He came from Lancashire, England, to Portsmouth, N. H., about 1680. The family coat-of-arms is thus described: "An eagle displayed, counter etranged: argent: gules. Motto, 'sper.'" Samuel settled first in Kittery, Me., where, in 1684, he married Sarah, daughter of Francis Trickey. They lived on Crooked Lane, on a lot of land granted to her father by the town of Kittery in 1656. They afterwards removed to Portsmouth, where he engaged in trade and commerce, and died in 1736, over seventy years old. They had children,—Samuel[2], Francis[1] (born 1689, died April 22, 1776), Nicholas, William, Sarah (married Tobias Langdon, father of Governor John Langdon), Elizabeth (married Samuel Weeks, of Boston). His will, dated Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 13, 1722, contains a clause giving his son Francis a Bible which was his father's, and this Bible is now in possession of a descendant in Barrington. Francis Winkley succeeded to the land of his grandfather Trickey, in Kittery. His occupation was boat-building. His brothers all dying young, he also is the common ancestor of all the Winkleys of this stock. He married Mary, daughter of Rev. John Emerson, of Portsmouth. They had seven children,—John (born 1726, died March 31, 1811, aged eighty-five), Elizabeth (born 1728, died at

Barrington, 1806, aged seventy-eight), Samuel (born March 9, 1731, died Nov. 29, 1807, aged seventy-six), Francis[2] (born 1733, died Oct. 9, 1818, aged eighty-five), Mary (born 1736, died in Boston, Dec. 1, 1776, aged forty), Emerson (born 1738, died at Barrington, Sept. 17, 1810, aged seventy-two), and Sarah (born 1740, died Feb. 6, 1803, aged sixty-three).

Samuel Winkley, son of Francis[1], was a joiner, serving his time with Mark Langdon, of Portsmouth. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel Brewster and Margaret Waterhouse, his wife, of that place, and, tra-

Daniel Winkley

dition says, granddaughter of Elder John Brewster of the "Mayflower." She was born April 13, 1734, and died Nov. 3, 1816, aged eighty-two. Her maternal great-grandfather, Richard Waterhouse, owned and occupied Pierce's Island, near Portsmouth, in 1688. Samuel Winkley settled in Barrington, was a pioneer farmer, and with patient and untiring energy carved a home for his children from the primitive forest. The children of this worthy couple were Samuel[4], Francis (a Shaker elder), Mehetable, William, John, Elizabeth, Benjamin, David, and Mary. John, born Nov. 17, 1766, attained the age of seventy-six years, dying Jan. 8, 1843; was for many years a farmer in Strafford. Possessed of great natural abilities and physical strength, he was blest with content, and by diligence and much hard work was successful financially. He cared nothing for political strife, but was deeply religious, carrying his Christianity into his daily life. He was for many years a pillar of the First Free-Will Baptist Church, and was ever its deacon. The people of the community were unanimous in pronouncing "Deacon John Winkly one of the 'salt' of the earth." He married Mary, daughter of Richard Swain, of Barrington, Nov. 14, 1791. They had nine children, six attaining maturity. At present writing (1882) but two (the oldest and the youngest), Daniel and Mary A. (Mrs. D. K. Montgomery, of Portsmouth), are living. Daniel Winkley was educated at Phillips' Exeter Academy; has always been a farmer; when a young man, as all true types of New England do, taught district school, and for thirteen consecutive winter terms. He has in his long and industrious life engaged in numerous avocations, as carpenter, painter, etc.; as surveyor has perhaps run more lines than any other in the county, and still, at more than ninety years, can do his work as well as when but forty. He married, March 20, 1816, Sarah, daughter of Hon. Job Otis, and settled in Oxford, N. H., where their three children, Otis P., John A., and Daniel S., were born (the two last are dead). Mr. Winkley moved to Strafford again in 1824, and lived with his parents, taking charge of their affairs, remaining until 1857. He was chosen selectman in 1832–33, 1839–40; representative to State Legislature in 1834–35; has been justice of the peace, justice of the quorum, or notary public, consecutively from 1834. In early life he was a Federalist in politics, later on a Whig, and was one of seven in town to first espouse the Free-Soil movement, and from the formation of the Republican party has been unswervingly true to its teachings. He was nominated by the Whigs for State Senator in 1840, and in two years reduced the Democratic majority from five hundred to fifty. But it was his interest in education and his connection with Strafford Union Academy that makes him most endeared to the people of his native town. He was the principal one to secure its location by the Free-Will Baptist Church; when the church withdrew he again was one of the principal actors in saving the school, and no man has expended more, in proportion to his ability, than he, that the rising generation might be properly educated. He was made one of the trustees of the academy on organization, and still holds that position. Independent in religious belief, he is broad and charitable, and ever esteemed for his personal worth and excellence of character. He removed to Malden, Mass., in 1857, stayed there nine years, then returned to Strafford, where, strong in mind and young in appearance, and with the wife with whom he has lived sixty-six years, is, from the stand-point of ninety years, looking forward to the last twilight of life with trusting confidence.

Civil List.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1821. Azariah Waldron.
1822. Job Otis.
Tobias Roberts.
1823. Andrew Leighton.
Job Otis.
1824. Tobias Roberts.
Azariah Waldron.
1825. Tobias Roberts.
No choice for the other.
1826–27. No representatives chosen

1828. Job Otis.
Benning W. Jenness.
1829. Benning W. Jenness.
Amos Tebbetts.
1830. John Perkins.
Elisha Tasker.
1831. John Perkins.
Elisha Tasker.
1832. John Perkins.
Israel Hall.
1833. Israel Hall, Jr.
William Tasker.
1834. William Tasker.
Daniel Winkley.
1835. Daniel Winkley.
Hudson Peavey.
1836. Hudson Peavey.
Only one this year.
1837. No representative.
1838. Samuel P. Montgomery.
Joshua Woodman.
1839. Samuel P. Montgomery.
Josbua Woodman.
1840. Paul Perkins.
Elisha Weeks.
1841. Paul Perkins.
James B. Foss.
1842. James B. Foss.
William Berry.
1843. Stephen Young.
Andrew D. Leighton.
1844. Andrew D. Leighton.
Stephen Young.
1845. Charles Caverly.
Eliphalet Foss.
1846. Charles Caverly.
Eliphalet Foss.
1847. Benjamin E. Woodman.
Benjamin T. Foss.
1848. Benjamin E. Woodman.
Benjamin T. Foss.
1849. John Huckins.
John Saunders.
1850. Stephen Leighton.
Nathaniel Locke.
1851. John Huckins.
John Saunders.
1852. Joshua Roberts.
Nathaniel Brock.
1853. Jacob Drew.
Ezra Drown.
1854. Jacob Drew.
John Peavy.
1855. Andrew J. Otis.
Joseph A. Clough.
1856. Aaron W. Foss.
Dennis Babb.
1857. Aaron W. Foss.
Thomas Scruton.
1858. Hezekiah Berry.
John K. Evans.
1859. John C. Huckins.
David K. Montgomery.
1860. Isaiah D. Edgerly.
Daniel J. Holmes.
1861. Joshua Otis.
Charles F. Montgomery.
1862. John W. Jewell.
Cyrus Wingate.
1863. George C. Pinkham.
Paul Perkins.
1864. James Tuttle.
Robert W. Foss.
1865. Nehemiah C. Twombly.
Rufus Hall.
1866. Durban D. Caswell.
Warren H. Perkins.
1867. Thomas Berry.
Azariah Foss.
1868. Jeremiah F. Hanscom.
Samuel Tasker.
1869. Daniel J. Holmes.
One vacancy.
1870. Cotton H. Foss.
Jeremiah Tasker.
1871. John Saunders.
Mark K. Foss.
1872. John Saunders.
Mark K. Foss.
1873. Joseph L. Hall.
George W. Boody.
1874. Joseph L. Hall.
George W. Boody.
1875. Richard W. Foss.
Lyman W. Foss.
1876. Richard W. Foss.
Lyman W. Foss.
1877. Joseph A. Whitcher.
John M. Whitehouse.
1878. Joseph A. Whitcher.
John M. Whitehouse.
1879. Entitled to one representative, elective once in two years.
Charles C. Robinson.
1880. Cyrus G. Scott.

TOWN CLERKS.[1]

1820–24. William Foss, 3d.
1824–28. George W. Foss.
1828–33. Enoch Place.
1833–35. Samuel P. Montgomery.
1835–37. David K. Montgomery.
1837–38. Enoch Place.
1838–47. Benjamin E. Woodman.
1847–49. William Strachn.
1849–51. David K. Montgomery.
1851–54. Joseph A. Clough.
1854. Demeritt Place.[2]
1854–55. Alfred Tasker.
1855–56. Charles F. Montgomery.
1856–59. Mark K. Foss.
1859–62. Richard W. Foss.
1862–65. Mark Foss.
1865–66. John S. Foss.
1866–68. Lafayette Chesley.
1868–69. Mark K. Foss.
1869–71. William C. Foss.
1871–72. John C. Hayes.
1872–74. Haven B. Foss.
1874–76. John C. Hayes.
1876–78. Haven B. Foss.
1878–79. Albert C. Foss.
1879–81. Hiram S. Hill.
1881. Loring K. Foss.

SELECTMEN.

1821. Tobias Roberts.
Joseph Huckins.
Paul Perkins.
1822. Joseph Huckins.
Joshua Otis.
Azariah Waldron.
1823. Joshua Otis.
Elisha Tasker.
Thomas Chick.
1824. Joshua Otis.
Elisha Tasker.
Thomas Chick.
1825. Joshua Otis.
Elisha Tasker.
Thomas Chick.
1826. Joseph Huckins.
James Demerritt.
William Tasker.
1827. Joseph Huckins.
James Demeritt.
William Huckins.
1828. Joshua Otis.
Elisha Tasker.
John Perkins.
1829. Joshua Otis.
John Perkins.
Elisha Tasker.
1830. Tobias Roberts.
Israel Hall, Jr.
James B. Foss.
1831. Tobias Roberts.
Israel Hall, Jr.
James B. Foss.
1832. Daniel Winkley.
Joshua Wingate.
William Tasker.
1833. Daniel Winkley.
Barbar Gray.
Joshua Woodman.
1834. Joshua Woodman.
James B. Foss.
Barbar Gray.
1835. James B. Foss.
John Wingate.
Charles Caverly.
1836. Charles Caverly.
Joshua Otis.
Israel Hall, Jr.
1837. Dennis Babb.
Joseph Caverly.
David K. Montgomery.
1838. Dennis Babb.
Elisha Tasker.
David K. Montgomery.
1839. Elisha Tasker.
Stephen Young.
Daniel Winkley.
1840. Stephen Young.
Daniel Winkley.
Benning W. Jenness.
1841. Andrew D. Leighton.
Eliphalet Foss.
William Holms.
1842. Andrew D. Leighton.
Eliphalet Foss.
William Holms.
1843. George W. Caverno.
Samuel P. Montgomery.
Israel Foss, Jr.
1844. George W. Caverno.
Samuel P. Montgomery.
Israel Foss, Jr.
1845. Samuel Durgin, Jr.
John Huckins.
John H. Scott.
1846. John Saunders.
William Tasker.
Thomas Scruton.
1847. John Saunders.
William Tasker.
Thomas Scruton.
1848. Stephen Leighton.
Stephen Young.
1848. Rufus Hall.
1849. William L. Hill.
Joshua Roberts.
Warren Foss.
1850. Jacob Drew.
Rufus Hall.
Thomas Berry.
1851. Jacob Drew.
Thomas Berry.
John H. Evans.
1852. Cornelius Caswell.
Lewis Stiles.
John L. Swain.
1853. Cornelius Caswell.
Lewis Stiles.
John L. Swain.
1854. William Foss, Jr.
John F. Young.
Jehoah Tuttle.
1855. Benjamin T. Berry.
Caleb Hanson.
Ebenezer F. Hanson.
1856. Ezra Drowne.
Daniel L. Babb.
Thomas Caswell.
1857. Micajah S. Hanscom.
Thomas Caswell.
Azariah Foss.
1858. Micajah S. Hanscom.
Azariah Foss.
John J. Leighton.
1859. John J. Leighton.
Paul Perkins.
Joshua Otis.
1860. Abram S. Clark.
Joshua Otis.
James Tuttle.
1861. Paul Perkins.
James Tuttle.
Durban D. Caswell.
1862. Paul Perkins.
Durban D. Caswell.
Jeremiah S. Winkley.
1863. Jacob B. Smith.
Stephen Leighton.
Joseph A. Whitcher.
1864. Jacob B. Smith.
Stephen Leighton.
Joseph A. Whitcher.
1865. Jacob B. Smith.
Aaron W. Foss.
Jeremiah F. Hanscom.
1866. Aaron W. Foss.
Jeremiah F. Hanscom.
Asa H. Tuttle.
1867. Joshua Otis.
Asa H. Tuttle.
Lyman W. Foss.
1868. Paul Perkins.
Lyman W. Foss.
John O. Boody.
1869. Robert B. Peavey.
Warren Foye.
George N. Foss.
1870. Robert B. Peavey.
Warren Foye.
George N. Foss.
1871. Abram S. Clark.
Joshua Otis.
Nathaniel B. Batchelder.
1872. Abram S. Clark.
Joshua Otis.
Joseph O. Caswell.
1873. Abram S. Clark.
Joshua Otis.
Joseph O. Caswell.
1874. John H. Perry.

[1] An act of the Legislature to divide the town of Barrington passed June 17, 1820.

[2] By appointment.

1874. Horace W. Evans.
Charles W. Young.
1875. John H. Perry.
Horace W. Evans.
Charles W. Young.
1876. John H. Perry.
Cyrus G. Scott.
John F. Foss.
1877. Cyrus G. Scott.
John S. Foss.
Charles D. Scruton.
1878. Charles D. Scruton.
John W. Jewell.
1878. John O. Boody.
1879. John O. Boody.
Daniel Huckins.
Warren H. Perkins.
1880. John O. Boody.
Warren H. Perkins.
Daniel Huckins.
1881. Warren H. Perkins.
John C. Hayes.
Lovell F. Berry.
1882. Warren H. Perkins.
John C. Hayes.
Lovell F. Berry.

The first delegates to the Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of New Hampshire were Benning W. Jenness, Samuel P. Montgomery. The delegates for revision, in 1876, were Aaron W. Foss, Jacob B. Smith.

From the town records we find that Job Otis, Azariah Waldron, Tobias Roberts, by act of the Legislature of New Hampshire, were authorized to call the first town-meeting.

In 1827, at a special meeting called for the purpose, it was voted "that no ardent spirit be sold within one-half mile of the place of the town meeting." Also the following is from the records:

"STRAFFORD, March 1, 1823.

"This may certify that we the subscribers selectmen approve of George W. Foss to be a suitable person to sell and mix spiritous liquors such as rum, wine, brandy, gin for two days at the Ridge Meeting-House on the 11th and 12th days of March inst.

"JOSHUA OTIS. } *Selectmen*
"AZARIAH WALDRON. } *of*
"JOSEPH HUCKINS. } *Strafford.*

"A true copy of record } WILLIAM FOSS, 3d, *Town clerk.*"
"Attest }

The Bow Lake Building Association at Bow Lake was organized the present year. Its object was to build a suitable building for manufactory of ladies' and misses' boots and shoes, and to give the rent for a term of years to responsible parties who would come there and occupy and carry on the shoe business. The capital stock is divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, to enable men of small means to take stock and encourage the enterprise. The officers of the association are: President, John W. Jewell; Vice-President, John F. Munson; Secretary, John E. Waldron; Treasurer, John W. Perry; Board of Directors, Azariah Waldron, Dearborn D. Caswell, Jonathan C. Waldron, Alonzo M. Foss, Daniel S. Woodman, John D. Clarke, James Walker, and Daniel Clay.

The shoe manufactory built at Bow Lake by the Bow Lake Building Association the present year, and just completed, is thirty feet wide, sixty feet long, two stories high, with a basement, and is to be run by steam-power. It is capable of accommodating from seventy-five to one hundred hands. Messrs. Austin & Parker, of Lynn, Mass., are to move here and occupy it, and will carry on the manufactory of ladies' and misses' kid and goat boots for the New England trade. They are young men thoroughly acquainted with the business, and there is no reason why they will not succeed. They are backed by some of the best citizens with all the capital they need.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861–65.

SECOND REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY RECRUITS.

Joseph D. Boyd, Co. I; enl. Dec. 2, 1863; absent, sick, Dec. 19, 1865; no discharge furnished.
Johnson, John J., Co. B; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. from Co. I, 13th N. H. V., June 21, 1865; must out June 21, 1865.
Johnson, Gray W., Co. B; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. from Co. I, 13th N. H. V., June 21, 1863; must. out Dec. 19, 1865.
Smith, Richard, Co. I; enl. Dec. 2, 1863.
Stael, Franz, Co. I; enl. Dec. 2, 1863; must. out July 1, 1865.

THIRD REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Campbell, Nathaniel J., Co. H; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; reduced to the ranks May 30, 1863; re-enl. Feb. 13, 1864.
Huckins, Azariah W., Co. H; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; died of disease at Hilton Head, S. C., Aug. 20, 1862.
Scruton, Clark, Co. H; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; wounded slightly July 18, 1863; re-enl. Feb. 19, 1864.
Clark, John, Co. H; enl. Dec. 10, 1864; must. out July 20, 1865.
Hines, James, Co. I; enl. Dec. 10, 1864.

FOURTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Pillsbury, Moses W., Co. E; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; discharged for disability at Morris Island, S. C., Oct. 27, 1863.
Jenness, John M., Co. E; enl. Feb. 25, 1864; captured April 9, 1865; released April 29, 1865; must. out June 5, 1865; re-enl. veteran.

FIFTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Brown, James, Co. C; enl. Dec. 4, 1863; absent, sick, June 28, 1865.
Carlisle, James, Co. C; enl. Dec. 4, 1863; disch. for disability Oct. 10, 1865.
Hunter, James, Co. C; enl. Sept. 14, 1865; must. out June 28, 1865.
Mercier, Charles, Co. C; enl. Aug. 12, 1863; must. out June 28, 1865.
Underhill, William H., Co. E; enl. Aug. 20, 1864.

SIXTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Creamer, Alonzo D., Co. G; enl. July 2, 1864; trans. from Co. G, 11th N. H. V., June 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
Williamson, James, Co. I; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; absent, sick, since May 27, 1864; no discharge furnished.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Johnson, Henry, Co. D; enl. Dec. 2, 1863; wounded severely, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded June 16, 1864; died of wounds at Hampton, Va., June 25, 1864.
Rand, William E., Co. I; enl. Aug. 11, 1864; must. out July 20, 1865.
Caverly, Cyrus G., Co. A; enl. Feb. 27, 1864; captured near Richmond, Va., Sept. 27, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 25, 1864; re-enl. veteran.
Tuttle, Joseph W., Co. A; enl. Feb. 24, 1864; wounded at Deep Run, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; must. out July 20, 1865; re-enl. veteran.

EIGHTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Prescott, Thomas C., capt. Co. H; com. May 25, 1863; must. out Jan. 18, 1865.
Prescott, John H., capt. Co. G; com. Dec. 20, 1861; pro. to maj. July 16, 1863.
Prescott, Thomas C., sergt. Co. G; must. in Dec. 31, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj. Nov. 16, 1862.
Prescott, John H., corp. Co. G; enl. Dec. 23, 1861; pro. to sergt. July 11, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Eastman, George H., Co. G; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; cap. at Yellow Bayou, La., May 16, 1864; released; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. B, Vet. Batt., 8th N. H. Vols., Jan. 1, 1865.
Prescott, John H., Co. G; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut., to date Dec. 16, 1863.

VETERAN BATTALION, EIGHTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Eastman, George H., Co. G; pro. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out Oct. 28, 1865.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Bones, Thomas, Co. H; enl. Dec. 4, 1863.
Legro, Alexis, Co. A; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; wounded slightly June 7, 1864; disch. for dis. March 20, 1865.

Benning W. Jennys

John W. Jewett

with the devotion and tenderness that only a loving wife can give to a beloved husband. This tribute to his memory in this historical work is contributed by her. He was rarely angry, having a most genial disposition, and by his death the whole country lost one of its profoundest statesmen, the community an unusually useful citizen, his extended circle of friends one whose place can never be fully filled, and his family a model husband and father.

JOHN WOODMAN JEWELL.

John Woodman Jewell, son of Milton and Nancy (Colley) Jewell, was born at Bow Lake, Strafford, N. H., July 26, 1831. His paternal grandfather, Simeon, was born in Brentwood, N. H., July 20, 1776; married Jane French (born in Salisbury, Mass., Oct. 28, 1766, died at Sanbornton, N. H., Jan. 11, 1838) at Deerfield, N. H., May 19, 1796, and soon afterward settled in Northfield, N. H., as a farmer. After some years' residence there he moved to Sanbornton, where he died at about the age of sixty-six years, Sept. 10, 1832. He left four children,—John, Milton, Betsey, and Samuel F.,—and was known and prized for his probity and quiet, unassuming honesty and rectitude. His son, Milton, was born in Northfield, July 2, 1803. When about eighteen, Milton was apprenticed to learn the business of tanning and currying, after acquiring which he worked for a few years in Deerfield at his trade. In 1828 he came to Strafford, located at Bow Lake, and established a tannery there, with which he coupled the manufacturing of boots and shoes. He prospered in business until 1832, when the large dam of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, at the outlet of Bow Lake, gave way, and his property was almost entirely ruined by the flood of escaping water. After this event he only followed his trade in a small way, but continued doing something until 1865, when, his health growing very poor, he closed his business, and June 4, 1869, passed away, leaving to his descendants the record of an untarnished name. He married, Dec. 24, 1830, Nancy, daughter of Richard and Sarah Colley, of Madbury. She was born May 3, 1808, and died in Barrington, April 7, 1880. Their nine children were John W., Hannah E. (died young), Mary J. (Mrs. Wingate T. Preston, of Barrington), Asa W. (superintendent of water for Cocheco Manufacturing Company, at Dover), Charles M. (deceased), Cyrena T. (deceased), Enoch T. (deceased), Betsey A. (deceased), and Samuel F., of Barrington. Mr. Jewell was an unyielding Democrat. Both he and his wife were for years valued members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and he was universally known as one of the most benevolent of men, and an accommodating neighbor. His honesty was so rigid as to make him almost unjust to himself. Pleasant and social in his intercourse with all, he was highly esteemed.

John W. Jewell early learned to labor. When but five years old he was tied in a chair and set to drive a horse to grind bark in his father's tan-yard, and from that day onward he has never shrank from earnest discharge of such of life's laborious duties as have fallen to his lot. He early and thoroughly learned his father's trade. When he was eighteen, his father consenting, he commenced working for himself on a farm. After a short time he was taken ill, and returned home. The next spring he expended the money he had then earned in attending Gilmanton Academy. Then for three successive summers he worked in a steam saw-mill, teaching school during the winter, and in the spring and fall attending Strafford Seminary (now Austin Academy) and Gilmanton Academy. In 1853 he went to Newmarket as "second hand" in the cloth-room of the Newmarket Manufacturing Company, but soon went to Manchester, whence in a very short period of time he returned to Newmarket, and spent one year as clerk for S. A. & B. F. Haley, merchants; then, at the urgent request of Hon. B. W. Jenness, the leading business man of Strafford, he entered his employ, and remained with him until 1864, when Mr. Jenness removed to Ohio, and Mr. Jewell purchased his stock of goods at Bow Lake, and has been since, and now is, the leading merchant of the town.

He has been successful and popular. His counsel has been valued and sought in every important matter in town for years, and his cautious and at the same time progressive advice has been of public and private benefit. He is one of the standard-bearers of the Democracy of this section, and has often been honored by political trust. He has been moderator, superintendent of schools, and selectman. He represented Strafford in the State Legislature of 1862, and was sheriff of Strafford County from 1874 to 1876. He was placed in nomination in 1878 by the Democratic Senatorial Convention as its candidate for State senator, and received by far the largest number of votes cast, but failed of an election, as he had not a majority, but a plurality,—a third ticket (Greenback) drawing sufficient votes to defeat him. For ten years he was postmaster under Pierce, Buchanan, and Johnson, and for a number of years has been a member of the Democratic State Committee.

He married, Oct. 9, 1853, Sarah Folsom Gale, daughter of Bartholomew Gale, of Upper Gilmanton, now Belmont. They have three children,—Sarah A. (born Aug. 21, 1856; married Rev. W. W. Browne, of Evansville, Wis., now pastor of Free-Will Baptist Church at Gonic, N. H.), John Herbert (born Sept. 10, 1859; now partner with his father in merchandising under the firm-title of J. W. Jewell & Son), and Mertie Folsom (born Sept. 10, 1859).

Mr. Jewell has ever been active in all matters for the improvement and advancement of his town and county, and is, in the best sense of the word, a "self-made man." Commencing life without a dollar, he is to-day in ample circumstances, the result of his

business energy and thrift, and is one of the largest tax-payers in town. He occupies a very prominent position in social, political, and business circles, and is probably more extensively acquainted and known by a wider range of people than any other resident of Strafford. He is one of his native town's best representatives, is a member of United Order of Golden Cross, director in Northwood Mutual Benefit Association, and president of Bow Lake Building Association. To Mr. Jewell are the people of Bow Lake largely indebted for the shoe manufactory just completed, which, beyond doubt, will prove one of the most important industries of the future here. Through his efforts entirely have the Boston and Northern Telephone Company extended their lines to Bow Lake.

AARON WALDRON FOSS.

Aaron Waldron Foss, son of James B. Foss and Sarah, daughter of Aaron Waldron, was born July 20, 1824, on the homestead owned by several generations of his paternal ancestors at Strafford Centre, N. H. He unites in his veins the blood of three of the most distinguished early families,—the Waldrons, the Fosses, and the Boodeys. (See Robert B. Caverly's "Annals of the Boodey Family.")

Aaron Waldron, from whom Mr. Foss was named, was born Aug. 7, 1749. He was a thrifty husbandman who, in offices of trust and otherwise, held the confidence of his townsmen. His homestead was in the north part of the town. He married Azariah Boodey's daughter Hannah (Azariah was son of Zechariah Boodey, the original American progenitor of the name, who came a boy-emigrant from France, and a deserter from the French ship on which he was shipped, at Boston, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and settled in the wilds of Madbury). She was born March 29, 1758. They reared twelve children in health and vigor in their early pioneer life. Of these Sarah, born Jan. 14, 1802, was youngest. Aaron Waldron was killed by a falling tree Dec. 9, 1820. His widow died Feb. 7, 1830.

George Foss, of Rye, born May 10, 1721, married Mary Martin, born Sept. 20, 1726. Their children were Rachel (born Jan. 16, 1747, married a Berry), Judith (born May 19, 1748, married a Berry), John (born Sept. 14, 1752), Abigail (born May 9, 1754, married a Perkins), George (born Oct. 9, 1757), William and Richard (twins, born May 15, 1760), James (born May 1, 1762), Mary (born Aug. 13, 1764, married William Foss), Samuel and Nathan (born Aug. 13, 1766). He settled on Strafford Ridge, in old Barrington, on the lot of one hundred acres now occupied by Oliver Foss. He was a very good farmer, and served his day and generation with acceptability. His son Nathan became a farmer on a small farm of sixty-six acres, to which he made several additions; married Alice, daughter of William and Jemima Babb, had children—three sons and three daughters—James B., George B., Richard, Sally (Mrs. William Foss), Eliza (Mrs. Joshua Foss), Harriet (Mrs. Cotton H. Foss). James B., born Oct. 1, 1795, became a farmer, had the simple educational instructions of that primitive day, married Sarah Waldron April 6, 1824, when about twenty-five years old. They had five children that attained maturity,—Aaron W., Hannah W. (Mrs. Joseph Stiles), Richard W., Adeline W. (Mrs. Charles A. Hill), Mary A. (Mrs. Gilbert Shaw). Mr. Foss lived with his father, and succeeded to the paternal lands. Like his father he worked hard, and with the primitive tools of that period wrought early and late. The hoes of that time were pounded out of iron by a blacksmith, and were fastened to a rude handle with a large "eye." The first hoe he used his father made for him out of red oak, and the edge was hardened by fire. James became a great land-owner, used to deal largely in poultry, which he conveyed to Boston; was a shrewd, successful man of business, represented Strafford in 1842–43 in the General Court, was selectman four years, has been for years a consistent member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and has at one time owned four hundred broad acres of land. He is now living, with good memory and well-preserved faculties, at eighty-seven years of age.

Aaron W. Foss passed his childhood and youth at his father's home, receiving the educational advantages of common schools and Austin Academy, and about his twenty-first year became interested in cattle droving in connection with farming. His natural shrewdness and business qualities were manifested in making this largely remunerative, and with a modest and unostentatious nature he is one of Strafford's most successful sons. He married, Aug. 12, 1849, Elizabeth O., daughter of Rev. John and Nancy (French) Caverly. Their children are Clara C. (Mrs. Calvin Rea), deceased; Albert C., born Oct. 12, 1851, married Lillie E. Tasker; Sarah A., born Aug. 28, 1853 (Mrs. George W. Brock); John James, born Nov. 12, 1855; and Aaron H., born Oct. 31, 1857. Mr. Foss has made himself prominent in community not only by acquiring wealth, but by his hearty co-operation with every laudable enterprise and his wise counsels. He represented Strafford in the State Legislatures of 1856 and 1857; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1876; selectman two years, and has acted formerly with the Whig party, but of latter years with the Democrats, with whom he is in perfect sympathy. For several years he has been secretary and treasurer (as well as member) of the board of trustees of Austin Academy.

In April, 1861, all his buildings were swept away by fire, but a new and pleasant home has risen on the site of the former. Enterprising and industrious, with seven hundred acres of land showing his ability and success as an agriculturist, he is ever hospitable and generous. He well deserves the following written of him by Col. R. B. Caverly, in his "History of

Aaron W. Foss

N. Waverly Twombly. M.D.

the Caverly Family:" "He has made himself a wealthy farmer. Full of commendable aspiration, always on duty, his town, as we trust, will be the better for his having lived in it. In-doors, at the hands of Elizabeth, you will always find industry, frugality, and the law of kindness. Our word for it, the neighbor, the friend, the poor, nor the weary-worn stranger will never find the 'latch-string' of that door pulled in."

N. C. TWOMBLY, M.D.

N. C. Twombly, M.D., son of Silas and Sally (Caverly) Twombly, was born near the academy in Strafford, Feb. 26, 1835. His ancestors for years have been connected with this section of the country. Ralph Twombly[1] had land laid out Oct. 4, 1656, and was first taxed that year at Cocheco (Dover), N. H. His will, dated Feb. 28, 1684, was "proved" Aug. 7, 1686. His wife, Elizabeth, and son John were his executors. "If son John live with his mother, then they are to occupy the homestead jointly; if not, his wife is to have one-half. If Ralph live with his mother till he is twenty-one, then he is to have £10 in money, or goods equivalent. To son Joseph, a heifer; To daughter Mary (Tebbets), 5*s.*; To each of the children, Elizabeth, Hope, Sarah, Esther, and William, when eighteen years of age, a cow."—(Extract from will.) Thus we see he had eight children. Ralph[2] had a son William and at least one other, Ralph[3]. William settled in Madbury; had four sons,—Moses, Nathaniel, Joshua, John. Moses was born in Barrington, where his father had located, about 1735 or 1740. He married Elizabeth Holmes, sister to Ephraim Holmes, who married Sarah Wentworth, a descendant of Governor Benning Wentworth. Their children were Samuel, Anthony, William, James, Hannah, Deborah, Phebe. Samuel was born in 1766, married Olive Huntress, and was a farmer and basket-maker in Strafford. His children were Hannah (married James Roe), Silas, William (married Betsey Rollins, and settled in Gilmanton), Deborah (married Nicholas Evans, of Holderness), Samuel (a stone-mason, married Susan Durgin, settled in Newmarket, N. H., and has two grandchildren,—one, Belle Bryant, a remarkable organist, the other, Virginia, as noted an elocutionist), Enoch (married Lucretia Daniels), Moses (married a Parker, of Holderness, and settled in Maine), Daniel (born July 25, 1811, married Julia Reed, of New Bedford, Mass., and has two children,—Maria and Daniel W.), John (married Sarah Berry, and settled in Maine), Smith (died in Charleston, S. C.), Mesheck (lived and died in Lowell, Mass.), and Andrew J. (by a second marriage).

Silas Twombly, born in old Barrington (now Strafford), Dec. 22, 1798, was a farmer and cattle-dealer, owning about one hundred and fifty acres of land; was a hard-working, plain, quiet, old-fashioned man; in his younger days worked in a soap and candle factory in Massachusetts for several years, then returned to Strafford, and with industry and good deportment filled his not extensive sphere of life well; married Sally Caverly (a descendant of the Wentworths) March 18, 1822; had children,—John W. (born Dec. 22, 1822, now a prominent citizen of Mamaroneck, N. Y., and member of the Legislature of that State), Hazen (deceased), Harrison (born Sept. 25, 1826, married Harriet A. Caverly Nov. 29, 1855, and has one son, Charles H.), Silas H. (deceased; born Nov. 19, 1829, married Ann M. Twombly, had one child, Roxana,—Mrs. William Shepard), Sally A., Nehemiah Caverly, Viany S. (deceased).

Nehemiah C. Twombly passed his early years on his father's farm; attended common schools and what is now Austin Academy; was a diligent student, and when a young man acquired some reputation as a teacher by teaching three winter terms of school in Strafford and Barrington, he meanwhile working on the farm in summer. In 1861 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Charles Palmer, of Strafford, and while attending to other duties was for fifteen years a close medical student. Circumstances tending to open the way, he entered the University of Vermont, at Burlington, Vt., in 1875, and was graduated from thence June 24, 1876. After graduation he returned to his native town, and has already built up, by attention and skill, a promising practice. He married, Nov. 12, 1878, Elvira, daughter of Gilbert and Eliza (Durgin) Tasker, of Barnstead, N. H. (Gilbert Tasker was born Feb. 23, 1805, in the old town of Barrington; owned a large farm in Barnstead; was one of the responsible and wealthy agriculturists of that town; married Eliza, daughter of Jonathan and Susan (Bickford) Durgin, of Northwood. He died Sept. 23, 1876. Mrs. Tasker makes her home with her daughter.) Democratic in politics, Dr. Twombly was chosen to represent Strafford in the State Legislature of 1865. He is a justice of the peace and quorum, and has been for fifteen years; is largely engaged in probate business, and has been selected to administer on many estates. Of a strong vital and sanguine temperament, he has keen powers of analysis, and, with a large fund of language, is active and energetic in defense of everything he deems for the welfare of society or the improvement of mankind, and wields the pen of a ready writer. He has been for years a pronounced supporter of Christianity,—a Second Adventist in belief,—and from his outspoken nature there is never any difficulty in knowing where to find him, as there is nothing of the "time-server" in his composition.

DEACON EBENEZER SMITH.

Ebenezer Smith[2] was born in Strafford, then Barrington, Sept. 29, 1810. He comes of two old families, Smith and Brown.

Garland Smith, born Jan. 8, 1744, of Somersworth,

purchased land in Barrington, N. H., from John and Sarah Drew, Aug. 29, 1766. He was a farmer, married, Dec. 31, 1767, Mary, daughter of John Brown and his second wife (Nevens). They had ten children,—Patience, James, John, Ebenezer[1], Lydia, Joseph, Garland, David, Mary, Hannah. He was of very social nature, successful in business, he accumulated a large property, and his homestead in Barrington is now occupied by his descendants. He was a man of great physical strength. At one time, while loading his boat with household supplies at Portsmouth, he stood in his boat, and, reaching up as high as he could reach, took down a barrel of molasses and placed it carefully in the bottom of the boat. He died June 25, 1814. Ebenezer Smith[1] was born on the homestead in Barrington, April 9, 1774. He was a farmer and a blacksmith, and married, Sept. 25, 1796, Patience, daughter of Nicholas Brown. Their children were Elizabeth, Daniel, Mary, Lydia, Sarah A., Hannah, Patience, Ebenezer[2], William P. He purchased land at Strafford, Bow Lake (then Bow Pond), and in 1801 moved thither. Here his long and uneventful life was passed, and here he died July 10, 1856, aged eighty-three. His wife died March 8, 1854. He never sought office, was a man of few words, quiet and reserved, a valued citizen with strong love for family and home, and for many years and until his death a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. (John Brown, born 1688, in Jersey, one of the Channel Islands of England, was abducted with his brother Daniel, two years older, and a servant lad named Duffy, about 1698, and brought to Portsmouth. Daniel died in Dover a few years thereafter. John passed a short time in Portsmouth and Dover, and lived the last few years of his minority in Madbury, N. H., as a servant for one Demeritt. He knew nothing of his parents for many years, but finally found them out, and had correspondence with them. They were quite wealthy, but the correspondence showing the relationship being accidentally destroyed after their death, there was not sufficient legal proof to secure the estate to the children of John. He married (1) a Drew, had one son, Josiah; (2) a Nevins, and by her had Joseph, Edward, John, Nicholas, Samuel, and Mary, who married Garland Smith. Nicholas, born Oct. 30, 1743, married Betsey Tibbetts, born Feb. 19, 1753. Their children were Reuben, Miriam, Patience (born Nov. 15, 1776), Judith, Nicholas, Mary, Daniel, Betsey, Nancy. An apple-tree set out by this Mrs. Brown in 1771, on the farm in Strafford now (1882) occupied by Azariah Foss, is to-day an immense and a vigorous tree.)

Deacon Ebenezer Smith had the country boy's educational advantages,—the common schools,—but was early learned to labor; learned the blacksmith's trade from his father, with whom he remained as long as he lived, and also became a farmer. He married Mary, daughter of John and Sarah (Clark) Smith, of Barrington. Her maternal grandfather was Remembrance Clark, of Madbury, N. H. She was born April 13, 1813. Their children were all born on the old homestead at Bow Lake. They are Sarah C. (Mrs. Daniel Otis), Olive A. (married Garland Brown, and has four children,—Sarah C., Zephyr H., Fred L., and Henry E.), Rufina (married Sanborn Parshley, and has five children,—Ethel B., Mary E., Henry G., Ina H., and Lula B.), Anna P. (Mrs. Paul P. Brown), May Ella (Mrs. Edrick I. Foss), Ebenezer Romanzo, Athelinda L.

In April, 1858, Deacon Smith moved to his present home, where he has since resided. He owns three hundred and fifty acres of land, a saw- and grist-mill, and is justly considered one of the best men of Strafford. Quiet and unostentatious, he is as inflexible as one of the old-time martyrs in following any course he deems marked out by duty. Originally a Whig, he was one of the first Abolitionists, and a Republican since 1856. Since early life he has been a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. At the formation of the church at Bow Lake he was ordained deacon, and still holds that office in the church. His opposition to secret societies arises from a belief in their non-Christianity, and is earnest and marked, and no one who knows the man will doubt the sincerity of his purpose. He was anti-Masonic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire in 1880, and is now treasurer of the "New Hampshire Anti-Masonic Christian Association." Kind and charitable in his intercourse with his fellow-men, a loving father and husband, his home has been cheered by an amiable wife and dutiful children, and he is passing down to the twilight of life with a full conviction that it is but the gateway to a better land, and blest with the trusting confidence of the entire community.

ROBERT BOODEY CAVERLY, THE POET AND AUTHOR.[1]

A town becomes progressive and prosperous according to the force and valor of the great and good men who inhabit and inspire it. Even so, in a great measure, the achievements of an individual must depend on the quality and quantity of the blood and brain that move him.

Strafford has had numerous natives of much ability and merit, among whom our poet is prominent, and may well occupy a brief space in its annals. He comes down from a noble ancestry, and yet he inherited nothing save his sound health of blood, manly independence, and lofty aspirations. From early boyhood and from the common schools he plodded and paid his own way up to a thorough academic education.

Entering the militia, he was made the adjutant of a regiment, thence he was advanced to a brigade major,

[1] By the Rev. Elias Nason, of Massachusetts.

Ebenezer Smith

Robt. B. Caverly

and thence to a division inspector at the head of Maj.-Gen. Demeritt's staff, of which the late Hon. John P. Hale and Judge C. W. Woodman, of Dover, N. H., were aids. His final resignation obtained the following voluntary approval:

"The commander-in-chief accepts the resignation of Col. Robert B. Caverly, Inspector of the Second Division of the Militia of New Hampshire, but in doing this begs leave to express the high sense which he entertains of the active and efficient services rendered by Col. Caverly in the discharge of his military duties.

"By his excellency's command,
"JOSEPH LOWE, *Adjutant-General.*"

In the mean time our poet had become principal of the high school at Great Falls, N. H., and with assistants held charge of some four hundred students. Thence he advanced to learn the law with the late distinguished John A. Burleigh, of that place, and thence to the Law College at Cambridge, Mass., where he graduated under the presidency of Josiah Quincy and the professorship of Judge Story and Simon Greenleaf, with the diploma of an LL.B. He commenced the practice of his profession at Limerick village, in Maine, and there serving as a trustee of its academy, he continued six years in his profession, engaging in important causes in its highest courts, many of which may be found published in the law reports of that State. Removing from Limerick to Lowell, Mass., he has continued in the law and in the writing and publication of books until the present time. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he visited New Hampshire at the call of its Governor, and lectured in many places for the purpose of raising soldiers for the war and the Union. Thence he visited Washington City, where he spent most of the four years of the conflict, and aided there, as far as he was able, the cause of the Union. During that time he was employed in law trials in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in the High Court of Claims in the capital, and in the Supreme Court of the United States. But the most of our poet's time has been spent in Massachusetts. Her law reports for the last forty years afford ample evidence of the active and successful labors of this son of Strafford, yet sometimes he had been called to try causes in the courts of New Hampshire, one of which cases involved difficult questions wherein the laws of Massachusetts appeared to conflict with the statutes of New Hampshire. He was called into this case by an able lawyer who had previously been engaged in it. It was argued before the full bench in the State-house at Concord, and success followed his side of the case.

While at Washington, in the war time, business of the day usually ended at three o'clock, thereby allowing much spare time for outside work, and, moved by the war and its incidents, our author began to delineate them practically.

First, in 1862, he wrote his "Soldier's Mother" and the "Light of the World," published in the *Washington Chronicle;* next, then, his "Merrimac," then the "Love-Letter," then "The Bride of Burton," then "Arlington," then "Victory," and thence generally he proceeded to his many productions of epics, lyrics, and ballads.

In 1866, in the midst of his law profession, he published his "Merrimac," an epic of eighty pages.

In 1871 he wrote and published "Jewett's History of Barnstead."

In 1872–73 he published his second and third volumes of "Miscellaneous Poems."

In 1874 he led off in the building of the Duston Monument, on the Contoocook, and wrote for B. B. Russell & Co., of Boston, his "History of Hannah Duston," four hundred and four pages.

In 1875 he visited England and Scotland.

In 1876–77 he wrote his "Battle of the Bush," comprising five dramas, each preceded by an historic legend of some distinguished character as found in the New England Indian history.

Falling ill from overwork in 1878, he lost nearly a year's labor.

In 1879 he published the "Annals of the Caverly Family," two hundred pages.

In 1880 he wrote and published "Lessons of Law and Life," from John Eliot, together with his "Lineage of the Boodey Race," three hundred pages.

In 1881 he published at large his "Indian Wars of New England," including the exploits of Eliot the apostle, of Hannah Duston, and of the native Indian, five hundred pages.

His works, so far as they have been given to the public, have received unreserved commendation.

The *Edinburgh Review* (in Scotland), alluding to them, says, "Both Americans and English ought to thank Mr. Caverly for his laborious and interesting resume of those old Indian wars."

In 1866, Hon. H. W. Hazen, alluding to our poet's "Merrimac," through the *Essex Banner*, says, "The author of this poem is a distinguished lawyer in Lowell. He has brought into fresh notice times and men who should not be forgotten, and embalmed their deeds and memories in verse, which in this region may well be immortal." . . .

Hon. Judge J. Howard, late of the Supreme Court of Maine, in a long letter, says, "I have read these volumes (poems, Vols. I. and II.) with interest, and find them filled with effusions that seem to carry me back to other scenes and other times, and there is a freshness of the present mingling with the past in graceful measures, that seem to touch the life and experience of the many." . . .

Rev. Elias Nason, in a letter of 1872, discoursed of these volumes, saying, "I have perused the several pieces with keen and sympathetic pleasure, and I congratulate the author on the advanced record he made in beating the sweet fields of poetry. Aside from the intrinsic merit of his muse, the local scenes and circumstances which he poetizes become a part of our own life and being, and thus in reading him we have the joy not only of perusing tuneful num-

bers, but of seeing common things we know around us, as by an enchanter's wand, transfigured into beauty. So the poet lives because he makes things live around him. Hence comes the dignity of the vocation."

Rev. Dr. Bouton, late historian of New Hampshire, in commendation of the same volumes, discourses of them as being "elegant in form and beautiful in sentiment and expression."

William Cullen Bryant, the poet, in his commendation of this author's war-poems, says, "What I most of all admire is the patriotic spirit which animates them."

Rev. Austin S. Garvin, in alluding to our author and his poems in a public journal of 1877, as heard at one of his lecture readings at Greenwood, Mass., says, "The entrancing interludes on the organ did not more surely carry the listener out into the pure, intoxicating enjoyment of nature than did the musical beat of the speaker's words, as in his first and longest piece he described the sights and sounds of primitive New England. As we listened, we thought it might not improperly be called a *symphonic song*, or *poem of the creation*, there was such comprehensive blending of varied melodies. We were taken back to the time when 'the morning stars sang together,' and then, by the gradually more measured tread of the language, the worlds were launched, and the mountains reared their crests up to the stars. In majestic diction the hills of New England were depicted. In the more flowing numbers that succeeded we were aware that the streamlets were born, and trickling, drew their silver line down the rocky slopes. Through the meadows meanders the peaceful river, gladdening herb, and bird, and man. The songs of the happy tenants of the air, and the sounds of many innocent and prosperous industries are heard from every side. Then, in more constrained, almost impatient rhythm, is given the vivid picture of nature in chains, but even the captive is beneficent. No longer the sportive, rambling runlet, but now the giant Merrimac in the hands of Philistines. The noise of a thousand wheels, the whirl of ten thousand spindles, and the clatter of looms are pictured in language fitly chosen to typify these active, gigantic, and incessant activities. And then, like peace after strife, comes the melodious description of the gorgeous fabrics, more wonderful than any fairy legend, and by the rich, subdued spirit of content that fills the verse, we feel, without being told, that a state of society in which all amenities, graces, and charities flourish is the purposed end of the magnificence and wealth of the creation."

Mr. Caverly has the honor of inaugurating and being the first president of the society known as "The Literati," in Middlesex County, Mass.

The mother of this poet had two brothers, the one, Robert Boodey, who, born in Madbury, went to New Durham, N. H., and finally settled in Limington, Me., and the other, Rev. Joseph Boodey, who settled in Strafford, north of Bow Lake, and died and was buried there in 1827. These clergymen were the very first two men who, with Benjamin Randall, were ordained as Free Baptists in that then new denomination of Christians. The first church of the denomination was organized in 1780, in the celebrated Boodey House, in New Durham, which these two brothers then occupied. Robert, in Maine, for some reason turned Quaker minister, and living long, Quakerized almost everybody who fell within the scope of his ministry.

Joseph, strong and eloquent, continued in Strafford as its first leading clergyman from 1780, upwards of forty years, to the date of his decease.

These brothers and sister were children of Azariah Boodey, of Barrington, who was the only son of the New England ancestor, Zachariah Boodey, who, a French boy in 1695, at the age of eighteen years, landed in Boston from France, and with other boys there deserted the ship, took to the wilderness, and, evading the detectives, hid himself in a haymow in an old hovel, then in a corner of Cocheco, now Madbury, N. H., lived on milk from the cows, and crawling out after the ship's departure for France, settled down there at Cocheco, among the Indians (who would not harm a French boy), became a valiant pioneer, reared up a family, and from whom all the Boodeys in New England have descended.

A monument to the memory of this pioneer settler, with a large corn-mortar carved in it by the Indians, has recently been erected at his grave, under the supervision of our poet. It graphically marks the spot where the white man and red man in the long ago lived together in faithful, kindly fellowship. The monument is a granite boulder of many tons, inscribed in large letters and figures on its south side, "Boodey, 1695;" on its north, "King Philip, 1675;" on its east, "Demeritt, 1758;" and on its west side, "Caverly, 1880."

The Caverly ancestry extends back upwards of seven hundred years, first from our poet, born July, 19, 1806, to the father, John Caverly, lieutenant, who took his acres from lands thitherto possessed by the Indian tribes, and who, through labor, made himself a husbandman, well favored of fortune, and among men highly respected.

The old house which he built in 1777 still stands there on the old Province road, about a mile south of Bow Lake, in Strafford. It serves as a monument to the pioneer's early manhood, and a perpetual honor to his generous descendants, who to this day have carefully preserved it.

At the door of this old native cot our poet has thus soliloquized of the

OLD HOME.

Dear, dear as ever, my native cot,
Framed of the father in the world;
My fond old mother marked the lot;
They took it from the tribes of old.

The giant growth of a thousand years,
The sturdy oak, the clambering vine,
Fell at the foot of pioneers
That greeted then that olden time. . . .

Old cot, I gaze upon ye now,
Oft changing place to look thee o'er.
I seem to see the floweret how
It budded blooming at thy door,
Imparted love to high and low
Those many, many years ago.

Ye tell me of paternal toil,
That fenced the field in fervent care;
Brought golden harvests from the soil,
Through constant culture, generous, fair.
Brave, kindly spirits, filial, dear,
They flit around me lingering here. . . . [1]

Thence from the father we follow back to Moses Caverly, of Barrington; thence from him to Moses, an emigrant from England, to Portsmouth, N. H., who, as appears, married Margaret Cotton there, Jan. 30, 1714, and who, with his sons, in 1746 became a part of the forty-two settlers of Barrington, where now, near the site of the late old French Mill, and within a mile of its old garrison-house (now gone), he, with several of his descendants, peacefully reposes. Thence we trace the blood farther back to Sir Henry Caverly, of England (1680), whom Hume says was a man of much distinction; thence to Edmund, an author, in London (1696); thence to Sir Anthony, whose arms bear date June 10, 1544; thence to Sir John Caverly, of 1403, a general officer of high distinction, as Hume has it, who fell in the battle of Shrewsbury, which Shakspeare elaborates; thence to Sir Hugh Caverly, of 1350, "the Chevilier virtie," who in the days of Edward III. and Richard II., having command of the armies of England, invaded France, took Calais, and as Governor of it, held it some twenty years. At that time he started off with forty thousand volunteers from the populace of England, made pitched battles, and thus achieved many victories (Hume's "History," vol. ii. p. 282). Thence we go back to our poet's remote ancestor, "John," of Scotland. He originated within the time when "surnames" were nearly unknown, and before it had become fashionable to endow the infant with a surname. In truth, "John" never had one.

In 1116, "John," then a boy, coming down from Scotland into Leeds, England, was there made a steward to the Empress Maud. At length a young lady (Gospatrick) and John fell in love, and soon after their intermarriage the Caverly manor, a vast inheritance of many hundreds of acres, situated about five miles west of Leeds, fell to her.

By this and by his own industry John became wealthy, built and endowed a church at Calverly, which ever since has, for seven hundred years, been kept in repair, and in which "John" still stands in statuary, with his three sons, John, Walter, and William, kneeling behind him.

At the birth of these sons "John" honored the name of his wife's inheritance by giving to the sons the surname "Calverly." And from "John and his boys have descended all the Caverlys that have ever existed.

Thus, like the vapory wave of ocean, the generations of earth rise up, and making haste, chase each other down.

[1] From Caverly's "Epics, Lyrics, and Ballads," p. 421.

CHAPTER CVII.

ROCHESTER.[2]

Geographical—Topographical—Incorporation—The Royal Charter—The Town Named—First Meeting of Proprietors—First Clerk—First Selectmen—Survey of the Township—Drawing the Lots—The Pioneer Settler—Other Early Settlements—Subsequent Division of Lands—"Norway Plains"—Close of the Proprietors' Reign—Last Meeting—Town Assumes Control of Affairs.

THE town of Rochester lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Farmington and Milton, on the east by Salmon Falls River, which separates it from Maine, on the south by Somersworth, Dover, and Barrington, and on the west by Barrington, Strafford, and Farmington.

The surface of the town is rolling, and the soil generally fertile. It is watered by the Salmon Falls, Cocheco, and Isinglass Rivers.

Incorporation.—This town was incorporated by royal charter under date of May 10, 1722. The charter was granted in the name of King George I., and the signing of this document, which gave a "local habitation and a name" to this section, was the last act of government performed by Col. Samuel Shute, his Majesty's governor of the colonies of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Its caption bears the following:

"George, by the Grace of God of Great Brittain France and Ireland King Defender of the faith &c."

The town was named in honor of the Earl of Rochester, a brother-in-law of King James II., and one of the most eminent men of his time. For a number of years he had held the exalted position of lord treasurer.

Immediately following the charter is "A Schedule of the names of the Proprietors of the Town of Rochester with their respective proportions ascertained being Part of the Charter." First appears a list of fifty-two whole-share proprietors, heading which is the name of Col. Richard Waldron, and at the close "Parsonage," "Use of Grammar School," and "First ordained Gospel Minister." Secondly, "Half-share Proprietors;" of these there are eight. Then come twenty-four quarter-share proprietors, and, finally, "Associates admitted, Governor Shute for a home

[2] The following history of Rochester was chiefly compiled from unpublished manuscripts of the late Franklin McDuffee. Mr. McDuffee manifested a deep interest in historical matters, and contemplated the publication of a history of his native town.

lot and five hundred acres; Lieut.-Governor Wentworth, ditto. Eight other members of the Government Council a whole share each."

The petition for the charter of the town was signed by most of the inhabitants of Dover, with others from Portsmouth, Newington, and Durham.

The first meeting of the proprietors was held at the meeting-house in Cocheco, July 9, 1722, "to consider, debate, and resolve such matters and things" as were necessary for the performance of the conditions of the charter. Col. Richard Waldron was chosen moderator, and Paul Gerrish town and proprietor's clerk.

The first condition of the charter required that within three years the proprietors should build a house and settle a family therein, and within four years plant or sow three acres of ground. The right of those who fail to comply was forfeited. It was therefore decided at this meeting that the most commodious part of the town should be laid out into "home lots," where the several proprietors might build their houses and settle their families. A committee was appointed to "pitch upon" the best location, and were also instructed to lay out roads and also a suitable "train-field." The clerk was instructed to procure a "book consisting of three quires of paper bound up in parchment, at the charge of the commoners," to keep the records in. This was all the business transacted. In consequence of the Indian troubles, which kept the border settlements in a constant state of alarm for the next few years, no meeting of the proprietors was held until April 24, 1727. At this meeting Paul Gerrish was re-elected clerk and served until his death, in 1744.

The first selectmen were also chosen at this meeting, as follows: Capt. Francis Matthews, Capt. John Knight, and Paul Gerrish. At this time but little interest seems to have been taken in the new plantation. The selectmen notified the committee which had been appointed five years before to lay out the home lots to reconsider a plan of division, and after five months a plan was submitted which proved not acceptable to the proprietors, and was voted "void and of no effect."

Capt. Robert Evans was then chosen by the proprietors to survey and lay out the plantation in one hundred and twenty-five lots, one lot for each share, of sixty acres each, in ranges from Salmon Falls River to the Barrington line.

The survey having been made, the drawing of the lots was commenced December 13th, at the meeting-house in Cocheco, by Rev. James Pike, and completed on the following day at Oyster River (Durham), whither the meeting had adjourned.

The territory now having been properly laid out, and the home lots satisfactorily drawn, the next move was the settlement of the town; and to Capt. Timothy Roberts it seems is due the honor of having been the first to settle within the bounds of the present town of Rochester. This was Dec. 26, 1728. He was not a proprietor, but purchased a quarter of a share of Samuel Twombly, of Dover, for ten pounds. He located below Gonic on a part of lot 90, first division. The deed of Twombly to Roberts was the first conveyance of land in the territory. Capt. Roberts was soon followed by other pioneers, prominent among whom were Eleazer Ham, Benjamin Frost, Benjamin Tebbets, and Joseph Richards. From this time forward the settlement rapidly increased in population, and soon became known throughout the State as one of the most important of the border settlements.

Although some of the settlers were of the Scotch-Irish immigrants, still the town was settled principally by people from Dover, where the greatest number of the proprietors lived. Of the first sixty families not one-fifth part were families of actual proprietors. To the original proprietors the lands were evidently more a matter of speculation and profit than of occupation and improvement. It is worthy of notice that the names now most common in town are those which frequently occur in the list of proprietors. Among these are Hayes, Wentworth, Hanson, Bickford, Edgerly, Whitehouse, Hurd, Horn, Foss, Ham, Evans, Roberts, Varney, and Tebbetts.

April 20, 1730, it was decided to make another division of land, comprising a much larger tract than the first. Each share contained not less than two hundred and forty acres, and extended from the head of the first division to the region of the Three Ponds, including a large part of the present towns of Milton and Farmington. In the first and second ranges, third division, was a level tract, quite large in extent, to which was given the name of "Norway Plain," from the Norway pines with which it was covered. A large part of the plain was left common, and was the site of the present village of Rochester.

Dec. 17, 1730, the lots were drawn, and at the same meeting a town treasurer was chosen. Beside several votes in relation to the church and the minister, it was also voted that the ten-rod road running across the town by the meeting-house should be cleared "fitt for man and horse to pass and repass." An overseer was appointed, with authority to hire men to carry on the work.

The proprietors held the entire control of affairs in the town until about the year 1740, when their political importance rapidly declined. They, however, kept up an organization until 1763, but their business was restricted to matters which concerned the property only. The last meeting of the proprietors was held at Stephen Wentworth's, in Rochester, June 28, 1784, when the town clerk was elected proprietor's clerk, and all books and papers of the proprietors were passed into his custody, and the office became vested in him and his successors forever.

CHAPTER CVIII.

ROCHESTER.—(*Continued.*)

INDIAN HISTORY.

The First Garrison-Houses—Indian War—The First Battle—John Richards—Jonathan Door—Danger of abandonment of the Settlement—Petition for Soldiers—The Old Iron Cannon—Maj. Davis defends the Town—Attack by the Indians—The Killing of Mrs. Hodgdon—Peace—The British Press-Gang.

ALTHOUGH the settlement of Rochester had been long postponed on account of Indian wars, yet since it first actually commenced nothing of this kind had thus far occurred sufficient to interrupt its progress. The inhabitants must have numbered at this period (1744) nearly one hundred and fifty families, and being upon the very frontier, they were exposed most helplessly to all the horrors of the impending conflict. For a few weeks or months they might have neglected their work and lived in garrisons, or engaged in active operations against the enemy, yet, as the war continued, they were compelled to expose themselves in order to provide means of subsistence.

In 1774 the proprietors gave to the inhabitants all the mill-rents then due, to be appropriated for building five block-houses or forts, "three on the great road that leads to Norway Plains, one at Squamanagonic upper mill, and one on the road by Newichwannoc River, or as his Excellency should otherwise order," and appointed a committee to carry out the vote. The forts were built, although the rents could not be collected to pay for them. Besides these public garrisons many were built at private expense, which received the names of their owners.

Garrisons were built two stories in height, the lower story being of solid timber, with strong window-shutters fastening upon the inside. The upper story projected three or four feet upon all sides, commanding approach to the building from every quarter. From the projecting part water could be poured down to extinguish the flames in case the house should be fired, while an enemy who came near the doors or windows was exposed to certain death. Loop-holes were provided at suitable places, large enough upon the outside for a gun-barrel to be pointed through them, and hollowed or beveled upon the inside to allow the gun to be moved about and aimed in different directions. The second story was built according to the fancy or ability of the owner. In the case of the Richard Wentworth garrison, it was made of thick planks dovetailed together at the corners like a chest, and without any frame, except a few braces. The cellars of the public garrisons were divided by walls into many separate apartments for accommodation of different families. This was the case with the one at the Gonic. As an additional protection oftentimes the whole building was surrounded with a rampart or palisade formed of timber or posts set in the ground.

A few anecdotes will illustrate the cunning of the Indians and the caution of the settlers. The cattle were discovered in the cornfield one day at Col. McDuffee's. The boys started at once to drive them out, when they were checked by the colonel, who said he knew the fence was strong, and the rascally Indians must have laid a plot to trap them. No one was allowed to move out of doors for a day or two, but when it was safe to venture forth the place of concealment which the Indians had contrived was discovered, and it was evident that they had cut down the fence, driven the cattle into the field, and placed themselves in ambush to kill or capture whoever came out.

At one of the garrisons a large number of hogs were kept, which were suffered to roam about during the day to feed upon acorns and such other food as they could find, and were called home at night. One evening they were called a long time, but none made their appearance. In the night, when it was quite dark, the hogs seemed to return suddenly, and a grunting as of a large drove was heard all around the building. The family were too wary, however, to be deceived by any such ruse as this; they suspected the truth, that the Indians had dispatched the hogs and were now imitating their grunts to entice somebody out of the garrison. That the imagination of the settlers often magnified the real danger or excited needless fears is very probable. Not much would be required to produce alarm after a few persons had fallen victims to these inhuman foes.

It was not until the 27th day of June, 1746, that any concerted attack was made by the Indians. What a thrill of horror ran through the community! By an artfully-contrived and boldly-executed plot, four men were murdered in the midst of the settlement, and within sight of a garrison; a fifth was wounded and taken prisoner. The names of these persons were Joseph Richards, John Richards, Joseph Heard, John Wentworth, and Gershom Down. They were on the way to their work in the field, carrying guns and traveling in company for mutual protection. A band of Indians had concealed themselves by the side of the road, near where these men must pass, having first sent one of their number to the opposite side, who stationed himself behind a tree at a convenient distance. Thus having prepared a snare, with all that cunning for which the race is noted, they patiently waited the approach of their victims. When the workmen arrived at the ambush, the solitary Indian, who was to act as a decoy and draw the fire of the party, stepped suddenly forth into full view and fired upon the company. "Face your enemies: fire!" was the order of Joseph Richards, who acted as captain, and all discharged their pieces at the savage, who, having effected his object, had instantly disappeared, escaping unharmed. The remaining Indians, with terrific yells and whoops, sprang from their ambush in the rear and rushed forward. John Richards was wounded. All the guns on both sides being discharged, an exciting race ensued. The whites fled

down the road towards a deserted house belonging to the wounded Richards, where they hoped to gain refuge. The Indians followed as closely as they dared, but with caution, for fear the guns of some of their enemies might still remain loaded. The fleeing party—all except John Richards—succeeded in reaching and entering the house; the door was secured behind them, the men planting themselves firmly against it, while they hastened to reload their arms. Before they could accomplish this the Indians, finding themselves unable to force open the door, mounted to the roof, tore off the poles of which it was constructed, and falling upon the men, now defenseless, dispatched them in the most brutal manner. The guns of the murdered men were afterwards found half-loaded; and a web, which Mrs. Richards had left in the loom unfinished, was stained with the blood of her neighbors. John Richards, who was wounded, instead of entering the house with the others, directed his flight to the garrison where his wife was dwelling; but before he could reach it an Indian overtook him, who, with uplifted tomahawk, was about to take his life. Richards called for quarter and was spared. His wound not being dangerous, and being able to travel, he was carried prisoner to Canada. This massacre occurred near the spot where a school-house now stands on the main road. The ambush was a short distance this side, near where Bedfield Meserve resides.

Taking the wounded Richards with them, the Indians, to escape pursuit, struck hastily into the swamp, killing some cattle on the route, and cutting out their tongues and a few tidbits, and next made their appearance on the Salmon Falls road near Adams' Corner. They surprised some men at work in a field, all of whom, however, made their escape. Jonathan Door, a little boy, who in youthful innocence sat whistling upon a fence, became a fellow-captive with Richards. Under the skillful medical treatment of the Indians the wound of Richards was soon healed; and after remaining a year and a half in Canada, he was sent by flag of truce to Boston, and thence returned to his friends in Rochester. He bought the place in the village now owned by J. H. Ela, Esq., and here he lived after his return. He died in 1792, aged seventy. His son, of the same name, inherited the place, and for years was a miller in the Horne & Hurd mill, situated opposite, where Deacon Barker's grist-mill now stands. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and served through the war; was in the battle of Bunker Hill and at the surrender of Ticonderoga, where he narrowly escaped capture; he was at the battle of Bennington and at the surrender of Burgoyne. He is remembered by many now living.

The excitement produced by the atrocity of the 27th of June cannot easily be imagined. The suddenness of the attack, its locality,—the most thickly-settled part of the town,—the exciting nature of the struggle, the death of so many of their friends and neighbors, and the escape of the enemy before pursuit could be made,—all must have roused to an intense degree the feelings of the people. It is apparent from the haste with which they adopted measures for future security that great anxiety prevailed. No sooner were the remains of the murdered men buried than a petition to the Governor and Assembly at Portsmouth was dispatched, representing the dangerous situation of the inhabitants, and begging for a guard of soldiers to protect them. This petition "humbly showeth that the inhabitants are few in number, in indigent circumstances, living in a wilderness, and are continually liable to the assaults of the barbarous Indian enemy, who have killed within the past week four men, and taken prisoners one man and a boy. They have killed and wounded a considerable number of our cattle; they are continually lurking about our houses and fields, and are seen by some of us almost every day; we cannot go out or come in without being liable to fall by them, and our families are suffering because we are not able to go out to labor." Such is the enumeration of their distresses. "Therefore we pray your Excellency and your Honors to take our deplorable circumstances under your wise consideration, and extend to us your paternal care and affection by allowing us a suitable number of soldiers to guard us in our garrisons and about our necessary employments."

The excitement had not subsided when another event occurred which carried it to still greater height, and added another life lost to the list of their calamities.

Traces of Indians had been discovered in the sand by the heath brook at Norway Plain, and in expectation that a party were on their way to attack the settlements a company of men concealed themselves at night by the side of the road a short distance below Norway Plain Brook, at the foot of Havens' Hill, intending in their turn to ambush the Indians when they came along. Upon the approach of the enemy, however, one of these sentinels, Moses Roberts, became alarmed and commenced to creep through the bushes towards his neighbor, who, seeing the bushes wave and supposing him to be an Indian, fired upon him. Roberts died the next morning, blaming himself, and justifying the man who shot him.

To support the petition of the inhabitants and represent that the settlement would be broken up unless they received assistance, Rev. Mr. Main was sent to Portsmouth. His mission was successful; for, besides the assurance of soldiers to protect them, he returned with a very substantial token of the "paternal care and affection" of the authorities in the form of a huge cannon, one of the iron guns of Queen Anne's time, for the safe return of which, when demanded, he gave his receipt in a large sum. The history of this cannon is worthy of a brief digression. It was intended for an alarm-gun, by use of which the people of the town might be summoned together whenever danger was apprehended. During the Indian war it was

kept at Mr. Main's. Afterwards it was moved to Stephen Wentworth's tavern, a house which is still standing, situated upon the lot owned by Dr. Farrington. This house was called the Wolfe tavern, from the immortal Gen. Wolfe, who had then recently given up his life upon the Plains of Abraham. The Wolfe tavern was a place of no mean renown; it was the only public-house in town; it was also the only store in town, for not only were there accommodations here for weary travelers, but the necessary articles of life, such as rum and crockery-ware, were dispensed to seeking customers. But the grand boast of the Wolfe tavern was in something more aristocratic than these. It was here that His Excellency Governor Wentworth always "put up" when journeying to and from his farm in Wolfborough, a distinguished honor to any tavern. Here the old gun for a long time found a home, a hospitable roof we presume, where its powers of speaking loudly were not over-tested by warlike youth. From this place it would be impossible to trace its wanderings. It appears during its whole career to have experienced more than the usual vicissitudes of earth,—from the minister's to the tavern, from scaring away "the barbarous Indian enemy" to celebrating with booming voice many anniversaries of national independence,—yet ever faithful through good report and through evil report, until, like many a brave soldier, its existence was thrown away in a noble cause by the folly and recklessness of its commander. It was exploded July 4, 1845, by William J. Roberts, William Hodgdon, and some others, and its fragments found an inglorious burial among metal of baser and more ignoble rank in the iron heaps of the foundry. There were many mourners. The town discovered that they had lost a time-honored friend. Its loss was even so much regretted that at the next town-meeting the selectmen were instructed to prosecute the individuals who had sold the old iron. A long and expensive lawsuit grew out of this prosecution, in which the town was defeated, not being able to establish its ownership, a result well deserved by the town perhaps for its neglect to care for its property.

Crowned with success in the object of his visit, Mr. Main returned to the settlement. Throughout the summer and autumn and a part of the winter scouting parties of soldiers were stationed in the town, whose duty it was to go their daily rounds upon the most traveled roads near the garrisons, and from garrison to garrison, occasionally making longer marches when special reasons required. These parties or squads usually consisted of from twelve to twenty men, who were relieved every few weeks by fresh soldiers. When long marches across country were to be made the number was of course much larger. Upon report that a party of thirty Indians had killed a man at Penacook (Concord), and were approaching Rochester, Governor B. Wentworth ordered Maj. Davis, with a detachment of forty men, to march to Rochester to scout about that town. Similar cases frequently occurred. It was doubtless owing to such prudent precautions and the continual presence of soldiers that there was no further loss of life this year. In the spring of 1747 the inhabitants found it necessary to petition for a guard, and as a strong argument why their favor ought to be extended to them, they set forth that no less than twenty of their brethren were enlisted in His Majesty's service for the Canada expedition. Several families had already moved from the town, driven by distress and fear of the enemy. The petitioners confessed themselves unable to defend the settlement. Their only dependence for succor and relief was upon the Provincial authorities, and while they acknowledged the protection granted to them during the past year, and returned for it their hearty thanks, yet unless the same be continued to them they must unavoidably move away, and leave all their improvements for the Indians to destroy. Maj. Davis with thirty men was sent to their protection. Uncommon danger must have threatened the settlement at this time, for at a public town-meeting in the October following the town voted their grateful acknowledgment to the Governor and Council for sending Maj. Thomas Davis with thirty soldiers, "who by his prudent, diligent, and careful management, under Divine Providence," had been instrumental in defeating the enemy in their attempts against them, and so of preserving their lives. Perhaps there had been an engagement, for on May 23, 1747, Samuel Drown, a soldier, had been wounded; he was for a long time taken care of at the expense of the province. Upon the 7th of June of this year an attempt was made by the Indians to capture or kill a party of men at work in a field. Every one who has traveled the Neck road remembers the spring by the roadside about half a mile below Gonic. It was near this spring that the Indians lay in ambush. They were discovered by three boys, John and George Place and Paul Jenness. The Indians fired upon them. John Place returned the fire and wounded an Indian. Jenness presented his gun in a threatening manner, but did not fire. By keeping it aimed towards the Indians he prevented them from rushing upon them until the men in the field, who had heard the firing, came to their relief, and the Indians were put to flight. The wounded Indian was traced by the stains of blood for a long distance.

A few rods from the road leading from Rochester village to Gonic, and not far distant from the latter place, in a quiet spot half encircled by trees which line the high river-bank, several rough, unlettered stones, indistinctly visible to the passing traveler, mark the resting-place of some of the early inhabitants. One of these graves is that of Jonathan Hodgdon's wife, who was killed by the Indians May 1, 1748. The particular locality of her death is just beyond the "Great Brook," upon the right-hand side of the road, nearly opposite the place of her burial. She had gone

out to find and milk her cows. It was a still Sabbath morning. For several days a considerable party of Indians, lying concealed upon Ham's Hill, which commanded a view of Squamanagonic garrison, had watched all the movements of the settlers. They contemplated something more than the capture or murder of one solitary woman. Tradition says it was their plan to watch the fort until they saw the men depart with their guns to church, surprise and capture the women and children left behind, and finally waylay the men themselves upon the road,—a favorite stratagem of these tribes; but seeing Hodgdon and his wife leave the fort together, they determined to attack them. Mrs. Hodgdon was seized, and the Indians would have kept her quiet and carried her away a prisoner, but as she persisted in screaming they killed her on the spot. Her husband, who was at a short distance, heard her cries and hastened to her rescue, not knowing the cause of her fright, but intending, if the Indians had taken her, to surrender himself also. He arrived at the instant of her death, while the savages were in the act of scalping her. He presented his gun, but it missed fire. He then made his escape to the garrison. The news spread rapidly. The old iron cannon upon the hill, charged with nine pounds of powder it is said, thundered its note of alarm to distant inhabitants. It was heard even at Portsmouth. Several hundred people gathered together. A company of light-horse from Portsmouth arrived at two o'clock in the afternoon, and the country was scoured as far as Winnipiseogee, but without success. The Indians, it was believed, concealed themselves upon islands in the river near our village.

This was the last attempt of the Indians in Rochester. Such vigor of pursuit perhaps deterred them from any subsequent attack. Peace took place the following year, a peace of short duration, for in 1754 the sword was resumed. Heretofore the English had carried on the war in a desultory and feeble manner, which encouraged their enemies to undertake these marauding and murdering excursions. After this period the English displayed more vigor; they fitted out formidable expeditions against Canada, and largely relieved the Eastern settlements from the calamities of war. One of these expeditions was against Louisburg, a strong city of Cape Breton,—the "Dunkirk of America," as it was called. It was captured by the British in 1758. Following are the names of some of the soldiers from this town engaged in His Majesty's service at this time: Lieut. John McDuffie, Ensign William Allen, John Copp, Jr., Daniel Alley, Ichabod Corson, Gershom Downs, Eleazer Rand, William Berry, Jabez Dame.

The British officers sent press-gangs into the towns during the war to impress men into their service. The people of Rochester petitioned to be exempted from the press; but it does not appear that the petition was granted. When the press-gang visited the town, Jabez Dame, whose name is given in the above list, concealed himself until the danger was past; the next morning, however, having informed the girl he was courting of his intentions, he volunteered. The war was virtually closed in 1759 by the surrender of Quebec. The following year all the remaining French possessions in Western Canada were surrendered to the English, and the Eastern settlements found a permanent peace from the ravages of the Indians.

CHAPTER CIX.

ROCHESTER.—(*Continued.*)

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Activity of Rochester—Town Committee of Correspondence—Nicholas Austin—First Enlistments—List of Minute-men and Volunteers—List of Continental Soldiers—Prominent Men of the Revolution.

ROCHESTER may well be proud of her Revolutionary record. Her delegates were present at all the conventions called to co-operate with the other American colonies, and she paid her proportion of the expenses of each Continental Congress. She cheerfully took her part of the responsibility of resisting British authority, and her citizens shared largely in the feeling which animated the American people. They responded with alacrity to every call for soldiers, they gave them liberal bounties, and provided for the support of their families. Their minute-men marched immediately when notified, and at one time, when other troops withdrew from the field, Rochester responded to the urgent call of Washington for reinforcements, and sent a company of militia to his army at Cambridge. Her soldiers took part in the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and of Cornwallis at Yorktown. They were in the battle of Trenton, and went through the sufferings of Valley Forge. Twenty-nine men were lost during the war.

As early as Feb. 4, 1774, a committee of correspondence was appointed, consisting of Hon. John Plumer, John McDuffee, Ebenezer Tibbitts, and Daniel Wingate, and it was voted that a copy of the resolves passed at this meeting "be sent to the Committee of Correspondence at Portsmouth, assuring them that our Hearts are knit with theirs in the noble Cause of Freedom." John Plumer was moderator of this meeting, and Josiah Main town clerk.

In the fall of 1774, when Gen. Gage, who commanded the British army in Boston, wanted carpenters to build barracks for the troops, and could not hire them in Massachusetts, he applied to Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire. The Governor dispatched agents to the back towns in the hope to secure workmen, but New Hampshire was no more servile than Massachusetts. One of these agents, Nicholas Austin, visited Rochester, but the loyal men were on the alert. He was compelled to make a humble acknowledgment on his knees before the

committee, and "this prudent step disarmed the popular rage, and prevented any injury to his person or property."

Immediately after the battle of Lexington a recruiting office was opened in Rochester, at Stephen Wentworth's tavern, and men were rapidly enlisted. At a Provincial Congress held soon after at Exeter, James Knowles and John McDuffee were sent as delegates.

Among the first to offer his services was John McDuffee, who was commissioned, May 20, 1775, as lieutenant-colonel of the Third Regiment (Col. Poor's). He had seen service in the French wars, had been a lieutenant of rangers at the siege of Louisburg, and had commanded a detachment of men under Wolfe at the capture of Quebec.

The following are the names of Rochester volunteers in this regiment:

Capt. Winborn Adams' (Durham) Company, June 2, 1775.

Daniel McNeal, yeoman, 24 years old.
Jonathan Hongdon, Jr., yeoman, 20 years old.
John Richards, Jr., yeoman, 25 years old.
John Bergin, cordwainer, 30 years old.
Thomas Furber, tailor, 26 years old.
John Walker, yeoman, 28 years old.
Edward Rolings, yeoman, 21 years old.
Ebenezer Horn, yeoman, 26 years old.
Thomas Tolley, yeoman, 27 years old.

The following were in Capt. Jonathan Wentworth's (Somersworth) company:

Samuel Nute, sergt., entered May 28.
James Chamberlain, corp., entered May 29.
Samuel Merrow, corp., entered May 29.
Ebenezer Chesley, private, entered May 29.
Nathaniel Perkins, private, entered May 28.
Daniel Alley, private, entered May 26.
Ephraim Alley, private, entered May 26.
Josiah Durgin, private, entered May 30.
James Wentworth, private, entered May 30.
Joshua Merrow, private, entered May 30.
Gershom Downs, private, entered May 28.

Jonathan Downing was in Capt. Benjamin Witcomb's (Dover) company. He was a "yeoman 25 years old." In all there were twenty-six men from Rochester in the army during the summer of 1775.

The following company of minute-men from Rochester was also in the service during this year at Portsmouth and Boston:

Daniel Place, capt.
Ebenezer Tebbets, 1st lieut.
John Ham, 2d lieut.
George Place, ensign.
Paul Libby, sergt.
Reuben Heard, sergt.
Joshua Courson, sergt.
John Marden, sergt.
John Woodman, corp.
James Wentworth, corp.
Jonathan French, corp.
Benjamin Taylor, corp.
Ichabod Rawlins, drummer.
Samuel Place, fifer.

Privates.

Daniel Cook.
Samuel Goodwin.
George Heard.
John Rogers.
Amos Place.
John Bickford.
Meshuck Heard.
Ebenezer Courson.
John McDuffee.
Joseph Berry.
Daniel Watson.
John Nute.
Thomas Chamberlain.
David Wingate.
Jonathan Tebbets.
Amos Hayes.
Joseph Richards.
Solomon Clark.
Isaac Wentworth.
Benjamin Furber.
Timothy Ricker.
Moses Furber.
Amos Spencer.
James Rogers.
Samuel Robertson.
Moses Drum.
James Coleman.
Moses Hammet.
Daniel Clark.
Robert McCreelis.
John Stanton.
Joseph Plummer.
John Laighton.
Jonathan Richards.
Dudley Pike.
Joseph Thompson.
John Place.
John Rawlins.
James Berry.
Edward Rawlins.
John Bickford.

The following were in Capt. John Brewster's company, stationed at Newcastle from Aug. 7, 1776, to Jan. 7, 1777. Of this regiment Dr. Samuel Howe, of Rochester, was surgeon's mate:

John Brewster, capt.
John Bergin, ensign.
Stephen Berry, sergt.
Enoch Burnham, sergt.
Benjamin Hoyt, corp.
James Coleman, corp.
Anthony N. Rollings, drum'r.

Privates.

Samuel Richards.
Amos Spencer.
John Richards.
Isaac Libby.
Moses Rollings.
Charles Ricker.
Amos Place.
Amos Hayes.
Abraham Morrison.

The following were in Col. Nathan Hall's regiment, Capt. Benjamin Titcomb's company:

George Downing, 19 years of age.
Jonathan Downing, 30 years of age.
Joseph Pearl, 17 years of age.
John Garlin, 18 years of age.
Samuel Forst, 21 years of age.
Samuel Ryon, 25 years of age.
Thomas Shaw, 24 years of age.

Benjamin Nute, of Rochester, was afterwards a lieutenant in the company, and Joshua Merrow ensign. Merrow was subsequently promoted to lieutenant.

The following were in Capt. F. M. Bell's company:

Daniel Cork, 20 years of age.
Daniel Watson, 23 years of age.
Eben. Chestley, 23 years of age.
Enoch Wingate, 24 years of age.
Joshua Place, 16 years of age.
Thos. Chamberlain, 19 years of age.
Daniel Wingate, 22 years of age.
Daniel Rogers, Jr., 30 years of age.
Wm. Palmer, 19 years of age.
Timothy Ricker, 19 years of age.
Edward Rollings, 21 years of age.
George Heard, 19 years of age.
Paul Pearl, 28 years of age.
Simeon Pearl, 17 years of age.

Company unknown.—Henry Durgin, Samuel Alley, Jonathan Doe, Daniel Alley, and Amos Place.

The following were in Capt. Daniel McDuffee's company, and were at Stillwater and Saratoga:

Daniel McDuffee, capt.; enl. Sept. 8, 1777; disch. Dec. 15, 1777.
David Leighton, ens.; enl. Sept. 8, 1777; disch. Dec. 15, 1777.
Peter Glidden, sergt.; enl. Sept. 8, 1777; died Nov. 18, 1777.
Solomon Clark, capt.; enl. Sept. 8, 1777; disch. Dec. 15, 1777.
Jonathan Ellis, capt.; enl. Sept. 8, 1777; disch. Dec. 15, 1777.
Eben Twombly, drummer; enl. Sept. 8, 1777; disch. Dec. 15, 1777.
James Wentworth, enl. Sept. 8, 1777; disch. Dec. 15, 1777.
John McDuffee, enl. Sept. 8, 1777; disch. Dec. 15, 1777.
Enoch Hayes, enl. Sept. 8, 1777; disch. Dec. 15, 1777.
Tobias Ricker, enl. Sept. 8, 1777; disch. Dec. 15, 1777.
John Richards, enl. Sept. 8, 1777; disch. Dec. 15, 1777.
Joseph Richards, enl. Sept. 8, 1777; disch. Dec. 15, 1777.
John Allen, enl. Sept. 8, 1777; disch. Dec. 15, 1777.
Amos Spencer, enl. Sept. 8, 1777; disch. Dec. 15, 1777.
Jonathan Dame, enl. Sept. 8, 1777; died Nov. 16, 1777.
Dudley Pike, enl. Sept. 8, 1777; disch. Nov. 30, 1777.
Moses Rawlins, enl. Sept. 8, 1777; disch. Nov. 30, 1777.
Joseph Wingate, enl. Sept. 8, 1777; disch. Dec. 15, 1777.
Nicholas Wentworth, enl. Sept. 8, 1777; disch. Nov. 30, 1777.
Amos Hayes, enl. Sept. 8, 1777; disch. Nov. 30, 1777.
Rich Furbur, enl. Sept. 8, 1777; disch. Dec. 15, 1777.
Wm. McNeal, enl. Sept. 8, 1777.
John Stanton, enl. Sept. 8, 1777.

John Nute, enl. Sept. 8, 1777.
Joseph Thompson, enl. Sept. 8, 1777.
John Bickford, enl. Sept. 8, 1777.
Stephen Starboard, enl. Sept. 8, 1777.

In 1778 nineteen men were furnished by this town for service in Rhode Island, and in 1779 five more men were enlisted for the same purpose. The names of the latter who served six months were Tobias Ricker, Samuel Rollins, Thomas Carter, P. Stevens, and Isaac Hatch.

Thus far our attention has been confined almost exclusively to the fortunes of the militia companies or volunteers raised for special service. The names of those who served in the Continental army are now given, with the history and fate of each man, so far as can be gathered from the rolls and documents in existence.

Joshua Merrill, ensign; enl. April 2, 1777; pro. lieut. July 12, 1780.
Joshua Place, enl. May 1, 1777, for three years; died Aug. 7, 1777.
Simeon Pearl, enl. April 20, 1777, for three years; died Feb. 10, 1778.
Paul Pearl, enl. April 20, 1777, for three years; killed Oct. 7, 1777.
George Heard (Hurd), enl. May 1, 1777, for three years; missing at Ticonderoga July 7, 1877.
John Garland, enl. May 10, 1777, for three years; disch. May 10, 1780.
Samuel Foss, enl. June 4, 1777, for three years; died Sept. 6, 1778.
George Downing, enl. Nov. 15, 1777, for the war; pro. to corp. and sergt.; was in service May 13, 1782.
Jona Downing, enl. Nov. 15, 1776, for the war; pro. to sergt.-maj.; was in the service May 13, 1782.
Thomas Chamberlain, enl. May 10, 1777; disch. May 10, 1780.
Ebenezer Chesley, enl. May 1, 1777; missing July 7, 1777.
Daniel Cook, enl. May 10, 1777; was in the service May 13, 1782; was one of Washington's guard in 1779.
Timothy Ricker, enl. May 1, 1777; disch. May 1, 1780; member of Washingt n's guard in 1779.
Daniel Alley, corp.; enl. Nov. 11, 1776, for the war; in service May 13, 1782.
Moses Rollings, enl. Nov. 13, 1776, for the war; corporal; killed Oct. 13, 1777.
Daniel Watson, enl. May 1, 1777; disch. May 1, 1780.
William Palmer, enl. May 1, 1777; disch. May 1, 1780.
Ephraim Ham, enl. April 10, 1777; disch. May 1, 1780.
Ichabod Ham, enl. Aug. 15, 1779; drummer; was in service May 13, 1782.
John Rogers, enl. Oct. 15, 1779; corporal; was in service May 13, 1782.
Enoch Wingate, enl. May 1, 1777; disch. May 1, 1780; died Aug. 4, 1828.
Daniel Wingate, enl. May 10, 1777; disch. May 10, 1780.
Joseph Pearl, enl. May 1, 1777; was in service May 13, 1782.
Joseph Ricker, enl. Oct. 15, 1779; was in service May 13, 1782.
Matthias Welch, enl. February, 1777; in service May 13, 1782.
Daniel Cook, Jr., enl. April 10, 1780; in service May 13, 1782.
Samuel Rollins, enl. Feb. 28, 1781; in service May 13, 1782.
Samuel Ryan, enl. June, 1777.
Edward Rollins, enl. May, 1777.
Henry Durgin.
Jonathan Doe.
Samuel Alley.
Amos Place.
Thomas Shaw, enl. Jan. 3, 1777; in service May 13, 1782.
Robert Ellis, enl. Aug. 17, 1780; in service May 13, 1782.
Richard Cook, enl. July 15, 1779; died Oct. 8, 1881. The regimental accounts show that he died Oct. 8, 1781, yet the selectmen claimed him as still in the service May 13, 1782.
Daniel Rogers, Jr., enl. May 11, 1777; died July 2, 1877.
Ebenezer Allen, enl. April 15, 1780; was in service May 13, 1782.
Daniel Sargent, enl. April 9, 1780; disch. Dec. 31, 1781.
Otis Alley, enl. April 6, 1781; in service May 13, 1782.
Henry Smith, enl. May 1, 1781; in service May 13, 1782.
Abner Coffin, enl. May 1, 1782.
Solomon Drown, enl. May 10, 1781.
Wm. C. Peavey, enl. May 18, 1782.
Jonathan Ellis, enl. May 18, 1782.
Peter Cook, enl. September, 1779, for one year.
Ephraim Alley, of Rochester, enl. for one year for Madbury.
Cæsar Wingate, a negro, enl. June 6, 1781; was in service May 13, 1782. He was Capt. Ham's slave, and received the name of Wingate from living a part of the time at Judge Wingate's, on the Chestnut Hill road.

There were also many who served their country upon the seas in privateering vessels. Among these were Benjamin Calber, Timothy and Joseph Roberts, and Isaac Hunson. They served with the gallant Paul Jones. With them was George Roberts, of Middleton. Benjamin served also in the army. He died in 1830, aged seventy-six. George sailed in 1778 from Portsmouth in the "Ranger."

Test Association.—The following, in 1776, engaged and promised that they would to the utmost of their power, at the risk of their lives, their fortunes, with arms oppose the British fleets and armies:

Ebenezer Tebbett	Wm McDuffee
Samuel Furbur	John Ham
Benj Furbur	Ebenezer Ricker
B. Palmer	Thos Roberts
Daniel Wingate	Samuel Alley
Wm Evans	Daniel Garland
Wm Chamberlain	Enoch Hoitt
Richard Furbur	Benj Fost Jr
Benj Rollins	John Trickey
Thos Plummer	John Trickey Jr
Daniel Watson	James French
Richard Wentworth	John Ham, Jr
Avery Hall	Joseph Knight
Wentworth Hayes	James Chamberlain
Isaac Libbey	William Knight
Mark Hartford	Hunking Colebroth
Jacob Hanson	James Rogers
James Foster	James R. Tertius
Benj Fost	Samuel Chamberlain
E. Coleman	James Downs
Dodarah Garland	Ichabod Hayes
B. French	Nathl Watson
Stephen Barry	Samuel Twombley
Abner Dame	James Wentworth
John Cook	Stephen Jenkins
Daniel Rogers	Josiah Fulsom
John Woodman	Samuel Nute
John Brewster	E. Wentworth
Daniel Kimball	James Jackson
Moses Hammett	James Deering
Jos Dame	Ichabod Rollins
Jos Haven	Moses Hayes
Isaac Wentworth	Wm Jenness Jr
Josiah Main	John Knowles
Paul Libbey	E. Chesley
John Beargin	S. Perkins Jr
Timothy Roberts.	Jos Plummer
Samuel Plummer	Jona Pinkham
Lemuel Bickford	Jona Richards
Wm Trickey	John Richards
Daniel Hayes	Thos Furber
Ephraim Wentworth	Jona Morrison
Richard Walker	Joseph Page
David French	Aaron Jenniss
Thos Ham	Simon French
Henry Tebbets	David Jennis
Thos Peevey	Wm Hodgdon
James How	Solomon Drown
James Chesley	Wm McNeal
Jabez Dame	Aaron Ham
Wm Allen	Rich Place
Joshua Pearl	Edward Lock
John Plummer	Chas Knight

David Leighton	D. Pearl
Samuel Jones	T. Whitehouse
Moses Horn	Elijah Varney
Moses Hayes, Jr	Henry Allard
Nathl Watson Jr	E. Ham
Jona Twombly	Robert Walker
Job Clements	B. Plummer
C. Jenkins	John Heard
Caleb Waterman	Z. Dame
Benj Twombly	Josiah Wentworth
Reuben Wentworth	Jonathan Nutter
Peter Horn	John Randall
E. Horn	Moses Downs
Thos Drew	Zebulon Davis
Wm Jennis	N. Wentworth
James Knowles	E. Wentworth
Wm Ham	Jos Jones
S. Perkins	Alex Hodgdon
S. Merrow	John Hammett
G. Willand	Jona Bickford
S. Merrow Jr.	S. Twombly Jr
James Horn	E. Tebbetts
John Richards Sr.	Jas Rogers Jr
A. Morrison	Benj Hayes
Daniel Page	Jos Walker
Joshua Downing	Ithamer Seavey
John Nute	E. Garland.
M. Jennis	James McDuffee
Samuel Robinson	John Jenness
Paul Jennis	Rich Nutter
Jos Tucker	John Place
Jos Drown	Joseph Walker Jr
Jos Jiles	Rich Furbur Jr
Eb'r Place	Jos Thompson
Alex Hodgdon	Reuben Heard Jr
Benj Hoitt	Reuben Heard
Thos Brown	Moses Roberts
Moses Brown	Gershom Downs
C. Jackson	L. Richardson
E. Place Jr	Benj. Copps
Geo Place	Abraham Cook
Jona Ham	Edmund Tebbetts
Samuel Drown	Joshua Cossen
Jos Hayes	Samuel Wingate Jr
Samuel Seavey	Thos Brown

"The following persons refuse to sign the annexed association:

James Allen	John Witherill
Ichabod Cossen	Morris Elliss
Thos Trickey	Soloman Clark
Samuel Wingate	Wm Ellis
Joseph Heard	Benj Heard
Tristam Heard	N. Garland
Benj Bickford	Abraham Pearl
Jonathan Hodgdon	Samuel Downing
Jona Elliss	Joshua Knight
Ed'd Varney	S. Wentworth
Benj. Denne	Daniel Jenness

"The undernamed persons are of the Society of Friends, and do not choose to sign:

Elijah Pettetts	Elijah Pettetts Jr
John Pettetts	Ezekiel Pettetts
Jos Pettetts	Muzzy Gould
David Pettetts	Robt Pettetts
M. Varney	David Varney
Moses Varney	Moses Varney Jr
Moses Austin	Ebenezer Varney
John Cloutman	Thos Cloutman
Jona Dawe	Isaac Twombly
Benj Meeder	Nath Meeder
Jona Meeder	Jos Meeder

"By order of the Committee,

"EBN'R PETTETTS *Clk.*

"Rochester 15th Oct 1776,

"a true coppy"

Hon. John Plumer, Lieut.-Col. John McDuffee, Deacon James Knowles, and Dr. James Howe were prominent citizens of the town during the Revolutionary period.

Hon. John Plumer was the first magistrate in the town. He was appointed by the British Governor a judge of the Court of Common Pleas when that court was organized in 1773. He was reappointed in 1776, when an independent State government was first established. He retained the office till his voluntary resignation in 1795, at which time he was chief justice.

Lieut.-Col. John McDuffee was born in 1724; was a lieutenant in the French and English wars; was at the capture of Louisburg in 1758, and commanded a detachment of men under Gen. Wolfe at the siege of Quebec. He served in the Revolutionary army from the battle of Bunker Hill till 1778, being part of the time brigade commissary. He was the first representative of the town, being chosen to the Provincial Assembly in 1762; also a member of the State Legislature in 1782. Was six years a State senator, being part of that time "senior senator," or chairman. Died Oct. 15, 1817, aged ninety years.

Deacon James Knowles came to Rochester in 1749. Held many town offices; was a member of many of the conventions that fostered the spirit of the Revolution; was six years a member of the Legislature. For forty years he was a deacon of the church. He was universally trusted and respected, and spent a large portion of his long life in useful and unambitious public service.

Dr. James Howe was one of six brothers who served their country in the Revolution from the battle of Bunker Hill till the close of the war. Dr. Howe was surgeon's mate in Col. Long's regiment, and was one of the sufferers in the Canada expedition in 1777. He was three years a representative in the Legislature, and was distinguished for his natural talent and his great benevolence.

CHAPTER CX.

ROCHESTER.—(*Continued.*)

First Congregational Church—The First Free-Will Baptist Church—The Friends—The Second Free-Will Baptist Church—The East Rochester and South Lebanon Free-Will Baptist Church—The Rochester Free-Will Baptist Church—The Universalist Church—The Methodist Episcopal Church—Distinguished Men—Population—Rochester Bank—Rochester National Bank—The Norway Plains Savings-Bank—The Rochester Savings-Bank—Physicians—Humane Lodge, No. 28, F. and A. M.—Kennedy Lodge, I. O. of O. F.—Manufactures—Schools—The Rochester Academy—Post-offices—The Rochester Courier—The Anti-Monopolist and Local Record—The Social Library—Representatives—Town Clerks.

First Congregational Church.—The town of Rochester was incorporated and a charter granted in 1722. One of the conditions of the charter was that

the proprietors build a meeting-house within four years. Indian wars prevented any settlement in the town for six years, and the condition was not fulfilled. In 1730 it was voted to build a meeting-house, forty feet long, thirty feet wide, and eighteen feet stud, to be well framed and inclosed. The house was built in 1731, on Havens' Hill.

In 1776, this house having become dilapidated and in danger of being blown down by the wind, it was proposed that a new one be built; but, on account of the war, it was delayed until 1780; then a new church was built upon "The Common." This house remained unpainted, and for years had neither steeple or bell. It had galleries on three sides. Many of pews were high square boxes. The middle of the house was provided with free benches.

In 1842 this house was moved from "The Common" to the corner of Main and Liberty Streets. It was then renovated, and a vestry was added below. In 1868 it was enlarged and remodeled at an expense of eight thousand five hundred dollars. In 1876 repairs were again made on the interior of the house, and it is now a pleasant and commodious house of worship.

The following is a list of the pastors from 1737 to 1883:

Amos Main graduated at Harvard College in 1729; was called to be the settled minister of this town May 9, 1737; died April 5, 1760, aged fifty-one; was pastor of this church twenty-three years.

Samuel Hill graduated at Harvard College in 1735; was installed pastor of this church Nov. 19, 1760; died April 19, 1764; was stated supply and pastor of this church about four years.

Avery Hall graduated at Yale College in 1759; was installed pastor of this church Oct. 15, 1766; resigned April 10, 1775; was pastor of this church eight and a half years; died at Wakefield, Aug. 5, 1820, aged eighty-two.

Joseph Haven graduated at Harvard College in 1775; was installed pastor of this church Jan. 10, 1776; died Jan. 27, 1825, aged seventy-seven; was pastor of this church forty-nine years.

Thomas C. Upham graduated at Dartmouth College in 1818, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1821; was installed colleague pastor with Mr. Haven July 16, 1823; resigned to accept a professorship at Bowdoin College, May 29, 1825; was pastor of this church two years; died April, 1872.

Isaac Willey graduated at Dartmouth College in 1822, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1825; was installed pastor of this church Jan. 17, 1826; resigned Oct. 22, 1834; was stated supply and pastor of this church nine years.

Edward Cleaveland graduated at Yale College in 1832, and Yale Theological Seminary in 1835; was installed pastor of this church Jan. 11, 1837; resigned Oct. 30, 1837; was stated supply and pastor of this church one year.

Francis V. Pike graduated at Yale College, Sept. 14, 1831, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1834; was installed pastor of this church Feb. 20, 1839; resigned Sept. 20, 1841; was pastor of this church about two and a half years; died at Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 4, 1843.

John E. Farwell graduated at Amherst College in 1836, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1839; was installed pastor of this church Aug. 15, 1843; resigned June 22, 1852; was pastor of this church about nine years; died Dec. 24, 1858.

George Spaulding became acting pastor of this church in August, 1852; resigned in August, 1853; was acting pastor of this church one year.

J. C. Seagrave was installed pastor of this church May 25, 1854; resigned Dec. 26, 1855; was stated supply and pastor of this charch two years.

James M. Palmer graduated at Waterville College in 1847, and at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1853; became acting pastor of this church May 1, 1858; was installed April 26, 1859; resigned July 14, 1864; was acting pastor and pastor of this church about six years.

Prescott Fay graduated at Amherst College in 1852, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1855; became acting pastor of this church May 4, 1865; resigned August, 1867; was acting pastor of this church two years and three months.

A. F. Marsh graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1867; was installed pastor of this church Oct. 31, 1867; resigned Oct. 11, 1870; was pastor of this church three years.

Harvey M. Stone graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1847; was installed pastor of this church May 18, 1871; resigned Jan. 28, 1875; was stated supply and pastor of this church four years.

A. J. Quick graduated at Williams College in 1860, and at Union Theological Seminary in 1863; became pastor-elect of this church Oct. 1, 1875.

Present acting pastor, H. S. Kimball.

List of deacons: Stephen Berry, elected November, 1737, died 1762.

Joseph Walker, elected November, 1737.

James Knowles, elected November, 1761, died 1802.

William Chamberlin, elected September, 1778, resigned 1783.

Samuel Chamberlin, elected March, 1783, died January, 1807.

Samuel Plumer, elected March, 1783.

William Trickey, elected July, 1806.

Nathaniel Hayes, elected October, 1823.

Samuel Allen, elected January, 1825.

Benjamin Barker, elected December, 1834, died December, 1873.

Samuel Stackpole, elected May, 1844.

Thomas Brown, elected in 1859.

Franklin McDuffee, elected December, 1872.

Charles W. Brown, elected December, 1872.

A. J. Whittemore, elected July, 1882.
Henry M. Plumer, elected July, 1882.

The First Free-Will Baptist Society was organized March 19, 1825, at the house of Enoch Tibbetts. A church was organized at the house of John York, April 15, 1829, when seventeen persons received the right hand of fellowship. Conference meetings were held monthly at private dwellings for several years. From 1833 to 1838 no records are found. In the latter year the church reorganized and was divided into several branches, each branch to have the privilege of holding monthly meetings. In 1840 a meeting-house was built and dedicated at Gonic. The first quarterly meeting in Rochester was held at the court-house in 1839, August 10th. In 1842, Rev. D. Swett was chosen first pastor of the church. In 1864 a powerful revival attended the labors of Rev. W. T. Smith. The society in 1873–74 made extensive repairs on their meeting-house, expending nearly three thousand dollars, making it a very neat and attractive church edifice. Rev. W. S. Packard is their present pastor.

Friends.—The first record we find is from the Monthly Meeting in Dover,—"23d 9th mo., 1751. The Friends at Rochester have liberty to keep a meeting there till the last of the 1st month next." This permission was renewed from time to time for short periods only, usually about a month. In 1777 the same liberty was granted during the pleasure of the Monthly Meeting. In 1776 there were twenty-two adult male Friends who declined to join the Test Association. In 1781 the advice of the Monthly Meeting was given to the Friends of Rochester, on their asking for it, to build a meeting-house. The house was built on the Dover road, near Judge Dame's. It was afterwards taken down and the material used for a new house near Gonic, from which place it has since been removed to its present location. The Monthly Meetings were held in Rochester as early as 1820, and perhaps earlier. A meeting-house was built at Meaderborough some time previous to 1805. In 1823 there were reported to be twenty families belonging to one meeting and fifteen families to the other. In 1838 a collection of books for a library was commenced.

The Second Free-Will Baptist Society was organized in 1846 with about sixty persons, and a constitution adopted.

The East Rochester and South Lebanon Free-Will Society was organized June 1, 1865, and Rev. Isaac Hyatt became pastor. The church edifice was built soon after at a cost of six thousand dollars. Rev. R. McDonald is its present pastor.

The Walnut Grove Free-Will Baptist Society have a neat meeting-house on the Salmon Falls road, erected in 1867. They have continued their meetings and Sabbath-school and sustain preaching most of the time, Rev. E. True being their present pastor.

The Rochester Village Free-Will Baptist Church was organized in October, 1871, consisting of sixteen members. Rev. Ezekiel True was chosen its first pastor. They have sustained preaching to the present time. The present number of church-members is eighty-three; the Sabbath-school numbers one hundred and ninety-three. They have no meeting-house, but have purchased a lot and contemplate building a church edifice as soon as they can do so without incurring a debt. Rev. E. P. Moulton is their present pastor.

The first session of the New Hampshire Yearly Meeting of Free-Will Baptists ever held in this town was convened with this church in June, 1882, which was very fully attended and interesting, the Congregationalists kindly giving the use of their church for the occasion.

The Adventists hold service in the town; also the Catholics. The latter have a house of worship. Rev. Louis M. Wilde is the present pastor.

The First Universalist Church in Rochester was organized March 27, 1841, with the following members: Benjamin Hayes, Edward Tibbetts, Paul Libbey, William Jackson, Silas Wentworth, Jonathan J. Henderson, Jacob J. Garland, James M. Garland, Joel Varney, Lemuel B. Ham, and James H. Place. The congregation worships in McDuffee Hall.

The first minister was Rev. R. O. Williams, in 1841. His successors have been as follows: Eben Francis, 1842; George G. Strickland in 1843 and 1845; William Cilley and E. Coffin in 1844; E. H. Lake in 1847–48; Thomas J. Greenwood in 1850, 1855, and 1856; A. A. Miner in 1850; Rev. Mr. Pettee in 1852; Rev. Mr. Hicks in 1859; and in 1862, Revs. Mr. Eaton and Patterson.

From the organization to 1865 the society had to be content with occasional preaching, only one of the above-named preaching at all regular, viz., Rev. E. H. Lake, who supplied with preaching every other Sabbath during the summers of 1847 and 1848.

After the year 1865, owing to deaths and removals of those who had been instrumental in keeping the society alive, it ceased to hold meetings until August, 1877, when a reorganization was effected, and by the aid at first of the New Hampshire Convention it began to hold services monthly, meetings being supplied by the Convention with preachers, among whom were the Revs. E. L. Conger, James Gorton, Mr. Ralph, of Columbus, Ohio; Mr. Powers, of Vermont; G. L. Demarest and L. F. McKinney, of Manchester; E. M. Grant, W. S. Vail, Benton Smith, George W. Quinby, Dr. Sawyer, of Boston; Mr. Spalding, of Peabody; W. S. Perkins and H. W. Smith, of Tuft's College. In 1879 and 1880 services were held each Sabbath, and in September, 1880, a call was given to Rev. H. W. Smith to settle with us permanently. The call was accepted, and he began his labors Oct. 1, 1880, and is the present pastor. The church holds worship in McDuffee Hall.

Methodist Episcopal Church.[1]—Rev. Warren Ban-

[1] By John S. Parsons.

ister and Rev. Ebenezer Blake were the first Methodist ministers who preached in Rochester. The first sermon was preached in a school-house in 1807, on what is now called the main road. There were at first preaching services once in four weeks on week evenings. There being no visible fruit following the labors of the two above-mentioned ministers, they determined, after one more trial, to abandon Rochester for some more promising field. In the mean time, however, three persons professed religion, and the meetings were continued. The first class-meeting was organized about sunrise at the residence of Paul Place. In 1808, Rev. L. Bates and Rev. E. F. Newell were appointed preachers in charge of the Tuftonborough Circuit, and continued to hold meetings in this town. The first Quarterly Conference held in Rochester met at the house of Paul Place. This year C. Dame opened his house on the Plains for preaching. The growth of the society was such that in the course of the year it became necessary to organize a second class-meeting. Rev. H. Field and Rev. A. Taylor were stationed on the Tuftonborough circuit in 1809. Mr. Field devoted most of his time to this section. During Mr. Field's ministry the court-house was opened for preaching, and very large congregations attended the services. In 1810 Rochester became a separate appointment under the name of "Norway Plains," and Rev. H. Field was returned as the pastor. About this time a little opposition was organized to the Methodists. A great crowd came together for the purpose of mobbing the preacher. Mr. Field selected Thomas Wentworth and David McDaniels as guards, and went as usual to meet his appointment. His enemies, seeing that he was not to be intimidated by threats, failed to carry their design into execution. Rev. L. Frost was the preacher in charge in 1811. At the close of his pastorate we have the first record of membership now to be found. The church at this time consisted of ninety-one members. Rev. A. Clark was appointed pastor in 1812. No marked religious interest was manifest this year; the membership, however, increased to one hundred and eight. About this time we find a commencement made in the matter of financial records. In 1813, Rev. J. Samborn was appointed pastor. He was a young man of marked ability. His labors were crowned with success. Rev. H. Morey was the preacher in charge in 1814.

In 1815, Rev. N. Bigelow was appointed as pastor.

Rev. John Lord was the pastor in 1816. Mr. Lord commenced his labors under very discouraging circumstances. He was, however, a strong man, and overcame difficulties to such an extent that it was supposed this was the most prosperous year in the history of the society up to this time. There were, it has been supposed, about one hundred conversions, with an accession to the church of about sixty. During the years 1817 and 1818, Rev. P. Munger acted as pastor. Brother Munger was a physician, and tried the practice of medicine in connection with his work as pastor. Of his success in either direction but little is known, although he is spoken of as a strong preacher. Rev. John F. Adams was preacher in charge during 1819 and 1820. He labored faithfully and successfully. In 1820 he was given Rev. S. Norris as an assistant. In the course of the year Mr. Norris was removed to another field of labor. This was the occasion of some dissatisfaction on the part of the people. The year, however, closed satisfactorily to the preacher in charge and profitably to the people. Rev. D. Young was appointed to the charge in 1821. During the year he had a very severe sickness. He attributed the fact that he did not die to the prayers of the people. Notwithstanding his affliction the year was a very prosperous one, showing a large increase in membership. In 1822, Mr. Young was reappointed, with Rev. Mr. Gardner as colleague. Brother Young's health continued poor, yet he labored so faithfully that at the close of the second year he left the church in a very prosperous state. Of Brother Gardner nothing is said in the records. It is supposed he labored on some other part of the circuit.

Rev. J. Horton and Rev. William McCoy were the preachers in charge in 1823. They occupied the pulpit alternately to the entire satisfaction of the people. Rev. B. Jones was appointed pastor in 1824. Up to this time the people worshiped in the court-house. This year a subscription was secured for the purpose of building a church. Rev. H. Foster was pastor in 1825. The enterprise of building a church, started the preceding year, this year was carried to completion. The house was dedicated in October by Rev. E. F. Newell. The size of the church was forty-two by fifty-five feet. The cost of the house was only one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three dollars. Rev. Charles Baker was the minister in 1826. Mr. Baker was an able man. His preaching attracted large congregations. An act of incorporation was granted this year by the Legislature of New Hampshire to the trustees of the society, and to their successors in office forever. In 1827 Rev. J. E. Risley was appointed to the church. He was a moderate preacher, but an excellent pastor. Mr. Risley was received with some coldness, yet the year closed better than any expected. Mr. Risley was returned the next year and received very warmly by the people. The second was a very prosperous year. Over fifty were added to the church. This year a parsonage, eighteen by thirty-eight feet, was built, costing less than four hundred dollars. Brother Risley, it is said, left Rochester improved more than fifty per cent. Rev. Samuel Norris was the stationed minister in 1829 and 1830. Brother Norris was a very faithful pastor. In 1830 we have the first record of a Sunday-school connected with the church. It appears, however, that prior to this time there had been a Sunday-school held in a school-house, in which

the people generally united. It is to be regretted that the files of the Sunday-school reports for years are lost. In 1831, Rev. B. C. Eastman was pastor. He was a very energetic preacher. Under him the church improved greatly in spirituality. It is thought that Mr. Eastman had a greater influence over the people than any minister who preceded him. He was returned in 1832. In 1833, Rev. L. Bennett was pastor. This year commenced under the most favorable circumstances, there being a religious work of unusual interest in progress, notwithstanding that the year closed most unpleasantly for pastor and people. Rev. J. C. Smith, in 1834, followed Mr. Bennett. He commenced his work under very discouraging circumstances. He was, however, warmly received, and well sustained by the people. This year we have the first account of raising money for missions. Brother Smith was reappointed in 1835. Of this year many excellent things might be said. In 1836 Rev. S. Green was appointed as pastor, and returned in 1837. Mr. Green was a good man, and met with great prosperity. Many of the best people of the church were led to the Saviour through his influence. Rev. A. H. Worthing was appointed to the pastorate of the church in 1838 and 1839. Mr. Worthing suffered from poor health, which was the occasion of great trial to himself and embarrassment to his work. He labored faithfully, however, and at the close of his pastorate stood high in the estimation of his people. In 1840, Rev. E. Mason was appointed pastor, and returned in 1841. Mr. Mason labored with great earnestness in the temperance cause, holding meetings in all the school-houses in town. In 1840, a vestry was built and the church repaired at an expense of about four hundred dollars. Mr. Mason was much beloved by his people. Rev. William D. Cass was pastor during 1842 and 1843. Mr. Cass was an able preacher. In 1843 the Millerite excitement was very intense in Rochester. But for the labors of Mr. Cass the church would have been rent to pieces. He was faithful and fearless in exposing the extravagance which threatened the destruction of the church. Rev. O. C. Baker was appointed preacher in charge, 1844. He was received very warmly by the people. Very much to the regret of the congregation he was removed at the close of the first year because of a misunderstanding between the presiding elder and the church. Rev. Henry Drew was the appointed pastor in 1845 and 1846. The beginning of this pastorate was not as pleasant as might be, owing to the state of feeling consequent upon the removal of Mr. Baker. After an interchange of views the people saw that whoever might have been to blame Mr. Drew was not, and so concluded to sustain him and work with him. The church was remodeled, the gallery altered, and four new pews added at an expense of seven hundred dollars.

Rev. Samuel S. Matthews was the pastor in 1847. He was greatly embarrassed in his work by sickness in his family, but struggled manfully until his own health failed. He died September 6th, aged thirty-two years. He was a devoted, faithful minister. He passed away expressing feelings of gratitude that he had ever been a Methodist preacher. His successor in 1848 was Rev. D. M. Rogers. There were arrangements made by which Mr. Rogers supplied a part of the time at Milton Mills. This division of labor was an embarrassment to the work in Rochester, and it was thought no advantage to the cause in Milton Mills. Rev. S. Green was returned for a second pastorate in 1849. When Mr. Green was here before, he left such an excellent record that now he was received by the people most heartily. The church this year was prospered. Rev. Jos. C. Cromack was appointed the pastor in 1850, and reappointed in 1851. Mr. Cromack gave especial attention to the financial interests of the church, with very encouraging results. Religiously, too, the society was prospered under his supervision. Rev. H. H. Hartwell was preacher in charge during the years 1852 and 1853. The first year Mr. Hartwell had eight preaching places. Two of them were supplied the second year by a local preacher. In 1853 the church was enlarged, the vestry improved, and an organ purchased. Entire amount of money required, a little over two thousand two hundred dollars. In addition to his other work, Mr. Hartwell worked up subscriptions to meet the expenses thus incurred. In the spring of 1854 the New Hampshire Annual Conference was held in Rochester. Rev. S. Holman was appointed pastor by this session of the Conference. He had a successful year. The people this year contributed one thousand dollars to the Conference Seminary. During 1855 and 1856, Rev. Henry Hill was preacher in charge. The second year of Mr. Hill's pastorate was one of incessant toil. Many of his people were sick and died. He also secured a subscription of five hundred dollars, which freed the church from debt. Rev. George S. Dearborn was preacher in charge in 1857–58. The two years of his pastorate were very successful. Mr. Dearborn was regarded as a man of good ability. Rev. William Hewes was the appointed pastor in 1859–60. During his pastorate the congregations were unusually large. Mr. Hewes was a preacher of marked ability. Rev. John L. Trefren was pastor during 1861–62. Under his influence there was a remarkable religious awakening. Before the close of the year about a hundred people made a profession of of religion. In 1861 the present parsonage was built at a cost of three thousand dollars. In 1862 an effort was made to secure the enlargement of the church, but without success. In 1863 and 1864, Rev. C. Holman was the pastor. Mr. Holman was a very acceptable pastor, and did a good work. Rev. E. R. Wilkins served the church as its minister during 1865 and 1866. During his pastorate the question of building a new church was agitated.

Mr. Wilkins was a genial man, an excellent pastor, always ready to render every possible assistance in sickness. Rev. F. K. Stratton was pastor in 1867. The corner-stone of the new church was laid the first day of August, in presence of five thousand people. The ceremony was participated in by the Masonic fraternity. Among other remarkable documents deposited in the corner-stone worthy of mention was a letter from Lafayette expressing regrets at not being able to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the old church, in 1825. The new church was dedicated in April, 1868. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. M. Chapman. The house is built of brick. Vestry and class-rooms first story, with audience-room above. The dimensions of the church is sixty by ninety feet. The cost was over twenty thousand dollars. Rev. L. P. Cushman was appointed pastor in 1868, and served the church in this capacity three years. Mr. Cushman was a hard worker. As a pastor he was a success. He left the church much better than he found it. Rev. D. J. Smith was the pastor from 1871 to 1873. Brother Smith was one of the most thoughtful preachers who has ever been pastor of this church. He was very considerate of the poor and afflicted. His pastorate here was a success. The people thought more of him the better they became acquainted with him. From 1874 to 1876, Rev. S. G. Kellogg was preacher in charge. Mr. Kellogg was a man of extended experience. He had been a presiding elder. He was an instructive preacher. Owing to misunderstandings between Mr. Kellogg and some of his people, the third year of his pastorate was not quite so pleasant as the two first. Rev. M. T. Cilley was the appointed pastor for the years 1877 and 1878. Mr. Cilley is spoken of as one of the most diligent pastors ever appointed over this church. He was constantly moving about among the people. He was successful in paying a debt of about two thousand dollars. Rev. J. M. Durrell became pastor in 1879, and continued in this position three years. Mr. Durrell from first to last was very popular with the people. He preached for three years to very large congregations. The people remember him kindly. His pastorate was eminently successful. Rev. William Eakins was appointed, and is now (1882) acting pastor. The church at the present time is in a very desirable position financially. Miss Martha Robinson left at her death about three thousand dollars to the society. Miss Robinson had been a very devoted member of the church for years, and in her death remembered the church she so faithfully served while in health. We are now well united, have large congregations, a flourishing Sunday-school, and we think have bright prospects in the future.

Distinguished Men.—Hon. John P. Hale, representative in Congress, United States senator, and minister to Spain, was born in Rochester village, and resided here for twenty-two years.

Hon. Nathaniel Upham, a resident of Rochester from 1802 to 1829, a successful merchant and public-spirited man, was one of the Governor's council in 1811–12, and a representative in Congress for three terms, from 1817 to 1823.

Hon. David Barker, Jr., was a native of Rochester, and resided here till his death, April 1, 1838. He was representative in Congress from 1827 to 1829. He was a lawyer of fine talents.

Hon. James Farrington, a physician of some celebrity, resided here from 1818 till his death, in 1859. He was a representative and senator in the State Legislature, and a representative in Congress, 1837–39.

Hon. Jabob H. Ela is a native of and resident in this town. He has been a member of the Legislature, United States marshal for New Hampshire, representative in Congress, and is the present sixth auditor of the United States Treasury. He has also held various other political offices of honor.

Rev. Thomas C. Upham, D.D., a professor in Bowdoin College for more than thirty years, author of many works, theological and philosophical, extensively used in this country, is a son of Hon. Nathaniel Upham already mentioned, and from early childhood a resident of the town until his appointment to the professorship in 1825. From July, 1823, for nearly two years, he was colleague pastor of the Congregational Church.

Jonathan P. Cushing, son of Peter Cushing, was born in Rochester, March 12, 1793. By his own industry and perseverance he prepared himself for college, and graduated at Dartmouth, working at his leisure moments at his trade as a saddler to pay his expenses. He became president of Hampden-Sidney College in Virginia, and after a career of usefulness died April 25, 1835.

Hon. Nathaniel G. Upham, a judge of the Superior Court of Judicature from Jan. 8, 1833, to Dec. 1, 1842, was a son of Hon. Nathaniel Upham. He was commissioner from the United States to Great Britain in President Pierce's administration; died Dec. 11, 1869.

Francis W. Upham was also a son of Nathaniel Upham, and a native of Rochester. He was a law partner of Hon. Robert Rantoul.

Hon. Noah Tebbetts was born in Rochester in 1802. Graduated at Bowdoin College in 1822, was representative in Legislature, and in 1843 was appointed judge of Court of Common Pleas. He died Sept. 9, 1844.

Hon. Charles W. Woodman, now a practicing lawyer in Dover, was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas from Aug. 26, 1854, to Aug. 18, 1855. He is a native of Rochester, and son of Jeremiah H. Woodman, Esq.

Theodore C. Woodman, lawyer, a native of Rochester, also son of J. H. Woodman.

Richard Danna was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1816 to 1820; was a councilor 1809–10; a senator and representative in the State Legislature. Died Sept. 19, 1828, aged seventy-two.

Isaac and Seth Adams, though compelled to struggle with many disadvantages and obstacles in early life, rose by their perseverance and talents to great wealth. Isaac Adams invented the famous Adams printing-press, which has been so extensively used in this country.

Charles Main, a descendant of the first gospel minister of Rochester, rose to wealth in the mercantile business in San Francisco.

Hon. James H. Edgerly was judge of probate for Strafford County, to which office he was appointed in October, 1866.

Hon. N. V. Whitehouse was a representative in the Legislature, and a member of the Governor's council in 1855 and 1857.

Population of Rochester.—In 1767, 984; 1775, 1448; 1790, 2857; 1800, 2646; 1810, 2118; 1820, 2471; 1830, 2155; 1840, 2431; 1850, 3006; 1860, 3384; 1870, 4104; 1880, 5788.

Rochester Bank.—This bank was organized Aug. 16, 1834, and began business May 1, 1835, with a capital of $100,000. Its first board of directors was James Farrington, Nehemiah Eastman, Charles Dennett, Moses Hale, John Greenfield, Simon Chase, John A. Burleigh; James Farrington, president; John McDuffee, Jr., cashier. June 15, 1850, the capital stock of the bank was increased to $120,000. In 1854 the twenty years for which the bank was chartered having expired, it was voted to close it up, and a new one was organized with a capital of $80,000, with John McDuffee as president, and Franklin McDuffee as cashier. Up to this time this had been the frontier bank, there being on bank north of it, this side of the Canada line. This new bank continued until 1866, when nearly all State banks went out of existence, and national banks were organized. This bank was succeeded by John McDuffee & Co., bankers.

The Rochester National Bank was organized Jan. 27, 1874, and began business May 1, 1874, with the following officers: John McDuffee, president; Franklin McDuffee, cashier; John McDuffee, Charles Greenfield, Thomas C. Davis, Enoch Whitehouse, Joseph H. Worcester, Nathaniel Burnham, Franklin McDuffee, directors. Nov. 30, 1880, H. M. Plumer was chosen cashier in place of the late Franklin McDuffee, deceased.

The officers at the present time are John McDuffee, president; H. M. Plumer, cashier; John McDuffee, Charles Greenfield, Joseph H. Worcester, Nathaniel Burnham, James Farrington, directors. Capital, $50,000; surplus, $6000.

The Norway Plains Savings-Bank was incorporated July 2, 1851, and began business July 26, 1851. First board of trustees, Charles Dennett, J. D. Sturtevant, John Folsom, James C. Cole, N. V. Whitehouse, T. C. Davis, and E. J. Mathes; Charles Dennett, president; John McDuffee, Jr., treasurer and secretary. Sept. 5, 1866, Franklin McDuffee succeeded John McDuffee as secretary and treasurer. John McDuffee was chosen president March 11, 1867, to succeed Charles Dennett, and has retained the office until the present time, Dec. 1, 1880. H. M. Plumer was chosen secretary and treasurer to succeed the late Franklin McDuffee, deceased.

The present board of trustees are John McDuffee, Charles Greenfield, Dominicus Hanson, James H. Edgerly, James Farrington, I. W. Lougee, N. Burnham. John McDuffee, president; H. M. Plumer, secretary and treasurer. Deposits, $500,000.

The Rochester Savings-Bank was incorporated July 3, 1872. President, Cyrus K. Sanborn; vice-president, Ebenezer J. Mathes; treasurer, Stephen D. Wentworth; trustees, Ebenezer G. Wallace, Cyrus K. Sanborn, John Legro, William Rand, Ebenezer J. Mathes, Augustin S. Parshley, and Ezra Standley. Said bank was organized in the year 1874, and on the second day of November, 1874, received its first deposit. The first deposit was made by Capt. A. W. Hayes, amounting to $500. Present deposits, March 28, 1882, $230,000; present officers, same as at first.

Physicians.—Dr. James Jackson was the first physician who settled in Rochester. He came from Connecticut.

Dr. James Howe came here in about the year 1777, and practiced till nearly the time of his death, in 1807. He was surgeon's mate in the army of the Revolution.

Dr. Samuel Pray commenced practice here in September, 1792, where he resided about fifty years.

Dr. Timothy F. Preston came to Rochester in 1807, but remained only one year.

Dr. John Perkins also came here in 1807. He remained until 1815.

Dr. Asa Perkins went from Dover to Rochester in 1816, and remained two years.

Dr. James Farrington came to Rochester in 1818. He was born at Conway in 1791. He was one of the leading physicians in this part of the State, and a man of influence in social and political circles. For several years he was president of the Strafford District Medical Society. He was a representative and senator in the State Legislature, and in 1837 was elected a member of the Twenty-sixth Congress.

Other physicians have been in practice here as follows: Calvin Cutter, Theodore Wells, Dr. Turner, Rufus K. Pearl, John W. Pray, Richard Russell, Jeremiah Garland, John Pray, Dr. Ham, James Farrington, I. N. Lougee.

Humane Lodge, No. 28, F. and A. M.[1]—The Hon. Jeremiah Hall Woodman, late of Rochester, is doubtless entitled to the honor of founding Humane Lodge, No. 21, A. F. and A. M. He was a son of the Rev. Joseph Woodman, the first settled minister, and a landed proprietor of Sanbornton, N. H. He was educated at Dartmouth College, entered the legal profession, and settled in Rochester early in the

[1] By John S. Parsons.

present century. On the 25th day of October, 1809, a special communication of the Grand Lodge was held at the house of Mr. Andrew Lovejoy, near the old "Woodman" mansion, in Sanbornton. Edward J. Long was then Grand Master.

Mr. Woodman then presented the petition of several brethren, praying for the erection of a lodge at Rochester. At that time a dispensation was issued to Mr. Woodman, Timothy F. Preston, Benjamin Wiggin, and others to assemble as a lodge of Masons in the town of Rochester, and at a "quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge, held at Portsmouth on the 24th day of October, 1810, Clement Storer being Grand Master," a charter was granted to them to assemble under the title and denomination of "Humane Lodge, No. 21." The many eminent names found in the early records of this organization predicted for this lodge a career of usefulness and honor. And so it has proved. Persecutions, prompted by misguided zeal, it bore long and bravely, yielding for a brief period to the popular prejudice. Again rallying and springing into new life, it has slowly but surely advanced towards its high standard of moral excellence and upright living.

More than two hundred and thirty members, residing in fourteen States and provinces, represent it in various professions and callings.

Of its benevolent mission we are silent. Those who have received its benefactions are best acquainted with their value.

The following is a list of the Masters and Secretaries from 1810 to 1882:

	Master.	Secretary.
1810	Jeremiah H. Woodman.	John Fish.
1811	" " "	Pierce B. Furber.
1812-13	Levi Jones.	" "
1814	William Barker.	Joseph Cross.
1815	Pierce P. Furber.	" "
1816	" "	William Barker.
1817	Jeremiah H. Woodman.	Asa Perkins.
1818	Levi Jones.	Walter B. Knight.
1819-20	Joseph Cross.	James C. Cole.
1821	William Jones.	" "
1822	Levi Jones.	" "
1823-27	Charles Dennett.	" "
1828	Stephen M. Mathes.	" "
1829-37	Charles Dennett.	" "
1850	" "	James M. Fessenden.
1851-53	Josiah B. Edgerley.	" "
1854-56	James H. Edgerley.	Stephen M. Mathes.
1857	" "	Frank McDuffee.
1858	" "	William Rand.
1859	Alexander M. Winn.	James H. Edgerley.
1860	George Corson.	Charles W. Edgerley.
1861-62	David Hayes.	William Rand.
1863-64	Frank McDuffee.	James H. Edgerley.
1865	James H. Edgerley.	Charles K. Chase.
1866	George Corson.	" "
1867	John S. Parsons.	" "
1868-69	" "	Charles W. Bickford.
1870	" "	Charles W. Brown.
1871	Noah Tebbetts.	John S. Parsons.
1872	John S. Parsons.	Joseph S. Masseck.
1873	" "	Joseph B. Twombly.
1874-75	Russell B. Wentworth.	" "
1876	" "	John S. Parsons.
1877	Thomas H. Edgerley.	" "
1878-80	Russell B. Wentworth.	" "
1881	James E. Edgerley.	" "
1882	John L. Copp.	" "

The first Masonic funeral in Rochester was that of Stephen Brewster. He was the oldest son of Capt. John Brewster, of Rochester, who commanded the seventh company in Col. Pierce Long's regiment during the war of the Revolution. The regiment was organized Sept. 25, 1776. Six companies already enlisted were at Portsmouth. Capt. Brewster recruited the seventh in Rochester and vicinity, and on the 23d of November, 1776, Gen. Ward ordered the regiment to Ticonderoga, and it reached that fortress in February, 1777. The son (Stephen) was one of the first members of Humane Lodge, and, as already stated, was the first buried by the fraternity in this section of the State. (At that time the nearest lodge was in Portsmouth.) Hundreds of people came together at the funeral, prompted by curiosity, doubtless, to witness the novel ceremonies. He died April 9, 1819, at the age of forty-seven years. The burial-place of the Brewsters is situated about one mile west of Rochester village, and is marked by a fine monument of red sandstone, inclosed by a strong fence of iron and granite. The spot is nearly hidden from view by a thick growth of trees.

Kennedy Lodge, I. O. of O. F., was instituted Aug. 24, 1875, by Grand Master S. J. Osgood, assisted by Deputy Grand Master, G. A. Cummings; Grand Warden, A. F. Craig; Grand Secretary, Joel Taylor; Grand Treasurer, R. C. Fernald; and delegations from Dover, Great Falls, Farmington, Manchester, and Portsmouth. The charter members were Thomas Brown, Ira Doe, John Crockett, Charles W. Brown, Osman B. Warren, Wilbur F. Warren, John H. Pingree, and George W. Rollins, from Motolinia Lodge, No. 18; and James H. Warburton, from Miltonia Lodge, No. 52. Twenty-one were initiated the first evening, and the grand officers left a lodge of thirty members August 25th. The first principal officers of the lodge were Charles W. Brown, N. G.; Osman B. Warren, V. G.; Ira Doe, Sec.; and Thomas Brown, Treas.

Norway Plains Encampment, No. 7; I. O. of O. F., was instituted Sept. 11, 1849, by Past Grand Master, S. H. Parker. The charter members were Thomas Brown, Asa P. Hanson, Daniel W. Quimby, John James, Ira Doe, David Legro, and John L. Horn. The first officers were as follows, viz.: Thomas Brown, C. P.; Asa P. Hanson, H. P.; D. W. Quimby, S. W.; Ira Doe, Scribe; D. Legro, Treas.; John James, J. W.; and J. L. Horn, Sentinel. The encampment has always maintained its meetings, and now numbers one hundred and twenty members.

Motolinia Lodge, No. 18, I. O. of O. F.—The parent lodge of Odd-Fellowship in Rochester was instituted March 16, 1846, by Grand Master, S. H. Parker, of Dover, assisted by a delegation from Wecohamet and Mount Pleasant Lodges, in Dover, and Washington Lodge of Great Falls. Its charter members were Charles Dennett, Stephen M. Mathes, Jacob McDuffee, M. T. Curtis, and Edwin Bradbury, all from Washington Lodge, Great Falls. Its first officers were Asa P. Hanson, N. G.; S. M. Mathes, V. G.; Charles Dennett, R. Sec.; and George B. Roberts, Treas. This lodge has admitted five hundred and eighty-one members, and from it has been formed

Woodbine Lodge, No. 41, of Farmington; Miltonia Lodge, No. 52, of Milton Mills; Kennedy Lodge, No. 57, and Cocheco Lodge, No. 39, of Rochester.

Manufactures.—The first incorporated company at Norway Plains was the Mechanics' Company, which commenced the manufacture of blankets in 1834, with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars. Previous to this there had been, besides the saw-mills, various kinds of business attempted at these falls. Several fulling- and finishing-mills had for years been prosperously conducted. The manufacture of nails, of scythes, of cotton yarn, and the distilling of brandy were carried on at one time or another with different degrees of success. The Mechanics' Company failed in 1841. It was followed by the Gonic Company, which soon came to a like end. Wetmore and Sturtevant took the remains. They soon separated, dividing privileges and mills between them. Wetmore eventually failed or abandoned the business. J. D. Sturtevant, by skill and business ability, succeeded. In 1846 other persons were admitted and the company was incorporated as the "Norway Plains Company."

E. G. & E. Wallace have at the village the largest shoe-manufactory, it is believed, in the State. In connection with it is a tanning and currying establishment. The Messrs. Wallace commenced with nothing, and by patient industry have built up a large business and made themselves wealthy.

There are other manufactures at Rochester village, the largest being the sash- and blind-factory of John H. Meserve.

At Gonic the late Hon. N. V. Whitehouse commenced machine wool-carding in 1833. In 1834 he added the manufacture of linseed oil. In 1838 he bought out Carr & Hibbard, who had failed in the business of making Guernsey cloth. He then commenced to make satinets, but in a few years changed to flannels. An incorporated company was afterwards formed, known as the Gonic Manufacturing Company, and new and larger mills were built.

At East Rochester, John Hall commenced manufacturing in the present mills just previous to the Rebellion. A company was incorporated soon after, with fifty thousand dollars capital, by the name of the Cocheco Woolen Manufacturing Company.

Schools.—The first reference to schools in the old town records is under date of 1750, when it voted to have a school. The following year they voted not to have a school. Several meetings were held during the year, and there seems to have been a determined effort on the part of a number of the inhabitants to have a school, but the majority voted that they would not have a school, and soon after a special meeting was held to choose agents to defend the town, which "lies under a presentiment for want of a school being kept, and to be heard and tried at the next Court of Quarter Sessions." The next year a school was kept sixteen weeks, and John Forst (Foss) was the master. He boarded round, and received less than ten dollars in silver for his services. School was maintained for a number of years, when the town relapsed, and voted that there should be no schoolmaster hired, but that they would pay the fine if recovered by presentment. Soon after, however, the better sentiment prevailed, the schools were well supported, and have been from this time to the present.

The Rochester Academy.—As early as 1820 efforts were made for the removal of the Newmarket Wesleyan Academy to Rochester. The project failed. An interest, however, had been awakened, which resulted, June 30, 1827, in the incorporation of the "Rochester Academy." The academy building was erected in 1828, and October 31st of that year the school opened with James Towner, A.M., as principal. His successors were as follows: C. W. Woodman, Lewis Turner, Mr. Ingersoll, F. Goodwin, L. N. Tracy, C. Hamlin, A. P. Chute, George Mathes, J. C. Ingalls, H. C. Hunt, Jeremiah H. W. Colby, David F. Drew, Joseph W. Drew, Jarvis McDuffee, and Rev. A. B. Worthing. For fifteen or twenty years this academy was a useful and flourishing institution.

Post-Offices.—The post-office at Rochester was established March 26, 1812, with William Barker as postmaster. The following is a list of postmasters from 1812 to the present time, with dates of appointment: William Barker, March 26, 1812; John B. Buzzel, Aug. 5, 1815; David Barker, Jr., Oct. 15, 1818; Humphrey Hanson, July 8, 1823; John McDuffee, Jr., Aug. 4, 1826; William S. Ricker, Aug. 14, 1829; John H. Smith, April 11, 1831; Lowell Kenney, May 10, 1832; Dominicus Hanson, Sept. 16, 1835; Gilbert Homey, June 15, 1849; William Jackson, April 23, 1853; Nicholas R. Varney, April 13, 1861; James F. Place, May 18, 1865; J. H. Worcester, April 5, 1867; John G. Davis, Jan. 28, 1868; George B. Roberts, April 19, 1869; O. B. Warren,[1] March 25, 1878.

THE GONIC OFFICE was established Jan. 28, 1851, and the following is the list of postmasters: C. S. Whitehouse, Jan. 28, 1851; Downing Varney, Dec. 27, 1856; Henry W. Locke, Aug. 2, 1861; E. F. Whitehouse, March 13, 1862; C. S. Whitehouse, Oct. 2, 1865; George Roberts, Jan. 28, 1868; C. S. Whitehouse,[1] July 19, 1869.

THE EAST ROCHESTER OFFICE was established June 2, 1863. Postmasters: Stephen F. Shorey, June 2, 1863; Moses S. Hurd, April 13, 1865; S. S. Hart, July 8, 1867; Larkin Harrington, Dec. 22, 1870; and James Walker, present incumbent, May 16, 1871.

During the first three months the office at Rochester yielded a revenue of $5.07. During the six months following the revenue amounted to $7.99. In 1826, for three months the amount of receipts at the office was $25.76, of which $3.08 was for postage on newspapers, the remainder being for letter postage. The postmaster's commissions for these three months

[1] Present incumbent.

amounted to $8.51½. For three years and three months from Aug. 4, 1826, the total receipts of the office were only $238.97.

The Rochester Courier was established and its first number printed Jan. 17, 1864, by J. Frank Place, a native of Gonic, but who had served his time in the *Lawrence* (*Mass.*) *American* office, and came forth a practical printer and an excellent writer. He sold out in 1867 to George G. Foster, of Acworth, N. H., who edited the paper until January, 1868, when Charles W. Folsom became connected with it, and in October of 1869 purchased the establishment, and has been editor and proprietor to the present time. Mr. Folsom twice enlarged the *Courier*, making it a large thirty-two-column paper, containing much of local interest. Mr. Folsom, having been from his earliest days identified with Rochester and its interests, has made the paper intensely local. It is one of the best local journals in the State, and justly merits its present prosperity.

The Anti-Monopolist and Local Record.—In the fall of 1878 the exigencies of the times seemed to demand a new political party in New Hampshire, and that new men should run the ship of State. The Republican and Democratic parties had outlived their usefulness, and the projectors of the *Anti-Monopolist* thought the sooner *hic jacet* and *requiescat in pace* was written on their tombstones the better for the people.

The new party had sprung up like a mushroom in the West, and was already gaining great headway in the East, Massachusetts and Maine having a large number of converts to the new faith, and it was in the latter State that the senior projector of this paper was speaking in the interests of the new party when it was decided to start the new venture for public patronage and approval.

Saturday, Oct. 19, 1878, the first number of the paper was issued, Moses Hull being its political editor and George G. Berry its local editor and publisher. Mr. Hull had previously run a newspaper in Boston, and owned a printing-office there, which office was removed to Rochester and combined with the office of Mr. Berry, who had been located here in the job-printing business for several years. The paper was started under the firm-name of George G. Berry & Co., and was a success from the start.

The demand for a paper for local news was considerable, and this with the new political departure secured it sufficient patronage to make it successful from the start. That it had enemies is true, but they were treated the same as though they were friends; and the heresies of the new paper, as they were called, soon began to gain converts, and the paper has been steadily going on its course ever since.

Jan. 25, 1879, Moses Hull retired from the editorial control of the political department of the paper, giving his interest to his brother, D. W. Hull, who was then in Michigan practicing medicine. He at once came to Rochester and commenced his labors, conducting that department with ability until the 1st of April, when failing health, through hard work, obliged him to leave the office, his interest and that of his brother Moses being purchased by George G. Berry, the latter at this time taking entire control of the paper.

Aug. 20, 1881, Frank H. Berry, son of Mr. George G. Berry, was taken into partnership, and the paper has since been run under the firm-name of George G. Berry & Co.

The paper has always been free and outspoken on every subject, bold, independent, and fearless, never afraid to criticise or condemn a wrong action, whether the person doing the wrong was rich or poor, high or low, and has always advocated the cause of the poor and oppressed against the capitalists and corporations.

Nov. 12, 1881, the *Anti-Monopolist* was enlarged to a seven column sheet, giving a much greater amount of reading matter for the same money, viz., one dollar per year. It is now the cheapest paper of its size in the county.

The *Anti-Monopolist* was the first Greenback paper in New Hampshire.

The Social Library was established in 1792, and the following is a list of the librarians from that time to the present: Joseph Clark, Joseph Haven, Joseph Hanson, Thomas Shannon, William Shannon, Joseph Bullard, Joseph Clark, Andrew Pierce, Joseph Sherburne, Jeremiah H. Woodman, Joseph Haven, Joseph Cross, John Smith, David Barker, Jr., Noah Tibbetts, Rufus K. Pearl, Daniel J. Parsons, Cyrus K. Sanborn, A. S. Parshley, and Henry Kimball.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1762 TO 1883.

1774-75, 1778-88. Deacon James Knowles.
1762, 1775-82. Lieut. John McDuffee.
1775. Ebenezer Tebbetts.
1775-78. John Plummer.
1781. Jabez Dame.
1788-91. B. Palmer.
1791-97, James Howe.
1792-95. Aaron Wingate.
1794-1800. William Palmer.
1798-1801. Joseph Clark.
1799-1802. Levi Dearborn.
1800-3. Rich Dame.
1802. Beard Plummer.
1804-6. David Barker.
1807-9. Nathaniel Upham.
1810-17. John McDuffee, Jr.
1814-16. James Tebbetts.
1816-22. Moses Hale.
1818-19. Hatevil Knight.
1819-20. William Barker.
1823-24. Jeremiah H. Woodman.
1823-26. D. Barker, Jr.
1824. John Greenfield.
1825-29. Joseph Cross.
1827. Jonas C. March.
1828-36. James Farrington.
1830-31, Moses Young.
1832-34. John H. Smith.
1832-33. Benjamin Hayes.
1834-35. Jonathan Hussey.
1835-36. Charles Dennett.
1837. William S. Ricker.
Louis McDuffee.
1838-39. N. V. Whitehouse.
James Tebbetts.
1840-41. John Whitman.
1840-44. A. S Howard.
1841-42. Jonathan H. Foss.
1843. S. M. Mathes.
1842. Noah Tebbetts.
1843. Jacob Smart.
1844-45. Jabez Dame, Jr.
1845-46. Daniel Lothrop.
1846-47. Richard Kimball.
1847. N. D. Wetmore.
1848-49. William Evans.
1850. D. J. Parsons.
B. H. Jones.
1851-52. James C. Cole.
Stephen Shorey.
1853-54. James Brown.
L. D. Day.
1854. J. F. McDuffee.
1855-56. George B. Roberts.
Jacob B. Wallingford.
Daniel W. Dame.
1857-58. Jacob H. Ela.
R. T. Rogers.

1857–58. James Tebbetts.
1859–60. I. W. Springfield.
John Legro.
1859. George W. Flagg.
1860–61. Levi Meader.
1861–62. M. H. Wentworth.
Franklin McDuffee.
1862. Charles S. Whitehouse.
1863. E. H. Watson.
James Farrington.
William Wentworth.
1864. John Hall.
Benj. Horn.
1864–65. Dudley W. Hayes.
1865. Charles K. Chase.
1865–66. Joshua Vickery.
S. D. Wentworth.
1866. A. M. Kimball.
1866–67. William Whitehouse, Jr.
1867–68. C. K. Sanborn.
E. G. Wallace.
William Flagg.
1868–69. L. Harrington.
1869. J. N. Hayes.
John Crockett.
S. Hussey, Jr.
1870. None chosen.
1871. E. H. Watson.
W. Rand.
N. Nutter.
R. B. Wentworth.
1872. Edwin Wallace.
S. E. Whitehouse.
C. W. Folsom.
1872. C. W. Brown.
1873. Arthur D. Whitehouse.
Charles W. Folsom.
Charles W. Brown.
Francis Orr.
1874. Charles F. Caverly.
1875. Charles F. Caverly.
Osmon B. Warren.
John W. Tibbetts.
Francis Orr.
1876. Charles F. Caverly.
Osmon B. Warren.
Larkin B. Mentten.
Stephen C. Meades.
Sidney B. Hayes.
1877. Stephen C. Meades.
Sidney B. Hayes.
Isaac W. Lougee.
Joseph M. Hanson.
Daniel McDuffee.
1878. Isaac W. Lougee.
Joseph M. Hanson.
Daniel McDuffee.
Noah A. Jenness.
Charles Blaze.
1879. Noah A. Jenness.
Walter S. Stanley.
Charles Blaze.
1880–83. Wilbur F. Warren.
John D. Fogg.
Nathan Yeaton.
John Young.
John B. Kelley.

PROPRIETOR'S CLERKS.

1722–44. Paul Gerrish.
1744–51. John Gage.
1751–84. John Wentworth.

TOWN CLERKS FROM 1737 TO 1883.

1737–38. Rev. Amos Main.
1738–44. John Bickford.
1744–46. William Chamberlain.
1746–48. John Bickford.
1748–50. Isaac Libbey.
1750–51. Edward Tebbetts.
1751–56. Isaac Libbey.
1756–71. Jonathan Dame.
1771–1803. Josiah Main.
1803–15. Joseph Sherburne.
1815–30. Joseph Gross.
1830–38. Charles Dennatt.
1838–51. James C. Cole.
1851–53. Jabez Dame, Jr.
1852–55. George H. Dennett.
1855–57. Eben J. Mathes.
1857–60. Charles K. Chase.
1859–61. J. D. Evans.
1861–63. S. D. Wentworth.
1863–64. Nathaniel Burnham.
1864–65. Ephraim H. Whitehouse.
D. D. Wentworth.
1865–67. J. H. Worcester.
1867–69. George F. Suppy.
J. J. Meader.

TOWN CLERKS.

1872–75. George S. Lindsey.[1]
1876–80. A. T. Cotton.
1881–82. Horace L. Worcester.

Military Record, 1861–65.—Rochester responded promptly to the call for troops during the Rebellion of 1861–65, and furnished two hundred and seventy-three men for the service. Sixty-four thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty-five cents were paid by the town as bounties, and the total amount of bounties and expenses reached sixty-seven thousand and eighty-one dollars and eighty-nine cents. The following is a list of the soldiers:

David S. Bean, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in September, 1861; died Jan. 23, 1862.

Michael Batty, Co. G, 8th Regt.; must. in Dec. 23, 1861; drowned May 25, 1862.

Benjamin Arlin, Co. G, 8th Regt.; must. in Dec. 23, 1861; in service until his death in 1865.

Andrew J. Carter, Co. D, 5th Regt.; must. in April 20, 1862; died July 13, 1862.

Hosea C. Clay, 2d lieut. Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Nov. 28, 1861; died Nov. 3, 1862.

Edward M. Canney, Co. H, 6th Regt.; must. in Nov. 28, 1861; killed Aug. 2, 1862.

George E. Clough, 1st Cav.; must. in March 26, 1864; died Dec. 12, 1864.

Charles W. Downs, Co. K, 2d Regt.; must. in June 8, 1861; missing at Williamsburg May 5, 1862.

M. Doapeau, Co. E, 2d Regt.; must. in Nov. 5, 1863; died of wounds June 6, 1864.

Joseph W. Dame, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; died of wounds Aug. 30, 1864.

John Friend, Co. A, 9th Regt.; must. in June 13, 1864; died of wounds Aug. 19, 1864.

John C. Glidden, Co. K, 6th Regt.; must. in Jan. 14, 1864; died May 21, 1864.

Moses F. Gray, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; died April 15, 1864.

John W. Garland, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; died Nov. 26, 1862.

John E. Garland, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; died April 16, 1863.

George E. Hartford, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; died Feb. 2, 1862.

Henry Horney, Co. H, 6th Regt.; must. in Nov. 28, 1861; died Jan. 28, 1864.

Joseph D. Hall, Co. G, 8th Regt.; must. in Dec. 23, 1861; died Dec. 21, 1862.

Francis M. Hartford, Co. G, 8th Regt.; must. in Dec. 23, 1861; died Sept. 27, 1862.

Albert C Hall, Co. G, 8th Regt.; must. in Dec. 23, 1861; died March 17, 1864.

Ira T. Howard, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; probably killed at Bull Run.

John H. Jackson, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; died Nov. 20, 1864.

J. H. Jenness, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; died Feb. 17, 1863.

Charles W. Canney, Co. D, 5th Regt.; must. in Oct. 23, 1861; killed June 3, 1864.

J. B. Kimball, Co. H, 6th Regt.; must. in Nov. 28, 1861; died Oct. 24, 1862.

N. D. Leighton, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; died Nov. 14, 1862.

William O. Little, Co. D, 12th Regt.; must. in Jan. 1, 1864; died July 18, 1864.

Thomas Mack, Co. A, 1st Regt.; must. in April 29, 1861; killed Sept. 16, 1863.

Simon C. McDuffee, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; died Aug. 14, 1864.

S. M. Newland, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; died of wounds July 4, 1863.

Abram Pearl, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must in Aug. 24, 1861; died of wounds June 19, 1862.

Abram W. Pearl, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; died in 1864.

Samuel Robinson, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut.; died of wounds June 2, 1864.

Harlow S monds, Co. B, 5th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863; died Oct. 18, 1864.

John C. Sampson, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut. April 1, 1863; killed July 30, 1864.

G. E. Shorey, Co. C, 1st Regt.; must. in March 30, 1864; died at Andersonville Aug 2, 1864.

Joseph Trickey, Co. D, 5th Regt.; must. in Oct. 23, 1861; killed July 2, 1863.

A. J. Thurston, Co. B, 5th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863; died of wounds June 25, 1864.

John Yelden, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; died of wounds.

George F. Young, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; died.

S. H. Rogers, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; died Jan. 13, 1865.

O. Le Blanck, Co. E, 2d Regt.; must. in Nov. 25, 1863; died of wounds July 17, 1864.

John W. Hinckley, Co. C, 5th Regt.; must. in Aug. 19, 1864; killed March 25, 1865.

[1] Charles S. Ela, appointed to fill Lindsey's unexpired term of 1875.

Winfield S. Bickford, Co. H, 6th Regt.; must. in Nov. 28, 1861; died March 12, 1862.

William W. Heard, Co. I, 6th Regt.; must. in Jan. 1, 1864; died at Andersonville Aug. 26, 1864.

James F. Tucker, Co. B, 1st Regt.; must. in May 2, 1861; died of wounds May 22, 1864.

William H. Allin, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; died Feb. 8, 1863.

W. Willey, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; died Aug. 3, 1863.

George W. Johnson, Co. H, 18th Regt.; must. in Jan. 28, 1865; died May 27, 1865.

James B. Osgood, navy; killed Aug. 5, 1865.

Charles H. Ham, 1st Cav.; must. in March 22, 1864; died March 16, 1865.

Elihu H. Legro, Co. D, 6th Regt.; must. in Nov. 27, 1861; died Jan. 1, 1863.

John H. Roberts, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 28, 1862; died Aug. 13, 1862.

James Goodwin, Co. H, 6th Regt.; must. in Nov. 28, 1861; killed Aug. 29, 1862.

Charles B. Hussey, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; died May 31, 1864.

George J. Bean, Co. D, 5th Regt.; must. in Oct. 26, 1861; died Sept. 9, 1862.

George W. Garland, Co. I, 26th Mass. Regt.; died Aug. 1, 1863.

W. Smith, Co. K, 5th Regt.; must. in Oct. 7, 1863; died of wounds June 17, 1864.

James F. Smith, Co. K, 12th Regt.; killed July 2, 1863.

Benjamin F. Blaisdell, Co. G, 19th Mass. Regt.; died of wounds Nov. 16, 1864.

Benjamin Hobbs, surg.; died Aug. 26, 1866.

Charles York, 1st Cav.; must. in March 30, 1864; died Sept. 14, 1864.

I. C. Cater, navy; died Sept. 26, 1865.

George W. Calif, 1st Cav.; must. in March 24, 1865; died Aug. 7, 1865.

Jos. H. Plumer, Co. B, 1st Regt.; must in May 2, 1861; died Dec. 6, 1863.

J. D. Horne, Co I, 26th Mass. Regt.; died Sept. 25, 1863.

Alonzo Hartford, Co. I, 22d Mass. Regt.; died Dec. 26, 1863.

A. M. Kimball, Co. H, 6th Regt.; must. in Nov. 28, 1861; 1st lieut. Co. I, 15th Regt.; com. of regt.

J. B. Kimball, com.-sergt. 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 30, 1862; died May 16, 1863.

S. C. Jacobs, navy, 1865; died in 1869.

Charles Courtland, sergt. Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.

Charles H. Clark, Co. I, 2d Regt.; must. in Nov. 30, 1863; must. out Dec. 19, 1865.

Charles E. Wilkinson, Co. B, 1st Regt.; must. in May 2, 1861; must. out Aug. 9, 1861.

James Ramsbottom, was in naval service twenty-one years; killed.

F. L. Avery, Co. B, 1st Regt.; must. in May 2, 1861; must. out Aug. 9, 1861.

J. S. Sullivan, Co. D, 5th Regt.; must. in Oct. 23, 1861; disch. 1863.

D. T. Perkins, sergt. 6th Regt.; must. in Nov. 28, 1861; disch. Nov. 17, 1862.

S. D. Avery, 5th Regt.; must. in Oct. 23, 1861; must. out May 6, 1865.

B. F. Parsons, navy, 1862.

J. S. Hartford, navy, 1862.

N. Bradley.

Benjamin Arlin, Co. G, 8th Regt.; must. in Dec. 23, 1861; died.

John W. Babb, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.

John G. McCrillis, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.

Daniel P. Avery, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 21, 1862; supposed killed.

Amasa Pray, Co. F, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 27, 1864.

Andrew Collins, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 20, 1862.

S. A. Avery, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862.

Charles H. Estes, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864.

Charles Anderson, Co. I, 13th Regt.; must. in Dec. 28, 1863.

Jeremiah Jacobs, Asa P. Hall, John Blaisdell, Harrison Roberts, and J. R. Nute were employed by government in construction corps about five months.

H. J. Armstrong, Co. B, 14th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863.

James Young, Co. D, 1st H. Art.; must. in Sept. 4, 1864; must. out June 5, 1865.

H. Stansbury, navy.

William Butterfield, V. R. C.; must. in Jan. 5, 1864; must. out Nov. 13, 1865.

James E. Warren, Co. B, 7th Regt.; must. in Nov. 19, 1861; must. out Dec. 22, 1864.

John White, Co. K, 13th Ill. Regt.; must. in May 24, 1861; disch. June 14, 1863.

John Avery, 1st Cav.; must. in March 24, 1865; must. out July 15, 1865.

P. M. Worster, 1st Cav.; must. in April 12, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.

J. H. Wardwell, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.

W. M. Avery, 1st Cav.; must. in April 7, 1865; must. out May 6, 1865.

Morris Welch, Co. H, 14th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863.

W. F. Warren, 1st Cav.; must. in March 30, 1864; must. out July 15, 1865.

L. L. Aldrich, V. R. C.; must. in Jan. 5, 1864.

Charles H. Warren, Co. K, 2d Regt.; must. in May 18, 1861; disch. June 6, 1863.

John Wilson, Co. F, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 17, 1864.

Charles H. Bliss, Co. A, 1st Regt.; must. in April 24, 1861.

Charles Bliss, Co. D, 5th Regt.; must. in Oct. 23, 1861.

Charles H. Wentworth, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 10, 1865.

E. G. Brown, Co. A, 1st Regt.; must. in April 29, 1861; must. out Aug. 9, 1861; subsequently in regular army.

John Williams, Co. B, 6th Regt.; must. in Dec. 31, 1863.

O. B. Warren, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt. March 1, 1864; captured May 12, 1864, and spent some time in Andersonville prison; was a prisoner nine months and fifteen days.

B. F. Burns, Co. B, 1st Regt.; must. in May 2, 1861; must. out Aug. 9, 1861; re-enl. Co. G, 8th Regt.; must. in Dec. 23, 1861; must. out Oct. 24, 1864; sergeant.

R. C. Whicher, Co. B, 5th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863; must. out 1865.

Ichabod Worcester, Co. F, 5th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863; must. out May 18, 1865.

C. C. Blaisdell, Co. B, 1st Regt.; must. in May 2, 1861; must. out Aug. 9, 1861.

C. H. Williams, Co. K, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861.

Charles Williams, Co. K, 4th Regt.

Pierre Bouche, Co. F, 2d Regt.; must. in Nov. 25, 1863; must. out Dec. 19, 1864.

N. H. Willard, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

William Thomas.

Daniel G. Blaisdell, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; must. out July 20, 1865.

Joseph Wingate, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut.; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.

S. E. Babb, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; was in V. R. C. in 1865.

Henry Wilson, Co. B, 1st Regt.; must. in May 2, 1861.

Patrick Caine, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.

J. F. Brown, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out in 1862.

Samuel F. Varney, Co. D, 5th Regt.; must. in Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut.; res. April 13, 1862.

John B. Varney, art.; must. in Jan. 4, 1864; must. out June 9, 1865.

James L. Boyle, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.

James R. Varney, Co. B, 1st Regt.; must. in May 2, 1861; must. out April 15, 1864.

Henry F. Bean, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 27, 1864.

M. League, 1st Heavy Art.; must. in Sept. 4, 1864; must. out June 15, 1865.

Charles Teague, Co. C, 18th Regt.; must. in April 6, 1865; must. out May 6, 1865.

Samuel F. Bliss, Co. D, 5th Regt.; must. in Oct. 23, 1861.

Noah Tebbets, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 22, 1862; com. 2d lieut.; must. out 1865.

Charles E. Tebbets, 1st Cav.; must. in March 19, 1864; must. out July 15, 1865.

John Beecher, Co. E, 5th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863; trans. to navy.

E. D. Tilton, Co. I, 11th Regt.; must. in Jan. 2, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.

J. H. W. Tebbets, sergt.-maj. Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.

M. D. Brackett, Co. B, 5th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863; must. out June 18, 1865.

Joseph B. Twombly, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out March 18, 1863.
John Thompson, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 21, 1862; must. out Dec. 29, 1863.
J. F. Bickford, Co. H, 6th Regt.; must. in Nov. 28, 1861; must. out May 21, 1862.
A. H. Twombly, Co. D, 6th Regt.; must. in Dec. 31, 1863; must out July 17, 1865.
John P. Trickey, Co. G, 8th Regt.; must. in Dec. 23, 1861; three years four months in service.
John Burke, Co. D, 6th Regt.; must. in Dec. 26, 1863; must. out July 17, 1865.
George W. Trickey, Co. K, 2d Regt.; must. in June 8, 1861; must. out Aug. 22, 1865.
Louis Buckley, Co. D, 6th Regt.; must. in Dec. 28, 1863.
S. H. Tebbets, Co. B, 1st Regt.; must. in May 2, 1861; must. out Aug. 9, 1861.
William Toben, Co. B, 1st Regt. (furnished substitute).
James Blaisdell, Co. B, 10th Mass. Regt.; must. in June 21, 1861; 2d lieut. 9th Regt.; must. out Aug. 4, 1864.
Charles C. Blackmar, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862.
L. B. Sampson, Co. K, 84th Penn. Regt.; must. in Oct. 24, 1861; must. out Dec. 4, 1864; 1st lieut.
James M. Bryant, Co. F, 11th Regt.; must. in Feb. 2, 1864.
James M. Bryant.
J. W. Smith, served in Indian war in Iowa; must. in 1867; disch. 1870.
Charles Brown, Co. I, 14th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863; died Aug. 11, 1864.
E. E. Small, Co. K, 18th Regt.; must. in April 1, 1865; must. out May 6, 1865.
A. F. Sanborn, Co. 1, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; died Nov. 27, 1861.
J. W. Blaisdell, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.
John T. Sinclair, Co I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 22, 1862.
Joseph F. Spinney, Co. D, 1st Regt. H. Art.; must. in Sept. 4, 1864; must. out May 16, 1865.
Joseph E. Brown, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.
James B. Steves, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.
Jackson Shaw, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.
J. Brown, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862.
Z. Sargent, Co. H, 6th Regt.; must. in Nov. 28, 1861; disch. May 16, 1863.
James Sanders, Co. H, 6th Regt.; must. in Nov. 28, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865.
David Bickford, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.
Joseph Smith, Co C, 5th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863; must. out June 28, 1865.
S. S. Simonds, Co. C, 5th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863; pro. to 2d lieut.
Joseph Bamford, Co I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.
H. O. Simon, Co. F, 5th Regt.; must. in April 20, 1862.
Lyman D. Stone, Co. F, 5th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863; must. out June 28, 1865.
Jacob H. Baker, Co. C, 18th Regt.; must. in Sept. 14, 1864; must. out May 29, 1865.
William W. Sarles, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; must. out July 20, 1865.
N. Shorey (Great Falls), Co. D, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 23, 1861; must. out July 20, 1865.
Edward Burke, Co. D, 1st Regt. H. Art.; must. in Sept. 4, 1864.
William Riser, Co. F, 14th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863.
C. O. Rankins, Co. F, 4th Regt. (Somersworth).
P. McCormack.
N. Brock, H. Art.; must. in Sept. 4, 1864; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
John W. Roberts, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 10, 1865.
Horace Randall, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 10, 1865.
C. Brackett, Co. K, 18th Regt.; must. in April 5, 1865; must. out May 6, 1865.
S. C. Rowe, Co. H, 6th Regt.; must. in Nov. 28, 1861; must. out Nov. 27, 1864.
James Ross, Co. D, 7th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863.
Robert Brown, V. R. C.; must. in Dec. 29, 1863; died Aug. 20, 1864.
C. E. Ricker, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Dec. 20, 1863.
William Ricker, Co. D, 5th Regt.; must. in Oct. 23, 1861; must. out Oct. 29, 1864.
Robert Crosley, Co. B, 1st Regt.; must. in May 2, 1861; must. out Aug. 9, 1861.
Enos Renitzer, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.
E. P. Crows, Co. D, 2d Regt.; must. in June 1, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.
William A. Peabody, Co. F, 35th Mass.
W. Sheehan, 1864.
Owen Carroll, navy.
J. M. Pinkham, 1st Cav.; must. in April 5, 1865; must. out May 6, 1865.
T. Pickering, 2d Mass.
A. Cavanagh, Co. E, 2d Regt.; must. in Nov. 25, 1863; must. out Dec. 19, 1865.
George O. Pearl, Co. H, 18th Regt.; must. in Feb. 9, 1865; must. out July 19, 1865.
John W. Browning, Marine Corps; must. in Aug. 22, 1864.
Jacob Colonny, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.
John M. Plumer, Co. D, 1st R. Art.; must. in Sept. 4, 1864; must. out June 15, 1865.
James Robertson, Marine Corps; must. in Aug. 13, 1864.
B. F. Colcord, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864.
John Pugsley, Co. D, 1st R. Art.; must. in Sept. 4, 1864; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
D. W. Downs, Mass. Cav.; served three years; pro. to 1st lieut.
W. H. Choate, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864.
Charles F. Pickering, 1st Cav.; must. in March 21, 1864; must. out July 15, 1865.]
Charles W. Dame, 26th Mass.; must. in September, 1861; must. out Sept. 23, 1865.
James F. Clark, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864.
Charles E. Pike, 1st Cav.; must. in March 19, 1864; must. out July 15, 1865.
Charles H. Clay, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Aug. 33, 1865.
George E. Pinkhams, Co. I, 15th Regt., capt.; must. in Nov. 3, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.
James Russell, must. in Aug. 9, 1864.
James Collins, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out July 22, 1865.
Charles Patterson, Co. C, 6th Regt.; must. in May 18, 1864.
J. R. Corson, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 14, 1864.
J. T. Corson, Co. G, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 23, 1861.
Augustus Cate, Co. D, 5th Regt; must. in Oct. 23, 1861.
Alphonso Page, Co. I, 6th Regt.; must. in Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Jan. 19, 1865.
James W. Page, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 2, 1864; must. out June 10, 1865.
T. O. Conner, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862.
H. Pitchenger, Co. K, 5th Regt.; must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
John Chesley, must. in Aug. 18, 1864.
George W. Pickering, Co. D, 5th Regt.; must. in Oct. 23, 1861.
Charles H. Parker, Co. B, 5th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863.
Charles F. Crockett, Co F, 5th Regt.; must. in Sept. 7, 1864; must. out June 19, 1865.
James H. Perkins, Co. A, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; must. out May 9, 1865.
J. C. Pierce, Co. D, 5th Regt.; must. in Oct. 23, 1861; must. out June 13, 1863.
W. F. Corson, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out July 5, 1865.
E. H. Pierce, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.
George Chadwick, Co. H, 10th Regt.; must. in Jan. 5, 1864; must. out Dec. 19, 1865.
F. Fugsley, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; must. out June 23, 1865.

A. Homey, must. in March 30, 1864.
Joakin Colado, Co. C, 14th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863.
L. F. Place, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut.; resigned July 22, 1863.
George Curtis, Co. F, 14th Regt.; must. in Aug. 3, 1864.
C. C. Parkins, Co. D, 2d Regt.; must. in June 1, 1861; must. out May 9, 1865.
N. Praugh, Co. F, 2d Regt.; must. in Nov. 25, 1863.
John G. Cate, Co. H, 18th Regt.; must. in Feb. 8, 1865; must. out July 19, 1865.
R. M. Palmer, Co. A, 1st Regt.; must. in April 19, 1861; must. out Oct. 24, 1864.
William Johnson, navy, must. in Sept. 30, 1864.
A. F. Corson, Co. K, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Nov. 20, 1862.
G. H. Nickerson, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.
John H. Nutter, Co. K, 18th Regt.; must. in March 22, 1865; must. out May 6, 1865.
S. Colby, Co. D, Minn. Cav.; must. in Sept. 21, 1863.
James T. Nichols, Co. G, 8th Regt.; must. in Dec. 23, 1861; must. out Jan. 18, 1865.
L. B. Johnson, 10th Maine.
W. B. Caverly, Co. A, 7th Regt.; must. in Oct. 29, 1861; must. out Jan. 14, 1863.
James Neeland, Co. H, 6th Regt.; must. in Nov. 28, 1861; must. out Nov. 28, 1864.
James M. Cilley, Co. D, 1st H. Art.; must. in Sept. 4, 1864; must. out June 5, 1865.
F. A. Ome, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 4, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.
Thomas England, 30th Mass.
T. Duprais, Co. E, 2d Regt.; must. in Nov. 25, 1863; must. out Dec. 19, 1865.
O. B. Otis, Co. D, 6th Regt.; must. in Nov. 27, 1861; must. out Nov. 28, 1864, as 1st lieut.
P. White.
B. Duprey, Co. F, 2d Regt.; must. in Nov. 25, 1863; must. out Dec. 19, 1865.
F. L. Otis, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; must. out July 20, 1865.
Robert Watson.
James Dame, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861.
F. Otis, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Dec. 22, 1863.
George Prover.
C. T. Donahue.
William L. Damzen, Co. A, 5th Regt.; must. in Aug. 12, 1864; must. out June 28, 1865.
W. S. Meserve, navy, must. in April 5, 1864; must. out June 20, 1864.
Sidney Prince.
R. Bennett, navy; must. in Jan. 5, 1865.
P. Donahue, Co. A, 5th Regt.; must. in Aug. 15, 1864; must. out June 28, 1865.
J. W. Morse, Co. F, 14th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863; must. out June 9, 1865.
John Mahonay, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.
P. J. Daily, Co. B, 5th Regt.; must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
J. E. Mack, Co. G, 8th Regt.; must. in Dec. 23, 1861.
J. A. Murray, Co. D, 8th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863.
William H. Dunhan, Co. F, 7th Regt.; must. in Dec. 29, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.
T. J. Mallard, Co. D, 5th Regt.; must. in Oct. 23, 1861.
J. C. Main, Co. G, 8th Regt.; must. in Dec. 20, 1861; 1st lieut.; res. March 3, 1863.
John Davis, Co. C, 14th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863.
J. McDuffee, Co. D, 5th Regt.; must. in Oct. 23, 1861; must. out May 11, 1865.
George W. Mellen, Co. D, 5th Regt.; must in Oct. 23, 1861; must. out Oct. 29, 1864.
S. J. Daland, 1st cav.; must. in March 30, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865.
Daniel McCrillis, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; must. out July 20, 1865.
M. McHugh, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 27, 1864.
Charles H. Dame, Co. D, 1st Regt. Art.; must. in Sept. 24, 1864; must. out June 15, 1865.
H. P. Murphy, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; must. out July 20, 1865.
D. McCrillis, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; disch. Oct. 17, 1861.
James Davis, must. in Dec. 29, 1863.
George H. Meserve, Co. A, 1st Regt.; must. in April 29, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.
A. Ehrhorn, Co. K, 6th Regt.; must. in Jan. 5, 1864.
J. C. Meserve, Co. A, 1st Regt.; must. in April 29, 1861; must. out Sept. 27, 1864.
E. H. Gledden.
Charles W. Edgerly, capt. Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 10, 1862; res'd Feb. 17, 1863.
H. Hunter.
W. Ellis, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 10, 1865.
William J. Lavender, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out Jan. 12, 1865.
S. Lewis, Co. F, 14th Regt.; must. in Dec. 28, 1863; must. out July 8, 1865.
S. J. Edwards, 1st H. A.; must. in Sept. 5, 1864; must. out June 19, 1865.
A. Little, Co. F, 5th Regt.; must. in Aug. 30, 1864.
M. Leonard, Co. F, 5th Regt.; must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out June 28, 1865.
M. D. Emerson, Co. D, H. Art.; must. in Sept. 4, 1864; must. out June 15, 1865.
E. G. Leighton, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Oct. 26, 1863.
Charles Lynch, Co. G, 5th Regt.; must. in Aug. 15, 1864.
R. H. Foss, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864.
H. W. Locke, capt. Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out 1865.
William Farley, Co. C, 5th Regt.; must. in Dec. 28, 1863; must. out 1865.
N. Lebran, Co. E, 2d Regt.; must. out Nov. 23, 1865.
Joseph Lague, Co. E, 2d Regt.; must. in Nov. 25, 1863; must. out Dec. 19, 1865.
C. H. French, Co. B, 6th Regt.; must. in Jan. 5, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
Arthur Tibbey, Co. B, 1st Regt.; must. in May 2, 1861; must. out Aug. 9, 1861.
R. M. Libbey, Co. B, 1st Regt.; must. in May 2, 1861; must. out Aug. 9, 1861.
D. Foss, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out Oct. 30, 1863.
W. F. Lovejoy, Co. A, 1st Regt.; must. in April 19, 1861; must. out June 19, 1865.
R. Smith, must. in September, 1863; must. out 1865.
J. H. Farrington, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out May 6, 1865.
John Keegan, Co. H, 14th Regt.; must. in Aug. 12, 1863; must. out June 26, 1865.
S. H. Kimball, V. R. C.; must. in Dec. 29, 1863; must. out May 10, 1865.
Alonzo H. Foss, Co. I, 15th Regt; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.
H. B. Knox, Co B, 5th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863.
G. M. D. Kent, Co. F, 7th Regt.; must. in Sept. 19, 1864; must. out July 20, 1865.
Albert Gale, Co. A, 1st Regt.; must. in April 29, 1861; lost in service.
Louis King, Co. E, 2d Regt.; must. in Nov. 25, 1863.
William Kelley, Co. K, 5th Regt.; must. in Dec. 28, 1863.
C. W. Gilman, Co. B, 1st Regt.; must. in May 2, 1861; must. out Aug. 9, 1861.
C. W. Gilmore, Co. H, 5th Regt.; must. in Oct. 19, 1861.
S. F. Jacobs, navy.
George Whitefield.
John F. Garland, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1864.
C. Jual, Co. A, 7th Regt.; must. in March 7, 1865; must. out Feb. 20, 1865.
George Jenness, navy.
J. L. Grey, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 27, 1864.
Stephen B. Jenness, battery; must. in Dec. 17, 1861.
S. S. Jenness, navy; also Co. K, 18th Regt.; must. in March 21, 1865; must. out May 6, 1865.

Frank McDuffee

Daniel Grant (3d), Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Oct. 2, 1862.
O. H. Edgerly, navy.
G. F. Guppy, 1st lieut., Co. F, 5th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863; must. out June 28, 1865.
John S. Warren, assistant surgeon.
John T. Giles, Co. D, 5th Regt.; must. in Oct. 26, 1861; must. out May 2, 1863.
Charles Jenness, Jr., Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out June 15, 1865.
F. F. Fourin.
A. F. Greenlief, Co. H, 5th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863; must. out June 2, 1865.
Robert Johnson, Co. F, 14th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863.
M. Gillegan, Co. K, 5th Regt.; must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out June 28, 1865.
J. M. Jenness, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862.
J. H. Davis, navy.
Sherwood W. Goodwin, Co. G, 8th Regt.; must. in Dec. 23, 1861; must. out March 8, 1863.
W. S. Jones, Co. G, 8th Regt.; must. in Dec. 23, 1861.
David Austin, navy.
A. N. Goodwin, Co. G, 8th Regt.; must. in Dec. 23, 1861; must. out 1865.
John Jenness, Co. F, 5th Regt.; must. in Oct. 6, 1862; also navy.
Andrew Sampson, navy.
A. Gale, Co. G, 8th Regt.; must. in Dec. 20, 1861; must. out Jan. 18, 1865.
George W. Jones, Co. D, 5th Regt.; must. in Oct. 23, 1861; disch. April 15, 1863.
John A. Folsom, navy.
William Gale, Co. G, 8th Regt.; must. in Dec. 23, 1861; must. out Jan. 18, 1865.
F. Jenness, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861.
Samuel Jones, navy; must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
O. F. Gowen, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.
A. W. Hayes, capt., Co. D, 6th Regt.; must. in Nov. 27, 1861.
Enos R. Glidden, Co. D, 1st Regt. H. Art.; must. in Sept. 4, 1864; must. out Sept. 1, 1865.
H. P. Horne, Co. K, 18th Regt.; must. in March 23, 1865; must. out May 6, 1865.
J. E. Hayes, navy.
Henry Grant, Co. M, 1st Regt. H. Art.; must. in Dec. 14, 1863; must. out June 9, 1865.
C. W. Chase, 1st Col. Cavalry.
P. Kay, navy.
S. S. Gray, V. R. C.; must. in Dec. 23, 1863; must. out Nov. 19, 1864.
E. Howard, Co. H, 18th Regt.; must. in Jan. 27, 1865; must. out July 29, 1865.
Charles F. Ham, Co. I, 26th Mass.; mortally wounded near Petersburg; died June 17, 1864.
Lewis McD. Hussey, capt., Co. B, 1st Regt.; must. in May 2, 1861; must. out 1865.
E. W. Howard, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; must. out July 20, 1865.
D. M. Howard, Co. H, 18th Regt.; must. in Jan. 27, 1865; must. out July 29, 1865.
E. Flanagan.
W. S. Hussey, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; must. out March 15, 1863.
William E. Hanson, must. in May 5, 1864; must. out July 28, 1864.
E. F. Hall, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1861; must. out 1865.
Charles W. Folsom, navy.
George F. Hurd, Co. D, 1st Regt. Art.; must. in Sept. 4, 1864; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
A. Taylor, navy.
George W. Hurd, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.
George N. Howard, 1st Cav.; must. in March 30, 1864; must. out Jan. 15, 1865.
T. P. Ricker, navy.
Charles Hurd, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.
L. F. Horne, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out July 29, 1865.
J. D Stillinkump.
F. Hayes, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out April 23, 1865.
Charles E. Hammitt, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.
George W. Varney, navy.
Charles B. Hanson, Co. A, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.
Charles G. Hornay, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.
Calvin Rogers, Cav.; must. in Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Oct. 24, 1864.
John S. Holmes, Co. F, 5th Regt.; must. in April 20, 1862.
R. A. Hoyt, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863; also in navy.
John Watson, navy.
John Hurd, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.
James F. Place, 4th Mass. Regt.; must. in August, 1862.
James B. Farrington, Wis. Regt.; assistant surgeon.
O. W. Hussey, Co. G, 8th Regt.; must. in Dec. 23, 1861; must. out Jan. 18, 1865.
William Hayward, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.
B. W. Sargent, surgeon, Missouri regiment.
Sylvester Ham, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out April 29, 1864.
Daniel Hussey, Co. I, 15th Regt.; must. in Oct. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863.
L. H. G. Wentworth, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; must. in Aug. 5, 1862; must. out 1865.
M. V. B. Howard, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out Feb. 26, 1863.
William H. Hedrick, Co. E, 14th Regt.; must. in Aug. 14, 1863.
James Cross, 2d Regt.; died June 22, 1865.
George P. Cross, Co. F, 1st Mass. H. Art.; died Aug. 24, 1864.
William H. Howard, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 29, 1865.
Albert Howard, Co. F, 10th Regt.; must. in Jan. 5, 1864; must. out Dec. 19, 1865.
C. F. Wentworth, 1st Cav.; must. in Dec. 27, 1861; must. out Dec. 27, 1864.
S. O. Howard, Co. H, 8th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 10, 1865.
Augustus Hayes, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 2, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865.
George S. Wentworth, regular army, 1861–64.
Clarence Howard, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out 1865.
C. A. Hodgdon, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 21, 1862.
I. E. Ricker, Co. F, 7th Regt.; must. in Nov. 7, 1861.
Levi Howard, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out July 18, 1865.
James Morrison.
John H. Howard, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 10, 1865.
Edward Horney, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out June 10, 1865.
M. Hester, Co. H, 9th Regt.; must. in Aug. 13, 1862.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

FRANKLIN McDUFFEE,

son of John and Joanna (Hanson) McDuffee, was born at Dover, Aug. 27, 1832. Six months after he removed with his parents to Rochester, where he spent the remainder of his life. He entered Gilmanton Academy at the early age of twelve, and graduated with honor at Dartmouth College in 1853. He read law six months with Hon. Daniel M. Christie, of Dover, and in May, 1854, accepted the position of cashier of the Rochester State Bank. In 1857 he went on a foot-trip to the White Mountains. Owing

to the wrong directions of a guide he was lost in the forest a night and a day, almost perishing from cold and exhaustion. The first house reached was that of Dr. Bemis, then absent. Acting under strict orders to admit no one, the family in charge utterly refused to furnish him food or shelter, so that he was obliged to go six miles farther, to the Notch House, before getting relief. This exposure weakened his constitution, impaired his hearing, and was doubtless the remote cause of his death. By his physician's advice he took a voyage to Europe the next year. He applied for passage home in the ill-fated "Austria," which was burned with all her passengers, but failing to secure a satisfactory berth he escaped. He received much benefit from this trip, though his brother, John Randolph McDuffee, who went out with him in good health, immediately fell into a decline, and died soon after his return.

Dec. 4, 1861, he married Fanny Hayes, of Rochester. Their children are John, Edgar, and Willis. The former entered the class of 1883, in the Scientific Department of Dartmouth College, but was forced to leave on account of his health. The younger son is pursuing his studies in the Rochester high school.

Mr. McDuffee was appointed treasurer of the Norway Plains Savings-Bank in 1866, and held the position through life. Two years later his father and he established a private banking institution under the name of "John McDuffee & Co., bankers." In 1874 this company merged into the Rochester National Bank, of which he became cashier, and held the office through life.

He was initiated in Humane Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Dec. 9, 1856. The next year he was chosen Secretary, and after filling other offices was Master of the lodge in 1863–64. In 1866 and 1867 he officiated as District Deputy of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire.

He served the town as selectman, and many years as superintending school committee; was a member of the State Legislature of 1862, and the Constitutional Convention of 1876. He joined the Congregational Church in 1868, and four years after was chosen deacon, which office he continued to hold till his death. After a sickness of a few weeks he died at Rochester, Nov. 11, 1880, aged forty-eight years, two months, and fifteen days.

The character of Deacon McDuffee was one of rare excellence, blending many valuable traits. As a lad he was studious, thoughtful, kind, and mature beyond his years. He was well fitted for college at the age of sixteen, though he delayed entering till a year later. He was thorough and exact in his studies, and ranked high at graduation. One of his instructors writes, "I remember Mr. McDuffee well as a faithful and exemplary student, deserving and receiving the esteem of his instructors and associates. It was always a pleasure to me to see him in the class-room." Another says, "I recall him as a good scholar, industrious, faithful, and honest, but very modest and retiring." Highly esteemed by all his classmates, he had few intimates, but those few were deeply attached to him, and the ties then formed were never broken. He always loved his *Alma Mater*, and when, unsought by himself, his name was prominently mentioned in alumni circles as a candidate to fill a vacancy on the board of trustees, he remarked to a friend that he should regard such an appointment a greater honor than to be Governor of New Hampshire.

He took a deep interest in national affairs, and had a clear understanding of political issues. He was no managing politician, but, simply firm to force of character, he was a leader in his party. Men irrespective of party recognized his leadership in affairs of public interest. He did not win men by flattery, or by neutrality on important questions. All men knew him for a stanch Republican, an unflinching friend of temperance and good order. He had decision, energy, and sturdy pluck, without malice or bitterness, so that even opponents respected his conscientious integrity. He was not unfrequently able to carry a vote against a current already strongly set the other way, simply by his strong, honest, clear way of stating the case. Men always listened when he rose to speak, knowing his words would be sincere and to the point. He never attempted to speak when he had nothing to say. He studied no graces of oratory. He indulged in no flowers of rhetoric. He drove like a rifle-ball straight for the mark, and never failed to hit. Hence he was recognized as one of the best and most entertaining lecturers in Strafford County.

He took a deep interest in education. He was zealous and untiring in efforts to elevate the schools in Rochester. To none more than to him the high school owes its present standing and success.

From his well-known ability and interest in historical research, he was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. In 1865 he began a series of historical sketches in the *Rochester Courier*, which are models of simplicity, conciseness, and accuracy. He intended to rewrite and enlarge these sketches into a complete history of the town, and with much labor had collected considerable material for this purpose. His premature death unfortunately left the work unfinished.

His mind was essentially mathematical, with keen powers of analytic thought. Flowers of rhetoric could not cover false logic from his eye, which detected shams at a glance. His power of methodical analysis was well illustrated in his mountain adventure. When he found he was lost, he knew the attempt to go on in the night would only increase his perplexity, besides the danger from unseen precipices. Having no means of kindling a fire, he could only ward off a fatal chill by continued exercise. He therefore chose a level spot of a few rods' length between two large trees, and paced back and forth from one tree to the other all night. While thus walking

John W Duffee

he went over in careful thought the whole day's journey, studying step by step to find his error. In this way he came to a definite conclusion as to just where he had left the true path, and just what course to pursue in the morning. The theory proved true in every particular, and brought him out in safety.

In 1876 he obtained a patent on a valuable "Improvement in Combination and Chronometer Locks," which he sold to a lock manufacturing company for five hundred dollars. This invention secures two principal advantages: first, that any accidental stopping of the clock-work will not prevent the opening of the lock; and second, that it can be opened between the hours for which it may be set only by assembling too many persons for a burglar's safety. His methodical turn of mind fitted him especially for business, in which he was a model of diligence, exactness, and integrity. No crookedness or obscurity ever darkened his financial transactions. His partial loss of hearing, added to his retiring nature, withdrew him somewhat from social life, and his quiet, unobtrusive ways left others of far less merit to be more widely known than he. But his neighbors and townsmen highly appreciated his sterling worth, and his intimates prized his friendship as of one of the sincerest and most lovable of men. His firm and substantial character was beautified and crowned with the graces of a Christian life. His religion, like every other part of his character, was genuine. No affected holiness or pious drivel marred its excellent simplicity. Shrinking and sensitive, his religion avoided all boastful display. It was, nevertheless, all-pervading, shining in and through his life, leaving a light behind to guide others to the heavenward path. He was long distrustful and doubting in regard to his own experience. But when he once decided to identify himself with the Church of Christ, it was a transaction forever. His daily life exemplified the truths he believed. He was pre-eminently meek under abuse. When a temporary cloud came upon the savings-bank, conscious of integrity, he was calm and quiet under vituperation. He would patiently answer questions and explain the bank affairs to every interested party; but when, leaving inquiry, any began to rage and revile he would quietly turn to his books, as if not hearing a word. Quick in sympathy, he was nobly generous in every worthy cause. The poor were among his sincerest mourners. Unostentatious in his gifts, many a needy one was relieved, only suspecting whence the favor came. He was emphatically "a pillar in the church," a friend and helper of every pastor, an active supporter of every good work, a model church officer. His death was a severe loss, not only to family and church, but to town and State. Few worthier or more valuable men ever claimed the Granite State for their home than Deacon Franklin McDuffee.

"*The memory of the just is blessed.*"

JOHN McDUFFEE.[1]

To men of their own energetic stock, who, refusing all political preferment, have given comprehensive abilities, sterling integrity, and sagacious industry to the development of business, many New Hampshire towns owe an imperishsble debt. John McDuffee's record is in the prosperity of Rochester.

The name itself suggests that strong Scotch-Irish blood which endured the siege of Londonderry, in which were Mr. McDuffee's ancestors, John McDuffee and his wife Martha, honored in tradition. John and Martha McDuffee had four sons, viz.: Mansfield, Archibald, John, and Daniel. Mansfield went to London, England; the other three came with their parents to America in the emigration which gave New Hampshire the powerful stock of Derry and Londonderry. John, the father of these sons, settled in Rochester in 1729, on land on the east side of the Cochecho River, adjoining Gonic Lower Falls, the farm of eighty-five acres remaining without break in the family, and now owned by the subject of this article. The Rochester settler was, as just stated, the father of Daniel McDuffee, and also of Col. John McDuffee, a gallant officer in the old French and Revolutionary wars, lieutenant-colonel in Col. Poor's regiment, who, never marrying, adopted his brother Daniel's son John, and eventually made him his heir. John, the colonel's heir, was a farmer in good circumstances, married Abigail, daughter of Simon and Sarah (Ham) Torr, and was father of John McDuffee, the subject of this sketch, who was born on the farm once the colonel's, about a mile and a half from Rochester village, on the Dover road, Dec. 6, 1803.

Of course while working on the farm more or less he had for five or more years the advantage of a good school kept at the village by "Master" Henry H. Orne (D. C. 1812), of severe discipline and good scholarship, who supplemented the public school with a private one each autumn. Mr. Orne was a very successful teacher, and among the associates of John McDuffee in this school were Thomas C. Upham, Nathaniel G. Upham, John P. Hale, and Noah Tibbets. In 1818, at the age of fifteen, the boy entered Franklin Academy in Dover, the first day of its existence, Thomas E. Sawyer and Richard Kimball being among his associates, and Rev. Mr. Thayer being its principal. Here he fitted to enter college as sophomore, but returned home, and at the age of eighteen he went into the store of his uncle, John Greenfield, at Rochester. It was a large country store, where everything was sold. After two years' experience, being only twenty years of age, he began the same bnsiness for himself on the same square, was successful, and after two years took into partnership his uncle, Jonathan H. Torr. During this period he was commissioned postmaster of Rochester,

[1] By Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D.D.

being not of age when appointed, and he held this office until removed on Jackson's accession to the Presidency.

In the spring of the year 1831 he went to Dover, and began the same business on a broader scale, first in the Perkins Block, and in the autumn as the first tenant of the northern store in the new Watson Block, on the Landing, Ira Christie his next southern neighbor. This locality, now at an end for such purposes, was then the place of business and offices. Steady success continued to reward his energy and industry, but in February, 1833, selling to Andrew Pierce, Jr., he returned to Rochester to settle the large estate of his wife's father, Joseph Hanson, who, dying in December previous, had made him executor. Mr. Hanson, whose daughter Joanna (by his marriage with Charity Dame), Mr. McDuffee had married, June 21, 1829, was one of the three old and wealthy merchants of Rochester, Nathaniel Upham and Jonas C. March being the other two. The settlement of this extended estate and business was completed and the accounts settled by Mr. McDuffee's energy in seven months; and it caused his entire abandonment of trade, although he had been eminently successful.

There was no bank in Rochester. Old traders had some connection with the Strafford Bank in Dover, and the Rockingham Bank in Portsmouth. They loaned money instead of getting discounts. Mr. Hanson's safe, where he kept all his securities, was a small brick building back of his store, with a sheet-iron door fastened by a padlock. He kept some deposits, however, in Strafford Bank, and was a stockholder in that and in the Rockingham Bank. The three principal traders used to go to Boston twice a year on horseback to buy goods. Mr. McDuffee saw that a bank was needed. He prepared the plans, secured signatures, obtained a charter from the Legislature in 1834, and the Rochester Bank was organized with ninety stockholders, and a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, later increased to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, with one hundred and thirty stockholders. Of the original ninety, only two besides Mr. McDuffee now survive. On the organization he became cashier, his brother-in-law, Dr. James Farrington (member of the Twenty-fifth Congress), being president. The bank was the frontier bank, no other existing between Rochester and Canada, and it was the first bank which the counterfeits from Canada naturally but uselessly struck. It was a favorite of the people, and was so managed that its dividends were eight or nine per cent. It is well known that the business was really left to the probity and skill of its cashier. Cashier for twenty years, on the then renewal of its charter, Mr. McDuffee resigned the cashiership in favor of his son Franklin, and became president. The bank did not become a national bank until 1874, and in the six years previous he and his son formed the house of "John McDuffee & Co., private bankers," took up the old bank's business, and successfully carried it on. In 1874 they merged it in a national bank, the one being president and the other cashier, as before, and the two taking two-fifths of its stock. It is an interesting fact that no bill has ever been issued by either Rochester Bank without the well-known signature of John McDuffee, either as president or cashier; and he still actively administers the interests of the bank he originated in another form forty-eight years ago.

In addition to this Rochester interest, Mr. McDuffee was one of the original grantees of the Dover National Bank, and for a short time was a director; but his interest became more in the Strafford Bank, at Dover, of which (new charter) he was the second heaviest stockholder, Daniel M. Christie being the first. He became a director in the Strafford National Bank in 1870, and still actively holds that position. The stock of this bank (par, one hundred dollars) has this year sold at one hundred and sixty dollars.

The Norway Plains Savings-Bank, at Rochester, was chartered in 1851, and Mr. McDuffee became its treasurer, being succeeded by his son Franklin in 1867, and himself becoming president, an office in which he still remains. It is worth recalling that although this bank was ordered, in the panic, to pay out only five-sixths of any deposit, it subsequently petitioned for leave to pay, and did credit to every person affected, the remaining sixth.

Mr. McDuffee early saw the advantages of manufacturing to a community. By his own means and a liberal allowance of banking facilities he has greatly aided their development, the first such enterprise in Rochester, the Mechanics' Manufacturing Company, being decided to locate there by the new banking facilities. Mr. McDuffee was a director. It was a manufacture of blankets, and its successor is the Norway Plains Manufacturing Company. The original company Mr. McDuffee carried safely through the crisis of 1837. The mill property at Gonic Mr. McDuffee bought in 1845 to lease to N. V. Whitehouse, that the business might not be given up. He held his purchase for about ten years. The effort was successful, and the property was eventually taken by a joint-stock company. Stephen Shorey, owning some facilities for manufacturing at East Rochester, came to Mr. McDuffee to see if the bank would advance means to build. Mr. McDuffee at once pledged the means, and the mills were built. A stock company afterwards purchased mills and machinery, and the thriving village of East Rochester owes its prosperity to Mr. McDuffee's liberal policy. Thus have been developed the three principal water-powers of Rochester.

Mr. McDuffee's personal interests in manufacturing were also in the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, in whose great business he was a director for four years. Capital, one million five hundred thousand dollars. In 1862 he bought large interests in the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, and has there re-

Dominicus Hanson

mained. Since 1874 he has been a director of that corporation. As such he advocated the erection of the great mill, now No. 1, and the replacing of all the old buildings by new and magnificent mills, unsurpassed in the United States,—a work now rapidly progressing. The remarkable success of this company certifies alike to the sagacious boldness and the considerate policy of its directors.

The need of railroad facilities at Rochester was early apparent to Mr. McDuffee. In 1846 he entered into two enterprises,—the Cocheco Road, from Dover to Alton Bay, and Conway Road, from Great Falls to Conway. Each was to and did pass through Rochester. In each road Mr. McDuffee was the largest individual stockholder, and of each was the first treasurer. When the Conway Road reached Rochester Mr. McDuffee resigned its treasurership. The other road, after various difficulties, became the Dover and Winnipesaukee by the incorporation of the bondholders, and Mr. McDuffee continued to be a director. With "friend" William Hill he visited Boston more than thirty times to treat for the lease of this road to the Boston and Maine. The effort was finally successful, and the road, by itself weak, became a fine piece of property. Rochester was thus doubly accommodated; but another avenue was needed, and Mr. McDuffee took part in the Portland and Rochester, which secured a route eastward, of which road he was a director; and he invested liberally in the Rochester and Nashua, which opened a line to the West. The result has been that Rochester is a "billing-point," and its various manufacturing interests have felt its impetus.

The beauty of "McDuffee Block" in Rochester, built by him in 1868, exhibits the owner's public spirit. It is an elegant brick building of four stories, containing six stores, twelve offices in the second story, a public hall in the third, and a Masonic hall, one of the finest in the State, in the fourth. In the use of the public hall the liberality of its owner to benevolent objects is well known. As a Mason he joined Humane Lodge on the very day he became "of lawful age."

Of other real estate Mr. McDuffee has, besides various pieces in Rochester, including such as the Gonic farm, the New Durham "powder-mill" estate of nine hundred acres of land and eleven hundred acres of water, and in Barrington two hundred acres on Isinglass River, held with a view to future manufacturing needs.

In religion, Mr. McDuffee was brought up under good old Parson Joseph Haven, and has remained a liberal supporter of the Congregational Society. In politics, he was an earnest Whig. His first vote was for the electors who chose John Quincy Adams President, and his postmastership was ended by Andrew Jackson. He has always been a decided Rupublican.

Mr. McDuffee's great amount of labor has been possible only by the vigorous constitution which he inherited. The boy who before he left home "carried the forward swath" in the hay-field made the man who now accomplishes an amount of work which would surprise many younger men. Monday is always given to the Strafford Bank at Dover; Tuesday he presides at the Rochester Bank meeting; Wednesday, at the Savings-Bank; and no day is idle.

Of Mr. McDuffee's happy domestic relations nothing need be said. Of his eight children, naming them in the order of birth, (1) Joseph, who followed the sea, died (single) on the ocean, at the age of thirty-five. (2) Franklin, who graduated at Dartmouth College in 1853, died, after a successful financial career, Nov. 11, 1880, greatly lamented; he married Mary Fannie, daughter of John Hayes, of Farmington, and left two sons, John Edgar (now in the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College) and Willis. (3) John Randolph graduated at the Chandler Scientific Department in 1857, was a civil engineer in Rochester, and died single, aged twenty-five. (4) Anna M. is the wife of Frank S. Brown, of Hartford, Conn., of the firm of Brown, Thompson & Co. She has one son and two daughters. (5) Mary Abbie is the wife of Charles K. Chase, a merchant in Rochester, and has two daughters. (6) Sarah died single. (7) George, the only surviving son, is engaged in extensive grain, mill, and lumber business in Rochester. He married, first, Lizzie Hanson, who died, leaving a son; afterwards he married, second, Nellie, daughter of Dr. James Farrington, of Rochester, her father being nephew of Dr. James Farrington, M.C. (8) Oliver, died in infancy.

Judged by the success of his work as a banker, as developing by a liberal and wise help every worthy manufacturing enterprise, and as foremost in the building of the various railways centering in Rochester, it is clear that Mr. McDuffee nobly comes into the list of those spoken of in our first paragraph, whose record is in the prosperity of his native town, where ability, sagacity, integrity, and kindness have united to make that record, as well as his own personal success.

DOMINICUS HANSON.

Dominicus Hanson, son of Joseph and Charity (Dame) Hanson, was born in the same house in Rochester, N. H., where he now (1882) resides, Aug. 23, 1813.

His father was born in Dover, N. H., Dec. 18, 1764, and died at Rochester, N. H., Dec. 19, 1832. He married Charity Dame, March 4, 1798. She was born at Rochester, Sept. 1, 1775, and died Feb. 3, 1833. They had ten children,—

(1) Humphrey (deceased), a druggist.

(2) Mary D. (deceased), wife of Dr. James Farrington, deceased), of Rochester, a distinguished physician and member of Congress from New Hampshire.

(3) Hannah, died in infancy.

(4) Joseph S., died at twenty-five; was a druggist.

(5) Meribah (deceased), wife of Dr. Joseph H. Smith, now of Lowell, Mass.

(6) Joanna (Mrs. John McDuffee, of Rochester). See biography of John McDuffee.

(7) An infant not named.

(8) Hester Ann (deceased), Mrs. Daniel M. Mooney.

(9) Dominicus, the subject of our sketch.

(10) Asa P., a corn and flour dealer in Newton City, Iowa.

Joseph Hanson came to Rochester from Dover when a young man, and immediately engaged in the general grocery and mercantile business, which he successfully followed till within a few years of his death. He was a man of excellent judgment, good common sense, shrewd, cautious, industrious, and economical. He built the first brick store ever erected in Strafford County, probably about 1810 or 1812. It had a tin roof, and the doors and window-shutters were of tin also. At a very early day he made a brick vault for the safe deposit of his papers, etc. He inaugurated many useful schemes which have had a tendency for good, and his name is held in grateful remembrance by those who knew him. He was justly considered one of the best business men of his day, and his ample fortune left to his family fully attests this estimate of him. He was a Whig in politics, but was averse to holding any office, preferring to attend to his own private matters, hence his great success for one of those days.

Mrs. Hanson was a member of the Methodist Church, and he was an attendant and supporter of the various churches, though not a member of any, rather leaning towards Universalism.

Dominicus Hanson received the advantages of a common-school education until he was some fifteen years of age, and this was supplemented by an academic education at Rochester Academy, Parsonsfield Seminary, Me., Hopkinton, N. H., and at Pembroke, N. H. In 1830 he commenced the drug business as an apprentice to his brother-in-law, Dr. Smith, and served him two years, when in 1832 he bought Dr. Smith's interest, and has continued in the business ever since, except some two or three years when away at school.

As an evidence of the confidence reposed in Mr. Hanson as an honest and trustworthy gentleman, we may mention that, at the earnest solicitation of the business men of his native town, he issued scrip of the respective denominations—10 cts., 25 cts., and 50 cts. —to the amount of $8000, which reads as follows:

State of New Hampshire, Rochester, Sept. 27, 1862. For value received, I promise to pay —— on demand, in current Bank Bills, in sums of one dollar and upwards, at my place of business.

DOMINICUS HANSON.

This scrip was issued when there was a scarcity of circulating money during the great civil war, and before the general government had issued any money. This scrip circulated throughout New England, and was never refused. All of which was promptly redeemed when the general government made its issue.

"Honest Dominicus, as he has been known by his friends for long years. Who ever saw the goodly village of Rochester Plains but has seen his prim pressed-brick two-story apothecary store, with its circular front, once the most stylish store in the whole State of New Hampshire; its long-remembered and excellent brick sidewalk in front, dating back to time immemorial, before this prospective city knew the luxury of sidewalks; its broad stone steps, always a delight to the innumerable patrons of this popular resort, who climb them with assurance of safe foothold and excellent reception beyond? If Noah could by any means be compelled to refit and rearrange the ark, and take in all that he considered necessary to stock a new world, he couldn't collect the six or eight million invaluable articles which are here gathered together from the four corners of the earth (or is coming the next day), unless he had the nearly miraculous experience of our subject, and to acquire such an experience would cost a frightful expenditure of both time and money. Mr. Hanson is now (1882) sixty-nine years of age, rather less than six feet in height, stands erect, possesses rather a commanding figure, moves quickly, like an active young man of twenty-five. His hair, always inclined to brown, is silvered with age. He is of a markedly nervous organization, his thin-cut face bearing its certain evidence. Nothing about the face or general appearance of our subject is strongly marked above many other men you may meet in the course of a day's ride in any portion of Yankee land; by that sign you can judge the man. If ever wit and drollery overflowed in one person, here it is. I know of no two faces in the country that so nearly resemble each other as that of 'Honest Dominicus' and the happy countenance of America's humorist, 'Mark Twain.' The general impression left by the two faces is the same, the same mysterious gleam, sure token of the mental flash occurs in each, and the wit and humor of each is fully recognized among their friends. The parallel holds good still further, in neither case can the purpose or intent be solved. A matter of the lightest import may be treated with ponderous gravity befitting a funeral oration, and while either of the two are discoursing with lengthened faces upon the topic the bystanders are convulsed with laughter. On the contrary, many things which bewilder the brains of common people are heartily laughed at by them. Either of these worthies are a puzzle to their many friends, and like all human enigmas, of course they are idolized. But Mr. Hanson is a study. In him lie the gentle graces, geniality, cute Yankee sense, and the subtle and evanescent essence of fun. In him dwells a constant gleam of drollery always welcome as sunshine in winter or

James Farrington

flowers in May. The mirth which overflows in his happy moments is all the more welcome because of the uncertainty of its aim. It may be gentle invective of society's shams; perhaps a tinge of sarcasm wittily said lightens his efforts."

In politics he has been a lifelong Democrat of the old school. He was an earnest supporter of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency for his second term, though not old enough to vote. He cast his first Presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, and has voted at every election since. Without his knowledge he was appointed postmaster of his native village by Gen. Jackson ere his majority, and he continued to hold the same position under Van Buren and Harrison's administrations. He has been director of the Norway Plains Savings-Bank for many years.

He married Betsey S., daughter of Simon Chase, a prominent merchant in Rochester, Sept. 19, 1839. She was born in Milton Aug. 4, 1814. Of this union two sons have been born,—Charles A. C., born in Rochester, Aug. 18, 1844, and George W., born July 6, 1854, and died Jan. 6, 1856.

DR. JAMES FARRINGTON.

James Farrington, M.D., son of Elijah and Lois L. Farrington, was born in Conway, N. H., June 10, 1822. His paternal great-grandfather was Stephen Farrington, who was born at Andover, Mass., about 1706–10, settled at Concord, N. H., where he followed the occupation of a farmer. He married Apphia Bradley, and had children,—Stephen, John, Jeremiah, Samuel, and four daughters, names not known, all born at Concord, N. H. Stephen Farrington died at the residence of his son Samuel, at Hopkinton, N. H., in 1791, being upwards of eighty years of age.

Jeremiah Farrington, third son of Stephen, was a native of Concord, N. H., removed to Conway at an early day, and was there engaged as a farmer on the Saco River. He married Molly Swan, and had children,—Hannah, Polly, Stephen (a farmer), Elijah (born September, 1784), James (M.D.), Nancy, and Jeremiah (a farmer). He was a member of the Congregational Church, and died at a ripe old age, some eighty-four years.

Elijah Farrington was born at Conway, N. H., in 1784, and died June 3, 1863. He married March 5, 1814. Mrs. Farrington was born Dec. 25, 1793. Of this union two sons and one daughter were born,—Albert E., who is now (1882) an enterprising farmer in Union; Mary H. (deceased), wife of Capt. Samuel Haselton, of Conway, N. H.; and James, M.D., the immediate subject of this sketch

Elijah Farrington was an industrious, thrifty farmer in Conway, N. H. He was prudent and economical, and a man respected by all. He held some of the minor offices of his native town with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. His wife (Mrs. Lois L. Farrington) is now (June, 1882) residing with her youngest son and child, Dr. James Farrington, of Rochester, N. H. She is nearly eighty-nine years of age, yet she retains her faculties to a wonderful degree. She can recall the scenes of the past as though they were but as yesterday, and tell of the times and ways of the long ago with credit to herself and to the amusement and benefit of those who listen. For nearly sixty years she has been a worthy member of the Congregational Church, and now in her verdant old age (in years, not in spirits) she reviews the past with no apprehension of the future.

James Farrington, M.D., was reared on the farm and early learned the cardinal principles, industry and economy, so necessary in every successful life. He attended the common schools of his native town till he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Fryeburg Academy, at Fryeburg, Me., where he fitted for college. During all the years while he was getting his academical and medical education he was obliged to teach winters in order to get the funds necessary to pursue his studies. He was a good and faithful boy while at home on the farm, a diligent student at school, and a successful teacher. In 1841 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Ira Towle, of Fryeburg, Me., and remained with him till 1846. During the year 1844 he attended one course of lectures at Dartmouth College. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York City in the spring of 1847, and in March of the same year graduated from Dr. Whittaker's medical school. In May, 1847, he began the practice of medicine in Rochester, N. H., and was associated with his uncle, James Farrington, M.D., one of the most distinguished and successful practitioners in New Hampshire at that time, a member of Congress, and an upright and influential citizen. Upon the death of his uncle, in 1859, he succeeded to the entire practice, and has continued till the present (1882). His ride extends into all the adjoining towns, and he is often called as a consulting physician. He is a member of the Strafford District Medical Society and the New Hampshire Medical Society, and has contributed essays on various subjects of interest to the profession. In politics he is a Democrat. He has always been interested in the cause of temperance, and has used his influence in that direction. He has held some of the more important offices of his town, and in 1863 was chosen to represent Rochester in the State Legislature. For many years he has been a director of the First National Bank, Rochester, and the Norway Plains Savings-Bank, Rochester. He was elected high priest of Temple Chapter, in Rochester, at its organization, and has held the same position ever since, except one year. He is also a member of St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar, of Dover, N. H. He married Harriet L., daughter of Simon Chase (see biography of Charles K. Chase, Rochester, N. H.), Feb. 27, 1851. They have two daughters, viz.:

(1) Nellie F., born Nov. 18, 1854, married Dec. 25, 1879, George McDuffee, son of John McDuffee (see McDuffee history); (2) Josephine C., born Sept. 13, 1859, married Dec. 25, 1879, Arthur V. Sanborn, a furniture dealer in Rochester. They have one son, James F., born Sept. 1, 1880.

DR. ISAAC W. LOUGEE.

Among the many prominent business men and professional gentlemen whose names appear in this work, none is held in greater respect than he of whom we write, Dr. Isaac Williams Lougee, son of John F. Lougee; was born at Gilmanton, N. H., Aug. 1, 1818. His father was a native of Exeter, N. H., settled at Gilmanton, N. H., where he followed the occupation of a farmer. He had children,—Joseph S., who died at twenty-five; Isaac W.; William S., who died at twenty-nine; and Elizabeth M., wife of L. S. Nute, of Alton, N. H.

John F. Lougee died in Rochester, Jan. 16, 1880, aged ninety-three years and nine months. His father was Joseph, who was born at Exeter, N. H. Joseph was a son of John, of Exeter, and John was a son of John Lougee, who came to this country from the island of Jersey in 1713, at the age of eighteen years, and settled in that part of Exeter now Newmarket. He married a Gilman, of Exeter, and had several sons and daughters. All of the name now in this country are descendants of him.

Samuel Lougee, son of Joseph, died young of typhus fever; the remaining members of the family, parents and children, ten in all, lived to the average age of eighty-three years and three months, one still alive.

Dr. William Smith, maternal grandfather of Dr. Lougee, was born in Kingston, N. H., and settled in Gilmanton in 1767, being the first physician in the town, and had an extensive practice for many years in that and adjoining towns. He died at the age of ninety-three years and six months. He was a man of sterling principles, and did much in promoting the educational, moral, and religious interests of the town in its early history. His family consisted of two sons and seven daughters; one died young; the remainder of the family lived to the average age of more than eighty-four years. They were all members of the Congregational Church.

Dr. Lougee received a common school education, attended select schools taught by Rev. Charles G. Safford and Hon. George G. Fogg, and Gilmanton Academy. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Otis French, of Gilmanton, and attended medical lectures at Hanover and Woodstock, Vt. He graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in the class of 1845, and in November of the same year began the practice of medicine at New Durham, N. H. In 1847 he located at Alton, where he continued for twenty-one years. In 1868 he came to Rochester, N. H., and bought out Dr. James Farrington. Subsequently they formed a copartnership, and were in practice together some ten years, since which time Dr. Lougee has continued in practice at Rochester. He is a member of the Strafford District Medical Society, of which he has been president, besides holding various minor offices. He is also a member of the State Medical Society, in which he has held responsible positions. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Berry examining surgeon for Belknap County.

He is a Republican in politics. Very early in life he espoused the cause of freedom, and was always bitterly opposed to the extension of slavery. For more than forty years he has been a zealous advocate of all questions of moral reform, and his abundant opportunities have not been misimproved.

He was postmaster at Alton during the administrations of Presidents Taylor and Fillmore. In 1866 and 1867 he represented Alton in the State Legislature, during which time he had the satisfaction of voting for the fourteenth amendment of the United States Constitution. In 1877 and 1878 he represented Rochester in the Legislature, serving the last year as chairman of the committee on asylums for the insane.

He is a member of the Congregational Church, and takes an active interest in the cause of temperance. He has been twice married,—first to Julia A., daughter of Thomas Ross, of Gilmanton. Of this union one daughter, Mary A., was born. She is now (1882) a young lady and resides with her father. Mrs. Lougee died Aug. 8, 1865, and he married for his second wife Ellen, daughter of Hazen Wheeler, of Barnstead, N. H., Oct. 25, 1866. Their children are William W. and Arthur J.

JOHN D. STURTEVANT.

John D. Sturtevant was born in the town of Centre Harbor, Belknap Co., N. H. (old county name Strafford), July 4, 1816. His ancestry was of German extraction, and among the early settlers at Plymouth, Mass. His grandfather and five sons settled at Centre Harbor, N. H., from whom have descended all those who bear the name in and around Centre Harbor and many elsewhere. By occupation all were farmers. The children's names were Hosea, John, Benjamin, Joseph, and Perez, all of whom, except Perez, died at Centre Harbor with an average age of over eighty-five years.

Perez Sturtevant was born before the Revolutionary war, in about 1765–67, married Dorothy, daughter of Rev. Josiah Kimball, of Sandwich, N. H., where she was born about the year 1785, and died about 1847–48. Their children were Starrett, Josiah, Hezekiah Field, Isaac, John D., Albert P., Rosetta, and Mary, all born at Centre Harbor, except Mary, and all married and had children. Rosetta married C. A. Giles, Mary married Moody Clarke.

Perez Sturtevant was a small farmer at Centre Harbor, N. H. Subsequently, in about 1824, he moved to Danville, Vt., where he remained some fifteen

J. W. Longee M.D.

John D. Stuntevants

years, thence after the death of his wife he went to a place opposite Sterling, Ill., on Rock River, whither four of his sons had emigrated, viz., Starrett, Josiah, Isaac, and Hezekiah Field. He died at Sterling, being over eighty-five years of age.

John D. Sturtevant, the immediate subject of this sketch, attended the common school winters, working on the farm summers. At the age of sixteen he left home and went to Peacham, and employed with Noah Martin as an apprentice to learn the trade of cloth-dressing, as compensation for which he received four dollars a month for nine months, the remaining three months he attended school, boarding himself. The next year he received five dollars a month for nine months, going to school as before.

At the end of that time his employer, Mr. Martin, commenced to manufacture cloth, and employed John D. at a dollar a day, at which he remained for two years. Thence to Bath, N. H., and entered a woolen factory, owned by a Village Falls manufacturing company, and operated by —— Witherell, agent. It was one of the largest factories then in the State running, having two sets of woolen machinery. There he remained three years at one dollar and twenty-five cents per day.

From there, in 1837, he went to Lowell, Mass., and employed with the Middlesex Manufacturing Company at one dollar and twenty-five cents per day. After six months he was made foreman of a room at two dollars a day, engaging for a year, but at the end of six months hard times coming on, stopping the mill, he voluntarily released his employers from the other six months. He then went to Glover, Vt., where he owned an interest in a clothing establishment. At the same time he leased a woolen mill at a dollar a day, at Peacham, Vt., which he was to have so long as he might wish. He bought wool cheap and ran it six months, when he sold out, clearing five hundred dollars, and all before he was twenty-one years old.

In the spring of 1838 he first visited New York City, and while there made arrangements to go to Petersburg, Va., to take charge of putting in machinery in a new woolen-mill, and took charge of the mill for six months, when he returned to Lowell, Mass., but finding business exceedingly dull was obliged to accept one dollar and twenty-five cents per day for labor, being employed in the Whitney Blanket Mills, where, at the expiration of six months, he was made superintendent, at a salary of one thousand dollars for two years, when the company sold out, he being the purchaser of one of the mills, when he immediately began business for himself as a woolen manufacturer. Some four years or so after, in April, 1846, he bought a one-half interest in the Gonic Manufacturing Company in Rochester, with N. D. Wetmore, and the first year cleared twenty thousand dollars. They then dissolved partnership, and Mr. Sturtevant organized the Norway Plains Company, owning one-third of the capital stock, and has ever since been its agent. It only contained one building, which might be considered good, being fifty by one hundred, four stories, and it was burned in 1866. They were rebuilt the same year; also built two large four-story buildings fifty by one hundred, and one of fifty by one hundred and four, besides many other buildings, such as engine-rooms, store-houses, dwellings, etc. He employs about these mills about five hundred workmen, the running expenses being over five hundred dollars daily, their annual sales amounting to over eight hundred thousand dollars, principally in woolen blankets from one dollar and a half to twenty dollars per pair.

These mills have twenty-nine sets of machinery. Besides this he has an interest in the Waumbeck Company Mills at Milton, N. H.; in size one hundred and eight by fifty-four, four stories, and ten sets of machinery, superintended by B. G. Adams. Also owns an interest in Winthrop Mills Company, at Winthrop, Me., containing woolen-mill forty by one hundred and fifty, four stories, twelve sets of machinery, and a cotton-mill forty-eight by one hundred, four stories; also at Norwich, Conn., under the title of Clinton Mills Company; also woolen-mill at Norwich, one hundred by fifty, four stories high, and contains ten sets of machinery; also another fifty by one hundred and twenty, four stories, twelve sets of machinery. At East Lyme, Conn., a woolen-mill eighty by fifty, four stories, and containing six sets of machinery. At Sandy Hook, Conn., a woolen-mill eighty by forty, four stories, and containing four sets of machinery.

Mr. Sturtevant is a director in all the foregoing mills, and president of the Waumbeck Company Mills, at Milton, of Winthrop Mill Company, at Winthrop, Norwich Woolen Mill, at Norwich, Niantic, at East Lyme, and Clinton, at Norwich. Mr. Sturtevant has ever been and is one of the most stirring and reliable men in the locality: for instance, for two years, 1879–80, he made his own sales in Boston, amounting to five hundred thousand dollars, and only lost one hundred and twenty-five dollars bad debts.

He was married, Oct. 16, 1841, to Adeline Bradley, daughter of Joshua and Dorcas (Jones) Bradley. She was born Dec. 30, 1819. Their children are Edwin A., who died at the age of twenty; Frances A., wife of Amasa Clarke, of Boston; Ellen B., wife of Edward Steese, of Boston. These latter have two children,—Edwin S. and Gertrude. In addition to his interest in woolen-mills, which is large, his unencumbered interest in real estate in New York City is equal in value about one million dollars. The towns in which his mills are located have all been greatly benefited by his enterprise. From the start his mills have never stopped on account of hard times, and he has never allowed a note to go to protest; help always paid once a month. During the forty years of his experience in the woolen manufacture more than

seven-eighths of the woolen-mills in the United States have failed. Honesty, industry, and prompt business habits is the road to success. All his real estate operations in New York were made through his brother, A. P. Sturtevant, who was in real estate and building, and proved highly profitable to both. All his other brothers now living are wealthy farmers on Rock River, Ill.

EBENEZER G. WALLACE.

Ebenezer G. Wallace was born in Berwick, Me., Jan. 5, 1823. His father's side was of Scotch descent, and his mother's side of English descent. His father, Linzey Wallace, came to Berwick from Littleton, N. H., when about twenty-one years of age, a Methodist preacher, and married Abigail Gowell, who was Ebenezer's mother. She died when he was about three years old, so young that he has no recollection of her. His mother was heir to part of a large farm, and his parents made it their homestead. The farm, though large, was rather unproductive, making a great deal of hard work, and affording rather a poor living. His father was the magistrate for that section of country. There being no lawyer nearer than four miles, he wrote all the deeds and wills, and also married a great many couples; for these he received some compensation. As a preacher he was a local preacher, and was almost a slave to the surrounding country, having calls to attend most all the funerals for many miles around, not only in Berwick but in the adjoining towns, and in some cases going many miles to the funeral, and all without any pay. There is only one case remembered when he ever received anything, then a man gave him fifty cents, urging it upon him for preaching at his child's funeral.

When about seventeen years of age the subject of this sketch went to learn a trade at tanning and currying with Oliver Hill, who lived and carried on business in Berwick, about two miles from his home. One thing here in the boy goes to show the foundation for the future thrift of the man as developed through life. The labor to be performed through his apprenticeship was hard, the hours of labor long, one-half the year, through the long days, working till after sunset, the other half of the year working till nine o'clock at night. Above this task he worked extra hours, and worked holidays for pay, working every 4th of July during his apprenticeship, and accumulated and saved during the time over a hundred dollars. His pay for services during this time was only forty dollars per year besides his board. After getting through his apprenticeship and honorably discharged, he had a desire for a better education, having up to this time only had the advantages of common schools, but the district was very populous in children and the schools quite long. He and his brother Edwin went three years to school to Phillips' Exeter Academy, and as they had nobody able to help them, supported themselves tanning calf-skins, and other small stock in Capt. Fernald's tannery, a privilege granted by Capt. Fernald more as a favor to them than for the mere nominal rent which he received. They did the work on the stock mornings and evenings and days that the school did not keep and in vacations. Having to use nearly all their hours out of school to carry on their business made it pretty hard work in their class, but with all the load they had to carry they never went to recitation with a poor lesson; in fact, they were two of the few in their class who took the advanced position when the class had to be divided by Dr. Soule on account of a great difference of scholarship, Dr. Soule calling the part of the class left behind his "steer team." The stock in their business was bought with money, small loans obtained of a friend, and some stock bought on credit. They had through their boyhood days maintained a credit and good faith in payments much above boys in general. They had the confidence of those who knew them. When they commenced going to school at Exeter their intention was to go to college, but finding it so hard to meet the expenses, and also having a liking for business, they abandoned the idea of going to college.

After closing up at Exeter, Ebenezer G. went to Rochester, N. H., where he now lives, and there obtained a small chance to do some tanning in a tannery owned and occupied by Horne & Hall, taking a part of his time on his own stock, the rest of the time working for them by the day, and for James Badge, who owned another tannery in Rochester. In the fall and winter of 1848 and 1849 he, with another man named Boston, took a job finishing leather for John N. Furber, who had a small tannery in the adjoining town of Farmington. While working on this job, about the 1st of January, 1849, news began to come of the discovery of gold in California, and after reading the first report he said, "If this news is confirmed I am going to California." Every paper confirmed the report, and he got ready as soon as he could, and in the fore part of February joined the Bay State Company, a joint stock company being got up in Boston, requiring a contribution of three hundred dollars and a recommendation of good character. The company consisted of upwards of one hundred and forty members. The company was formed with the idea to all live together, work in common, and divide equally. They took out a meeting-house and a preacher, Rev. Mr. Hatch (Methodist). The company soon changed their minds about working and living in common, and broke up into small squads of about a dozen in a company before half-way there. After reaching California the company scattered over the mining sections of California in all directions, working in the original squads or dividing and subdividing, according to likes and dislikes. While in California he worked in the mines, generally in com-

E. G. Wallace

Edwin Wallace

pany with one other man. He was tolerably successful in mining for that kind of business, none making, during those years, large amounts in the mines. He kept informed in regard to the success of the members of the Bay State Company. When he left California about fifteen of the company had died. Some had done worse,—had become drunken sots,—not over half of those living had saved anything, and only one other member of the Bay State Company had saved as much as he had who had followed the pursuit of mining.

A few of the company had taken other business in the cities, and had made more than any had at mining. He arrived home from California in February, 1852, having been gone three years from the time of joining the company in Boston in February, 1849.

In May, 1853, he married Sarah E. Greenfield, of Rochester, N. H., and they went to Concord, N. H., and lived most one year, till he and his brother purchased the tannery of Warren & Richards, in Rochester, when they returned to Rochester and have lived there ever since. They have now living two sons, Albert and Sumner, and three daughters, Carrie Helen, Annie, and Emma Josie, having lost one son, Henry Ernest, the youngest, who died at about seventeen years of age. They give their children the best educational advantages. The two sons graduated at Dartmouth College. Their oldest daughter has just graduated at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass. Annie is in this school, and will graduate in 1883; and Emma Josie will probably take the same course when old enough. The subject of this sketch has very little ambition for political honors. He served two years, 1867 and 1868, in the Legislature, being both years on the Railroad Committee, and the second year chairman of Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. He had shown himself, during the first year, so urgent an economist that the Speaker, Gen. Griffin, when he made up the committees the second year, said to him, "I am going to put you on the Railroad Committee, and am going to make you chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, but hope you will not tear everything to pieces."

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1876.

EDWIN WALLACE.

Edwin Wallace was born, in 1823, in the town of Berwick, Me. Linsy Wallace, his father, came to Berwick as a Methodist preacher from Littleton, N. H. The father's side can be traced back three generations. The third generation back—the first that came over from the old country—first lived in Colrain, Mass., and afterwards moved from there to Franconia, N. H. Linsy Wallace's father went from Franconia to Littleton and settled, having several sons, of whom Linsy was the oldest. He remained at home till of age, having only the advantage of the common schools. He soon after going to Berwick became acquainted with and married Abigail Gowell, and settled on a farm inherited by her from her father. Edwin's father and mother were both quite large, each weighing about two hundred pounds, and a very evenly mated pair. The father was a very social, genial man, and very much liked in the community where he lived and moved. The mother was also very social, and regarded a leader in society. She died, when about twenty five years old, of typhus fever that raged in that vicinity at that time. She belonged to a driving family, a family successful and thrifty beyond the average of people in that section.

The district school was all the educational advantages that the children could have at home, but this was quite good, the winter schools being quite long, and Edwin made good use of these, getting so far advanced that he had to stay at home and study, the teachers employed not being able to help him in the studies he was pursuing, and he so well improved his time that he passed an examination right from his town school, and taught a school in a neighboring district, boarding at home, and several of the older scholars, boys considerably older than he was, went to his school from his district, and one from another district, who was over twenty-one years of age, walking more than four miles each way from his home.

Edwin remained at home till he was of age, except six months; when he was sixteen years old he went to work for a neighbor for seven dollars per month, for six months, and saved all his wages except enough to buy a suit of clothes, and bought some sheep, buying a few of the best out of two flocks. This laid the foundation of one of the best flocks in the town.

After his brother had served out the time of his apprenticeship, they together concluded to have a better education, and had a desire to go to Phillips' Exeter Academy. They took their father's horse and sleigh, starting early in the morning; they drove to South Newmarket, and put their horse up to be fed and cared for, while they walked from there to Exeter and return. They first called to see Dr. Soule at his house, and from him got permission to enter the school the next term; then they saw Capt. Fernald, with the result given by E. G. After attending to the business at Exeter, they walked back to Newmarket and took their horse home, arriving home about ten o'clock in the evening in a blinding snow-storm.

After getting through at Exeter, where they had gone through a course for college, Edwin remained at home in the summer, teaching school in winter. He taught in his own town, North Berwick, Me., North Hampton and Rye, N. H. He received about thirty-five dollars per month, or about one dollar per

day above expense of board, which was the highest price paid by these districts in those times.

While teaching school in Rye the gold discovery was made in California, and Edwin's brother, E. G., became very earnest to go, and came down to Rye to make some arrangement to sell out his effects in Rochester and elsewhere, so that he might go. Edwin very reluctantly consented to enter into the plan, but did so with intention of closing up the business as quick as it could be done to advantage. Closing the school as soon as could be done consistent with his engagement, he went to Rochester to enter upon his new duties. Having taken an inventory of stock and effects, he raised what was found to be capital above liability and paid it over to E. G., and commenced the management of the affairs to close them up.

The property consisted of various kinds of leather, and in several places of tan-yards, some in Rochester, some in Great Falls, and also hides put out to tan in Union village. The hides that were put out to tan were badly managed, and most of the leather nearly spoiled, so that it had to be sold for damaged innersoling, which is the cheapest kind of leather. The times came on hard for the leather business, and the stock had to be sold very low, so that when the property was all closed out Edwin found himself five hundred dollars behind, or worse than nothing. This would have discouraged many young men just starting, with no one to help them, but it did not him. Having become considerably acquainted with the leather business, he continued on, both finishing and selling and buying and selling rough stock, so that in about one year and a half he had not only made up the amount he was behind, but had got worth three thousand dollars. He had been buying, giving his notes, and selling, and taking notes, doing business to considerable extent in this way, when by failures in Haverhill he lost all he was worth. Three thousand one hundred dollars failed on him at once. At this time parties that held notes against him came to him and advised to not attempt to pay in full, but settle off, paying about fifty per cent. These parties were ready to do this, and thought all would readily do it, but he said, "No, every man should be paid in full," remarking that he did not think this was the end of him in business matters. He paid every demand in full, and, although he was put to great trouble and disadvantage at this time, he so managed as not to have a note go to protest.

He finally made settlements with the failed parties, so that he realized about fifteen hundred dollars from the three thousand one hundred that failed.

He continued on in a small way buying and selling leather, and also employing one or two men finishing stock, till his brother returned from California. He was always closely devoted to his business, never seeking to be engaged in anything but business, nor much inclined to political life or political aspirations. He was elected to the Legislature in 1870, and the next year to the Senate, being appointed on quite important committees, on several of which he was chairman.

His family consists of wife (daughter of Seneca Lander, of Woodstock, Me.), one son, and son's wife, and two daughters, having lost one daughter by his first wife, Susan R. Whitehouse, daughter of William Whitehouse, of Rochester, N. H. This daughter was married to H. D. Jacobs, and lived in Brooklyn, N. Y. The son is in the office of the shoe-shop.

Soon after E. G. returned home from California they formed the partnership of E. G. & E. Wallace. At first they bought leather in the rough in Boston, and finished it, selling to the shoe manufacturers, working themselves and hiring one or two men to work for them. After a while Warren & Richards, who had been carrying on business in the tannery now occupied by E. G. & E. Wallace, proposed to sell out the concern, and a trade was soon made with them for it. The establishment was quite small then, employing about six or eight men in all. The old shop they have had moved off out on the lot, and used for coarse storage. It is held in esteem by them to show what the beginning was at that time. It was not very encouraging to them to buy out a tannery and enter upon the business in this place, as nearly all that had engaged in the business in this section had failed or given up, not only at Rochester, but all down through Great Falls, Berwick, South Berwick, Salmon Falls, and Dover, only two out of a score or more remaining, and those since have fallen by the wayside. Of all that entered into the tanning business in and about this part of New Hampshire and Maine, only three concerns lived and made money. Those three were of the old type, and did business in the earlier olden times. These were Moses Hale, of Rochester; Nicholas Hanson, of South Berwick; and Nathaniel and Jeremiah Young, of Dover. So that the prospect was not flattering to buy out and run a tannery in this part of the country, and they contemplated going to Western New York or Pennsylvania to engage in the tanning business, but by dint of circumstances and the fact that Warren & Richards wished to sell out, and offered the tannery quite low, they settled down in the business here.

When they began, one worked in the curry-shop, taking charge of that, with two or three hired men; the other in the tannery, with about the same number of hands. From this time the business commenced to increase, and the old curry-shop became too small, and they were about to build a new one, when they heard of the old meeting-house for sale, which had been the old Farmington town-house. This they bought of Simon L. Hayes for one hundred and twenty-five dollars. This was taken down and put up as a currying-shop and shoe-shop, one-half being parted off into rooms for the manufacture of shoes, but never used for that purpose, and in a year or two

Rev Ezekiel True

more room was needed for finishing leather, and the partitions were taken out, and all put into leather-finishing room. Since that time the shop has had three quite large additions, and at this time is too small, and seems to require still another addition. Instead of six to eight hands, as were at first employed in the leather department, there are now about one hundred.

The shoe business had its beginning with them at a later period, and was entered into by them from force of circumstances. When the Rebellion broke out in 1861 they were largely tanning calf-skins, which they finished and sold to parties in the boot and shoe business. Sending the stock to Boston, they would meet their customers Wednesdays and Saturdays, and in this way sold from week to week their product, but the Rebellion failed nearly all their trade, so that they were not able to continue or so discouraged they did not care to do more, and thus they were left without buyers with a large stock of calf-skins on hand. They now had to turn their attention to find a market, and concluded they would have to manage to work up their stock. They went to see one who had been about the largest buyer of their goods, and proposed to him to go in company with them to use up their leather and share together the profit and loss. But he said he had had enough of the business, and did not wish to risk anything more, but said if they would run him steady for six months, he would lay aside what little stock he had and go to work for them, and a trade was made with the understanding that he should be furnished steady work for six months, but instead of six months he manufactured for them steadily for fifteen years, never being idle during the whole time, and is manufacturing now for Wallace, Elliott & Co., of New York, a house closely connected with their New Hampshire shoe business. The manufacturer of boots often had to store quite largely, and one time hired a small barn in his town and filled it with goods.

Soon after beginning the boot business they concluded to make a few shoes in their own town. A shop was standing idle, built by two men intending to use it themselves for the shoe business, but they did not conclude to venture in, and after it stood a year or two it was hired by them and the shoe business started. It was not expected to make over twenty or twenty-five cases of shoes per week, to use up a class of stock that was not so ready sale with them as other kinds. At the commencement of this shoe business in Rochester they engaged the services of Lafayette Wiggin, known as "Gen. Wiggin," he having had quite an extensive experience in the manufacture of shoes, and this same Gen. Wiggin is with them to-day, as well and rugged as he was the day he commenced. He ships the goods and handles about all the money that goes through the whole business,—a valuable man for the place.

This establishment in all its parts, beginning with six or eight men, now have in all departments nearly seven hundred employés, paying out as wages twenty thousand dollars per month, or from two hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year.

Besides their business in Rochester, they have large associated interests in other places. Besides the New York house of Wallace, Elliott & Co., of which they are senior partners, they have large interests with four leather houses in Boston, and besides investments in corporations in various parts of the country.

REV. EZEKIEL TRUE.

Rev. Ezekiel True traces his ancestry back seven generations, to Henry True, the first settler of Trues in America, whose wife was Israel Pike, daughter of Capt. Robert Pike, of Salem, Mass. He came from England in what year is not known. He died in Salem. They had two sons,—Henry and Joseph.

Capt. Henry was born in Salem, March 18, 1644–45. He married Jane Bradbury in 1667–68. He died Sept. 8, 1735. They had four children,—William True, Ensign Henry True, Deacon John True, and Deacon Jabez True. Deacon John was born Feb. 23, 1678, was married to Martha Morrell, Jan. 16, 1702. They had five children,—Jacob, Ezekiel, Daniel, Moses, and Thomas.

Ezekiel, whose wife was Mary Morrell, settled at Salisbury Plain, Mass. They had ten children,—Sarah, Jacob, Lydia, Martha, Ezekiel and Mary (twins), Jabez, Dr. John, William, and Paul. Jacob was born April 6, 1748, was married to Lydia Dow March 20, 1773, died Sept. 2, 1826. He settled at Salisbury, N. H. They had six children,—Daniel, Polly, Jacob, Ezekiel, Lydia, and Dr. John.

Ezekiel, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Salisbury, N. H., Feb. 6, 1780. Married Nancy Nutting, of Corinth, Vt., and settled in that town, her father being one of its first settlers. They had eight children,—Hiram, Jacob, John, Lydia Ann, Ezekiel, Emily B., Polly, and Annette W. Ezekiel was born June 5, 1814, in Corinth, Vt. (Henry True[1], Capt. Henry[2], Deacon John[3], Ezekiel[4], Jacob[5], Ezekiel[6], Ezekiel, the subject of this note, the 7th). His parents were pious, respectable people, but were in moderate circumstances, yet always provided a comfortable living for their family. His father owned a farm, and by trade was a house-carpenter. After his boys became large enough to work, they carried on the farm chiefly, while he worked at his trade. He died in August, 1838. Ezekiel and Annette W. (Mrs. Glidden, of Manchester, N. H.) are the only members of the family now living.

Ezekiel did not take to farming with great enthusiasm. The implements then in use being very heavy and clumsy, he often became very tired, and in the afternoon it often seemed to him that the sun went very slowly down.

He had a strong liking for books and study, and not infrequently played truant from the workfield, and would be found one mile away in the schoolroom, or hid away in his father's attic, studying his arithmetic, grammar, and geography with the view of becoming a teacher. From the time he was twelve years old it was his intense purpose to obtain an education sufficient to teach a common school, and although his school privileges were limited to but little more than two months in a year, yet by dint of application, when seventeen years of age, he passed an examination before the superintending school committee of his town, and received a certificate of his qualifications to teach the branches of education usually taught in common schools. He engaged to teach a school for two months, at eight dollars per month and boarding. He went through with his school with commendable success.

After this, till he was twenty-one years old, he spent his springs and summers at home on the farm, attending the academy at Bradford, Vt., in the autumns, teaching in the winters.

One of the most severe trials of his life occurred when he was about nine years of age. He being passionately fond of books, his friends had made him presents of quite a number suited to children, which he very highly prized. One day a little sister two years old found them and tore them all in pieces, not one survived the wreck. He wept many bitter tears, but they were gone forever, and to this day he thinks of the event with sadness of heart, and although since that time has met with losses of much greater value, but all put together did not produce such real grief as the destruction of those precious little books.

When very young his mind was very much exercised upon the subject of religion; the thoughts of dying often awakened inexpressible anxieties in his young mind, and gave him many sleepless hours in the silent watches of the night. In April, 1828, he publicly expressed his desire to become a Christian, and soon afterwards experienced emancipating grace. On the 20th of March, 1830, he was baptized by the late Rev. Nathaniel Bowles, and united with the first Free-Will Baptist Church in Corinth.

He soon felt that the work of the gospel ministry must be his life-work; but a sense of unworthiness and unfitness seemed impassable barriers, which could not be possibly overcome. But at the age of twenty-one years, feeling that necessity was lain upon him and that woe was unto him if he refused, he resolved to use the ability given him in endeavoring to persuade men to become reconciled to God. Accordingly, on the 5th day of July, 1835, he made his first effort, taking for his text, "For what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul, or life," or, "what shall a man give in exchange for his soul, or life," Matt. xvi. 26.

The congregation was large, and he being very diffident was much embarrassed, but having put his hand to the plow, he felt that there must be no looking back, he resolved to go forward, and was surprised to find his efforts so well appreciated. During the summer and autumn he received frequent invitations to supply the pulpit in his native town and also in several adjoining towns. He continued to work on the farm during the week and improve his gift on the Sabbath until the 20th of December, when he gave himself more fully to the work, and decided to spend the winter in the northern part of Vermont and in Conacty, but how to accomplish it was with him a serious question, he having neither horse, sleigh or harness, and no means to purchase; but this difficulty was soon overcome. He went to a saw-mill and purchased a pair of sled-runners of bird's-eye maple, well seasoned and very hard wood, for which he paid fifty cents. With these he and his brother John manufactured a sleigh of a very unique pattern, minus of nearly all iron work. For a harness, he repaired one, which his father had lain by as useless many years before, but he fitted it up with very little expense, so that it answered his purpose very well indeed. His brother John furnished him with a horse, saying to him, "Take my horse; use him well; wear him out, and I will give you another, for you will never be worth a horse;" but as he had abandoned the idea of ever possessing much of this world's goods it did not very much depress or discourage him.

With this outfit he left his home, and traveled and held meetings during the winter with no very marked success. He returned home in the spring. Feeling very much the need of a better education to fit him for his work, he decided to spend some time in going to school. He chose to go to "North Parsonfield Seminary," Maine, the first and only academy then existing in his denomination.

His father gave him twenty dollars to assist him, all he could afford to at that time. With this aid, and by teaching, he succeeded in obtaining a common academical education. When he left school he went to Cornish, Me., and commenced holding meetings, which were attended with very precious results. There were between sixty or seventy conversions in this and the adjoining town of Limington. It was during this revival that it was thought that the interest of the cause demanded his ordination. He chose to return to his native town in Vermont, and receive ordination there. Accordingly, on the 22d of June, 1837, he, with two other young brethren, Rev. A. D. Smith, now living at Canterbury, N. H., and Rev. Gilman Sanborn, now deceased, all members of the same church, and nearly of the same age, were publicly set apart to the work of the gospel ministry. He then returned to Cornish, and baptized most of the converts.

In January, 1838, he accepted a call to become the pastor of the Free-Will Baptist Church in Portsmouth, N. H. This relation continued about three years. These were years of prosperity, there being

Charles K. Chase

about one hundred persons added by baptism to the church. In connection with his labors with his own church, he was employed as a city missionary for nearly two years of the time of his residence there.

In November, 1839, he was married to Miss Sylvia M. Hobbs, of Wells, Me., a very estimable lady, whose natural abilities, educational attainments, and whose rare gifts of exhortation, prayer, and song well fitted her to be an efficient helper to him in the gospel, she often visiting the sick and praying with them, and speaking words of comfort and encouragement to all, and her sallies of pleasantry and conversational ability made her presence more than welcome in all social gatherings. By her prudent management in her household affairs she greatly aided him in laying by some means to meet their future necessities. She died in Rochester, N. H., April 30, 1881, after a very painful sickness of more than seven years, which she very patiently endured.

From the commencement of his first pastorate in Portsmouth, in 1838, to 1873 he was not without an engagement a single Sabbath.

He labored as pastor with the following churches: Portsmouth, N. H., Wells, Me., Ashland, N. H., South Berwick, Me., Pittsfield, N. H., Lake village, N. H., Alton, N. H., Gilford, N. H., Farmington, N. H., Saco, Me., and Rochester, N. H.

All these churches enjoyed some prosperity during his pastorate, and several of them were favored with precious revivals and many additions made to their numbers.

He founded the Rochester Village Free-Will Baptist Church. He engaged a hall, and commenced holding meetings on the 2d day of April, 1871, and on the 31st of October following the church was organized and he chosen its pastor, which relation existed some more than four years.

The church increased in numbers and influence under his ministry.

He is now (1882) pastor of a small church about three miles from Rochester village, and is expected to preach to them every Sabbath. His genial, social disposition has won for him many friends wherever he has resided. He has served as one of the superintending school committee in most of the towns in which he has lived.

He has preached not less than four thousand five hundred sermons, attended about five hundred funerals, solemnized three hundred and fifty marriages, and baptized about three hundred persons.

He owns a residence in the pleasant village of Rochester, N. H., where he now resides in the enjoyment of good health and the fair prospect of a verdant old age, highly esteemed as a citizen and respected by all classes in the community.

CHARLES K. CHASE.

Charles K. Chase, youngest son of Simon Chase, was born in Rochester, N. H., May 17, 1830. Rev. John Chase, grandfather of Simon, was a settled minister at Spruce Creek, Kittery, Me., and had four sons, —Josiah, John, Thomas, and Bradstreet. Josiah settled at York, Me., Thomas and Bradstreet remained on the old homestead, and John married Harriet Dennett, of Kittery, and moved to Berwick, Me., which at that time was a wilderness. He had six sons and two daughters, namely: Sally, Betsey, Thomas, John, Josiah, Simon, Mark, and Abraham.

Thomas and John remained at home, Josiah settled at Limington, Mark at Newfield, Me., and Simon at the age of thirteen was bound out to Reuben Tabor, a hatter, and remained with him four years. He then went to Portsmouth and worked with a Mr. Kelly as a journeyman hatter. He then went to Berwick Academy in the winter of 1805, and in the spring of 1806 went to Rochester, recommended to Joseph Hanson by Joshua Meader, and entered Hanson's store as clerk, receiving ninety-six dollars the first year. He remained with him four years and then went to Milton, N. H., in 1810, and went into business for himself.

Simon Chase was born Sept. 30, 1786, and married Sarah Wingate, daughter of Enoch Wingate, of Milton, Oct. 28, 1813. He moved to Rochester in 1822, and went into business in company with Jonathan Torr. In 1825 he bought out Torr's interest in the business, and built a new brick store. The same year he bought the house on Central Square which was his home till his death, which occurred Jan. 31, 1877. His wife died June 14, 1870. Together with Charles Dennett and James Cole, he was instrumental in building the first Methodist Church in Rochester, of which he was an active member. He had ten children,—Betsey, E. Wingate, George W., John D., Mary Y., Harriet L., Charles K., Sarah F., Maria Josephine, and one who died in infancy. Charles at the age of seventeen left Warren Academy, at Woburn, Mass., and entered his father's store as clerk. At the end of four years he bought the store and business of his father.

In April, 1855, he married Ellen M. Burleigh, youngest daughter of John and Phebe Burleigh, of Sandwich, N. H. He had five children, viz.: Charles S., Grace M. J., Nellie and Jessie, who died in infancy, and Harry W.

Dec. 26, 1876, he married Abbie McD. Whitehouse, daughter of John McDuffee (banker), and had two children, Sarah McD. and Maud H.

During the first year of the war he was elected as one of a committee to pay out the funds due the families of soldiers who had enlisted in the service of the United States. He took a decided and unflinching stand for temperance, rum-shops and rum-drinking having increased to an alarming extent as one of the results of the war. He was appointed one of a committee of five by the town to prosecute all violations

of the prohibitory law. The other members of the committee were Franklin McDuffee, cashier of Rochester bank; J. Frank Place, editor of the *Courier;* Charles W. Brown, merchant; and Robert McIlroy, superintendent of the Norway Manufacturing Company. They were in a great measure successful in their work, as all the liquor saloons in town were closed, which credit was not due to the committee alone, but to the temperance part of the community, backed by the strong arm of the law and the sympathy of the court, especially Joshua G. Hall, county solicitor, and Judge Doe. They were threatened many times with violence. Chase's store was damaged one Saturday night by being fired into with a gun in the hands of some person employed to do it, shot going the length of the store, but it did not take fire, as it was supposed was their intention. A reward of two hundred dollars was offered by the selectmen of the town for the conviction of the person who did it, but without success. The friends of temperance made up the loss to Mr. Chase. At the call of the first State temperance convention Mr. Chase was present in sympathy with the movement, believing in the ballot-box as well as the law to suppress the evil. He voted with that party as long as it existed.

In August, 1878, the old brick store built by his father was fired by an incendiary and destroyed with its contents. The loss to Mr. Chase was very heavy, but he was not discouraged. As soon as possible the ruins were cleared away. Oct. 1, 1878, the foundation was laid for a fine new block. The work was pushed rapidly, and the new store was completed and opened with a new stock of dry-goods April 29, 1879.

CHARLES GREENFIELD.

Charles Greenfield, son of John and Phebe Greenfield, was born in the town of Rochester, N. H., Feb. 18, 1826. His father, John Greenfield, was the eldest son of Simon Torr and Sarah Ham, and was born in 1781, in Rochester, on the old Torr farm. (See biography of John F. Torr, Rochester, N. H.) His name was changed by the Legislature to John Greenfield because he was in trade in Rochester, and soon after he began business his brother, Jonathan Torr, opened merchandising in the same place, and their goods would get badly mixed; hence to avoid this difficulty he had his name changed.

John Greenfield was reared as a tanner, shoemaker, and farmer, and very early showed signs of great foresight. Soon after he attained his majority, about 1812 to 1813, he commenced merchandising in Rochester, and for nearly or quite fifty years was one of the most successful business men in town. He was full of energy, and possessing a sound judgment was always able to make good investments. He was somewhat advanced in years before he married. He had four children, viz.: Charles, Sarah E. (wife of E. G. Wallace, of Rochester), Ella G. (Mrs. Daniel J. Parsons), and George, who married Mary F., daughter of John Parsley, of Strafford, and had five children. George died September, 1871.

John Greenfield died at seventy-five years of age, Jan. 13, 1863, leaving his family an ample fortune and, what is much better, a good name. Some of his children are among the most highly-educated people of Rochester, and all are good, worthy citizens. Charles Greenfield received a common-school and academic education till he was fourteen, when he commenced farming, which has been his principal employment since. Upon the death of his father in 1863 he received his proportion of his father's estate, and this has accumulated till now (1882) he is considered one of the wealthy men of the town. He possesses quick perception, clear judgment, and sound reason. He has seldom or ever made a financial mistake, and his word is as good as his bond. He owns several hundred acres in Rochester, and though a farmer nominally, yet he makes his money otherwise. In politics he is a Republican. He is a director of the Rochester National Bank, of which John McDuffee is now (1882) president, trustee in the Norway Plains Savings-Bank, and stockholder in various railroad and manufacturing interests. He married Areline B., daughter of Gershom and Sally P. Downs, of Rochester, July 5, 1846. She was born May 17, 1826, in Rochester. Their children are Millie A. (wife of Horace L. Worcester, a newsdealer in Rochester), John, at present high sheriff of the county and a farmer by occupation; Ella S. (Mrs. Justin M. Leavitt, of Baxton, Me.; he is a mail-agent), Sarah E., Hattie A., and Frank, a newsdealer with his brother-in-law, Mr. Worcester, in Rochester. Mrs. Greenfield is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Greenfield is very reticent in all matters, modest, not given to show or ostentation, intelligent, and economical. He commands the esteem of all and the love of many.

JOHN F. TORR.

John F. Torr, one of the wealthiest farmers in Rochester, or Strafford County, is a lineal descendant from one Vincent Torr, who came from England when a young man, and settled in the town of Dover, N. H., on the farm which has been in the name ever since, and is now (1882) owned by Simon J. Torr.

Vincent had children, one of whom was Simon Torr, who married Sarah Ham, and had seven children, viz.: Betsey, Polly, Abigail, Sarah, John, Simon, and Jonathan H., all of whom were born on the old Torr homestead in Rochester, where John F. Torr, the immediate subject of our sketch, resides.

Simon Torr settled in Rochester about 1775 on the same farm which has been in the family ever since, or more than one hundred years. A part of the old house then built is still standing, and the same old wooden clock which was put in place by this venerable sire about the time he settled there is still marking

Charles Greenfield

John F. Torr

Charles Dennett

accurately the time of day. The faces of four generations have looked upon this old clock, and it bids fair to keep time for many generations more.

Simon Torr was a man of great energy and force of character. He was a tanner and farmer by occupation, and was successful in all his business enterprises. He died at about seventy-two years of age, his wife surviving him.

Simon Torr, son of Simon Torr, was born Oct. 5, 1789, in Rochester, and died Feb. 17, 1858. He married Betsey Davis, daughter of Thomas Davis, and had four children, viz.: Charles, deceased at sixteen; Simon A., who died at nine; John F., born April 8, 1829; and Sarah E., wife of Lewis E. Hanson. She died at twenty-six, leaving children.

Simon Torr (2d) was a farmer and tanner by occupation, a Whig in politics. His wife died Nov. 6, 1854, having been born Sept. 11, 1794.

John F. Torr, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, received very limited advantages for an education. As he is the only child of his parents who lived to survive them, he received the homestead in 1858, and has continued on it till now (1882). He is a man of most wonderful energy and force of character, having inherited many of the virtues of his ancestors. He is respected wherever known, and is justly considered one of the most intelligent and substantial men of his native town. He married Mary C. Downs, March 17, 1868. She was born Jan. 14, 1840, in Farmington, N. H. Their children are Charles C., Simon A., and George A. He is a Republican in politics, and though he has been selectman of his town, he neither seeks nor desires official positions.

CHARLES DENNETT.

Charles Dennett was born in Barnstead, N. H., Sept. 28, 1788, and died March 4, 1867.

He was a cabinet-maker originally, and came to Rochester in 1812 to work at that business, which he continued until about forty-one or two years of age; then became deputy sheriff, which office he filled for eighteen years. He was town clerk and county treasurer for some years, and was in the Legislature also. He did much in the way of surveying land and settling up estates, making wills, deeds, etc.

He was very prominent in the temperance cause, and spared neither time nor money in his efforts in that direction. In short, he was unusually public-spirited, and was active in everything that might conduce to the public good. He was one of the principal movers in establishing the Methodist Church in town, and always did all in his power to aid it in every way. He was active as a Freemason and Odd-Fellow also.

He had much mechanical ingenuity, and many years ago invented a lock, which was long used upon the bank, and defied repeated efforts of burglars. He also invented a corn-sheller, which did its work very successfully, shelling a bushel of corn in three minutes, separating corn and cobs.

He had so much versatility of talent that he usually succeeded in whatever he attempted, and was wholly a self-made man, his early advantages being very limited, but he was very observing, fond of reading, and interested in all modern progress and discoveries, and by the strictest honesty and most upright probity of character won the esteem of all right-minded people, though, of course, he made enemies by his temperance zeal and straightforward course.

JEREMIAH D. RICHARDSON.

Jeremiah D. Richardson, son of Thomas and Nancy (Odiorne) Richardson, was born in the town of Rochester, N. H., Sept. 19, 1809. The line of descent as far as known is as follows: Jeremiah D., Thomas, John, and William. The writer is unable to trace the line of descent further back. The ancestors were a hard-working, God-fearing people as a whole. Thomas had three children, viz.: Jeremiah D., Caroline (deceased), and Mary Ann (deceased). He was a Democrat in politics. He was a brickmaker by trade, also a shoemaker and farmer. Naturally he was a fine man, and possessed good judgment and a noble spirit, but drink caused his downfall, and he died in 1834. His wife died Dec. 30, 1859, and both lie buried side by side in the Hayes burying-ground. Mrs. Thomas Richardson was a member of the Congregational Church, was a good and true wife and mother, and left the fragrance of a good name to her children.

Jeremiah D. Richardson remained at home working, as most boys in those days did, on the farm summers and attending the district school winters till he was fourteen years of age. He worked on the farm and in the shop till he was twenty. At twenty-one he worked for one Moses Young six and a half months, at seven dollars and fifty cents per month. In 1832 he worked for Mr. Woodman, in Rochester, and the following winter in the harness business for Peter Folsom. Soon after he made a trip to Roxbury, Mass., and was gone six months, when he returned home to take care of his parents, which he did till their death. He has spent some fifteen years with the Wallace Brothers, of Rochester, N. H. He owns a farm of some eighty acres in Rochester, and in all his dealings with men he has not lost their confidence. He has met with more than average success, especially when we consider the disadvantages under which he has had to labor. Politically he was formerly a Democrat, but upon the organization of the Republican party he joined it. He has been twice married,—first, to Martha, daughter of John Place, by whom he has had two children, viz.: Caroline, who married Edward C. Hurd, a farmer in Rochester; George A., who died at fourteen. Mrs. Richardson died October,

1848, and he married for his second wife, March 11, 1849, Mary C., daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Hopkinson, of Buxton, Me. She was born April 9, 1822. Their children are M. Bardbury, born June 20, 1851; Charles T., born Nov. 22, 1853; Louis M., born April 18, 1860; and J. Sherman, born Aug. 2, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has held some offices.

OSMAN B. WARREN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Rochester, N. H., and son of Rev. James and Lydia (Perkins) Warren, and grandson of Daniel and Sally Warren.

Daniel was born Dec. 12, 1768, and died in Rochester, Dec. 12, 1844, aged seventy-six years. Sally was born July 15, 1767, and died in Rochester, May 15, 1857, aged eighty-nine years and ten months. Their family consisted of Joseph, James, Mary, Hannah, and Emily.

James, the father of Osman, was born in Lebanon, Me., March 13, 1802, and died in Rochester, Feb. 5, 1880, aged seventy-eight. Lydia, the mother, was born in Sanford, Me., Nov. 12, 1812, and died in Rochester, Dec. 18, 1875, aged sixty-three years. Their family consisted of Horatio H., Arethusa K., Melvin M., Sarah F., Osman B., and Wilbur F. (Melvin and Sarah died in infancy).

Horatio H. was born in Paris, Me., May 9, 1837. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862, in the Thirteenth Regiment, Company B, New Hampshire Volunteers, for three years; was sergeant of his company two years. Engaged in eleven battles, and severely wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

Wilbur F. was born in Rochester, Oct. 28, 1848. Enlisted in Company C, First New Hampshire Cavalry, and served till July, 1865; was sergeant of his company at the time of his discharge, and was connected with Sheridan's command through all his term of service; was representative in the session of 1881–82.

Osman B. was born Sept. 15, 1845, and of his history prior to the war of the Rebellion we can say nothing more than of school-boys generally. Fired with the patriotism which characterized many of the citizens of his native town, he enlisted Aug. 1, 1862, at the age of seventeen, in Company H, Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. Promoted to first sergeant on arriving at the seat of war; was engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, in Maryland, after which was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Sulphur Springs, and Wheatland, Va. His company was then sent with the Ninth Corps, under Sherman, to assist Gen. Grant at Vicksburg. While there they had an engagement with Johnston's army at Big Black River and at Jackson, Miss. The Ninth Corps then returned to Virginia, and he was engaged in Grant's three days' fight at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-House; at the latter place was captured by the rebels, May 12, 1864, and taken to Andersonville prison, Georgia, arriving May 29, and received the hospitable fare and treatment of Capt. Wertz (whose name is sufficient to tell more of the sufferings of the prisoners than whole pages of biography could do) for four and a half months. Sherman's march to the sea caused the rebels to break up this prison, and he was carried first to Charleston, S. C., and from there to Florence, N. C., and there kept until Feb. 29, 1865, when, with the other prisoners, he was paroled, as the rebels had got nearly surrounded by the Union forces. After the capture of Mr. Warren, news came to his home that he was killed in the engagement at the court-house, and our local paper had an obituary notice in its columns. On arriving at his home he presented such an emaciated appearance that many thought the notice had better stand in the paper as a fact, and not call it a mistake. The war having closed, and Mr. Warren having recruited his health, engaged in the service of the Messrs. Wallace, and continued in their employ until April, 1878, when he retired to take charge of the post-office, having been appointed to that position March 25th, by President Hayes, and again reappointed, April 18, 1882, by President Arthur. He was twice honored with a seat in the Legislature by the suffrage of his fellow-citizens, serving as representative in the sessions of 1875 and 1876, and was placed each year on the Committee of Military Affairs. He was commander of Sampson Post, No. 22, G. A. R., for three years.

Mr. Warren was married, April 20, 1870, to Luella J., daughter of Ephraim H. and Jane Brown, of Norway, Me., and have children as follows: Frank S., Fannie C., and Alice, who died in infancy. Mr. Warren is now (June, 1882) thirty-seven years old, and for one of his age has seen as many of the vicissitudes of life as naturally fall to a man in a lifetime.

CHAPTER CXI.

DOVER.[1]

The Settlement of Edward Hilton.—The Rev. William Hubbard, in his "History of New England," says,—

"Some merchants and other gentlemen in the west of England, belonging to the cities of Exeter, Bristol, Shrewsbury, and towns of Plymouth, Dorchester, etc., . . . having obtained patents for several parts of the country of New England, . . . made some attempts of beginning a plantation in some place about the Pascataqua River about the year 1623. . . . They sent over that year one Mr. David Thompson, with Mr. Edward Hilton and his brother, Mr. William

[1] By Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D.D.

J. D. RICHARDSON.

O. B. Warren

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Hilton, who had been fishmongers in London, with some others that came along with them, furnished with necessaries for carrying on a plantation there. Possibly some others might be sent after them in the years following, 1624 and 1625, some of whom first, in probability, seized on a place called the Little Harbour, on the west side of Pascataqua River, towards or at the mouth thereof; the Hiltons in the mean while setting up their stages higher up the river towards the northwest, at or about a place since called Dover."

The information thus given would seem to be decisive that the settlements in Dover and in the present town of Rye were in the same year and under similar auspices. The historian himself says that he availed himself, in writing his history, of the memory of the ancient settlers. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1642, and was settled as minister in Ipswich in 1658, while the *original settler, Edward Hilton*, was still living near Exeter, not a day's journey distant. His standing was such that he was once temporary president of Harvard College.

Some doubts have lately been cast, nevertheless, upon the date of the settlement of Dover. It is needless to revive them, inasmuch as an original paper recently found in the Suffolk Court files is decisive. It is a petition of a nephew of Edward Hilton, and son of William Hilton, in 1660, for a confirmation of a sale of lands made in 1636 by Tahanto, sagamore of Penecooke, to William Hilton, Sr., and his son, this petitioner. In this petition he says,—

"Whereas your petitioners father William Hilton came over into New England about the yeare Anno: Dom: 1621 & yor petitioner came about one yeare and & an halfe after, and In a little tyme following settld ourselues vpon the River of Paschataq. with Mr Edw: Hilton, who were the first Inglish planters there."

The William Hilton, Jr., making this application was a person of standing and character, and his incidental testimony is conclusive. The senior William Hilton came over to Plymouth in the "Fortune," Nov. 11, 1621. His wife and two children followed in the "Anne," July or August, 1623. This agrees with the "about a yeare & an halfe after" given above. The settlement of Dover is thus seen to be as declared by Hubbard.

This colonization required courage, energy, and self-denial. It is true it was not an unknown coast. On the 10th of April, 1603, under the patronage of merchants of Bristol, Martin Pring left that port with two vessels, one of fifty tons, the other of twenty-six. In his explorations of our coast he entered the Pascataqua. He rowed up ten or twelve miles, the first European who ever saw the woods of Dover. "Very goodly groves and woods," his narrative says he found on the shores of our rivers, "and sundry sorts of beasts;" but he left it to its silence. On the 3d of March, 1614, Capt. John Smith sailed from London. On the 30th of April he reached Monhegan. There he built seven boats. In one of these boats, with eight men, he explored the coast and entered the Pascataqua. Probable it also seems that John Mason, while plantation governor in Newfoundland, also explored our shores, and thus personally learned of the advantages of the place which he chose for colonization.

Nor is it unlikely that fishermen who touched at the Isles of Shoals had sometimes found a harbor in the safe inlet of the mainland.

But in that spring of 1623, from Plymouth harbor to the Pascataqua, there is no substantial evidence of the residence of a single European; and from Pascataqua eastward there was nothing save temporary visiting places of fishermen till one reached the French settlement at Mount Desert. Inland were the savage tribes, beginning at the very harbor, and peopling the unknown forests. Along the coasts were often ships of other nations, or vessels whose easy allegiance made them no desirable visitors. The neighbors of the Pascataqua settlers for some years to come were to be the fishermen who might land upon the Isles of Shoals.

Of Edward Hilton, who most of all men deserves to be considered as the father of New Hampshire, as he certainly was its first permanent settler, we have but one item on English soil. The very defective records of the Fishmongers' Guild, in London, show that he was admitted to that wealthy fraternity in 1621. Much research has thus far failed to find the place of his birth. It is not improbable that he was a remote descendant of the old baronial family of the name of Hilton, but no connection is known. He was certainly a man of some property at the time of his emigration, and his character during his whole life was that of a gentleman.

Who were his associates and emigrants, beyond his brother and nephew, no record tells us. His associates in England, not the emigrants but the projectors, were merchants of Plymouth and other towns of the west of England. Probably his few men, and certainly the emigrants who followed a few years later, were of that hardy stock, particularly of Devonshire, which gave to the ocean such men as Gilbert, Drake, Hawkins, and Raleigh, and contributed so essentially to the glory of the reign of Elizabeth.

So vague is the knowledge of the men, the vessel, the date of departure from England, and the anchorage in the river. The emigrants have left us no records of these things. Plymouth had its Bradford and its Winslow. Massachusetts Bay had its Winthrop. The records of their beginnings are minute. But Plymouth was the refuge of Pilgrims whose consciences enforced their separation from the Church of England. Massachusetts Bay was the refuge of Puritans whose consciences scrupled at some of the ceremonies, but not at the existence, of the national church. Each of these had the histories of peculiar

ideas to write. The New Hampshire colonists, neither Pilgrims nor Puritans, satisfied with both the existence and the ceremonies of the Established Church, came here as bold and hardy pioneers in commercial enterprise, whose number of beaver-skins bought of the Indians, or of fish cured for the English market, had none of the romance to attract a historian. Only one other single item as to this settlement is found in history for half a dozen years. It is when Mr. Hilton, in 1628, paid one pound of the expenses incurred in breaking up the obnoxious settlement of Morton at Wollaston, the entire cost being twelve pounds and seven shillings, and Plymouth colony at Pascataqua, each paying two pounds ten shillings.

"These settlements," says the historian, "went on but slowly for seven years, and in 1631 . . . there were but three houses in all that part of the country adjoining the Pascataqua River. There had been also some expense about salt-works."

The spot of the first settlement is given by tradition, and the tradition seems probable. It was at the extreme southern point of Dover. The dwellers on the beautiful plateau, a summer resort, dwell upon its site. The view southward is across the broad, deep, and rapid Pascataqua, which flows from Great Bay; westward it is over the Bellamy River and fertile meadow lands beyond; eastward it is across the Newichawannock, which now separates Maine from New Hampshire, and to the Eliot fields and Agamenticus. Later emigrants built their houses upwards on the commanding slopes whose banks are washed by the salt tides of the two rivers. But the beginnings were limited to the southern extremity of the Point. Here the settlers "set up their stages," and on the land arrayed their flakes. The great river at proper seasons was richly supplied with fish. Even in the boyhood of old men known to the writer in *his* boyhood there was no scarcity of this source of wealth.

Edward Hilton and his associates in England desired some specific title or enlargement of title to lands. These titles were given by an organization usually known as the "Plymouth Council," which had received letters patent from the king, Nov. 3, 1606, and whose lands purported to extend from the fortieth to the forty-eighth degree of north latitude, and from sea to sea. From this body, which had made many grants along the coast, was made one to Edward Hilton and associates, March 12, 1629–30,—that is, March 12, 1630, in modern usage. This grant recites as follows:

"Now know yee that the said President and Councell by Virtue & Authority of his Majties said Letters Pattents, and for and in consideracon that Edward Hilton & his Associates hath already at his and their owne proper costs and charges transported sundry servants to plant in New England aforesaid at a place there called by the natives Wecanacohunt otherwise Hilton's point lying som two leagues from the mouth of the River Pascataquack in New England aforesaid where they have already Built some houses, and planted Corne, And for that he doth further intend by God's Divine Assistance, to transport thither more people and cattle, to the good increase and advancemt & for the better settling and strengthing of their plantacon as also that they may be the better encouraged to proceed in soe pious a work which may Especially tend to the propagacon of Religion and to the Great increase of Trade to his Majties Realmes and Dominions, and the advancement of publique plantacon, Have given granted Enfeoffed and Confirmed, and by this their p'sent writing doe fully clearly and absolutely give grant enfeoffe and Confirme unto the said Edward Hilton his heires and assignes for ever, all that part of the River Pascataquack called or known by the name of Wecanacohunt or Hilton's Point with the south side of the said River, up to the ffall of the River, and three miles into the Maine Land by all the breadth aforesaid. Together with all the Shoares Creeks Bays Harbors and Coasts, alongst the sea within the limits and Bounds aforesaid with the woods and Islands next adjoyneing to the said Lands, not being already granted by the said Councell unto any other person or persons together alsoe with all the Lands Rivers Mines minerals of what kinde or nature soever, woods Quarries, Marshes, Waters, Lakes ffishings, Huntings, Hawkings, ffowlings, Comodities Emolumts and hereditaments whatsoever withall and singular their and every of their Appts in or within the limits or bounds aforesaid, or to the said Lands lying within the same limits or Bounds belonging or in any wise appertaining. . . . unto the said Edward Hilton his heires, Associates and Assignes forever to the onely proper use and behoofe of he said Edward Hilton his heires Associates & Assignes for ever, yielding and paying unto our Soveraigne Lord the King one ffifth part of Gold and Silver Oares, and another ffifth part to the Councell aforesaid and their successors to be holden of the said Councell and their successors by the rent hereafter in these p'sents Reserved, yielding and paying therefor yearly for ever unto the said Councell their successors or Assignes for every hundred Acres of the said Land in use the sume of twelve pence of Lawfull money of England into the hands of the Rent gatherer for the time being of the said Councell yr successors or Assignes for all services whatsoever."

The actual delivery of this land was by Thomas Lewis, by power of attorney, to Edward Hilton, on the premises, July 7, 1631, in presence of Thomas Wiggin, William Hilton, Samuel Sharpe, and James Downe.

From this grant proceed all the land titles in Dover and several neighboring towns. There has lately been raised a question as to what was meant by "the south side of the said river," the river being the Pascataqua, and it has been assumed that the grant covered a "three miles" on the southwesterly side of the river which divides Maine and New Hampshire, up to the present Salmon Falls. This assumption requires the belief that the laying out of the tract in Newington and Stratham was a fraud, that the Massachusetts government was the instrument in committing the fraud, that the owners were the beneficiaries of a known fraud, and that so upright a man as Edward Hilton stood by in silence and saw the fraud committed. The grant undoubtedly conflicted with the Pascataqua grant, but that is to be expected. Great conflicts were usual in the early grants.

There is no question about that portion including present Dover. Anticipating what need not be referred to later, the locating of the territory of this grant in 1656 will show what it covered on the north side, known as the Quamscott:

"Wee whose names are hereunto subscribed according to an order of the Honored General Court in November 1655, appointing vs to make a just division of the Pattent of Quamscott doe thus make or returne: when we came to peruse the Pattent wee found it to extend for the length of it from the lower part of the River of Pascattaqueck on the sayd side of the sayd River vnto the falls of the sayd River at Exeter & for breadth along the sayd River three miles—from the head lyne for the breadth of it which head lyne wee runn upon a south east poynt of the compas which ended three quarters of a mile beyond Aspe Brooke

towards Hampton about fforty poles below the high way, where wee marked a greate Oake on foure sides. 2ly, from the sayd head lyne wee measured for the length upon the north East point of the Compas six miles & a halfe the which Extended to that part of the Bay neere Winicunnet River, 3'ly. Wee also measured a second cross lyne for breadth beginning at Quamscott house, Extending it three miles upon the South East point, where wee did marke seuerall pine Trees. The part of the Land belonging to the Pattent about & below the great bay wee understood bee impassable (as to measuring) by Reason of the Extreame thick swamps—but wee tooke the best information wee might, of diuers & seuerall inhabitants of the great bay & of Strawberry Banck & their reports agreed, viz. that from the lower part of the bottome of the Bay, neere to Captaine Champernoones house to the Riuer neere the boyling Rock, or thereabouts, all the neck of Land within that line vnto the little bay, contayning as neere as men of best Experience can informe is about fowre mile square—being all within the Patent. And whereas from the Easterly part of the great bay being a part of the Riuer wee should have measured three miles into the Land wee find in that place by Credible information, the Land soe narrow to the Seaward that wee cannot allow more according to the Intent of the Pattent as wee understand it, then one mile & halfe to bee runn from each point of the bottome of the bay vpon an Easterly line into the Land."

In this southern tract also Dover had rights which were recognized:

"As also the Land lying upon the bottome of the great bay, being or Extending one mile & a halfe from euery part of the bottome of the bay vpon an Easterly line into the woods in which Diuission all the land & marish granted vnto Dover by the Generall Court shall bee & remaine to them forever: the Land from Kenneys Creeke to a certain coue neere the mouth of the great bay, called Hogsty coue, with all the marish from that place round about the bay vp to Kitterells delight, with fowre hundred Acres of vpland as it is granted by the Court, bounded layd out & possessed by the inhabitants of Douer with ffifty Acres of vpland more about as neere the great Bay with ffifty Acres to bee layd out and disposed of by Capt. Richard Walderne to some of the inhabitants of Douer whome hee sees fitt."

The doubt referred to as to the location of the lands on the "south side of the river" has doubtless arisen from ignorance of the fact that the Pascataqua River is *not* the river which flows from South Berwick down the eastern side of Rollinsford and Dover, but the river which flows from Great Bay by the southern end of Dover Point. Some maps make the mistake. The river from South Berwick (old Quamphegan) to the end of Dover Point is the Newichawannock.

There is no record of any Dover history for the years between the date of the grant and the presence here of Thomas Wiggin, who first appears as witness to the delivery. Belknap says that two-thirds of the patent belonged to some merchants of Bristol, and one-third to some of Shrewsbury; but there is nothing to verify this precise division, and there are records of sales which conflict with it. It is certain, however, that Bristol men were concerned in the enterprise, apparently taking the present Dover as mainly theirs, and it is probable that it was in their interest only that Capt. Thomas Wiggin came here in 1631. He remained here about a year, returning in 1632, in the expectation of procuring men and means to carry on this plantation.

The original settlement of Dover was, so far as it had any religious auspices, by members of the Church of England. Edward Hilton was in that sympathy. It is significant that, notwithstanding his high character, he now held public office, after Massachusetts took possession of the New Hampshire towns, excepting in the one year of union. This is explained by a later statement of his son that the father and sons were adherents of the Established Church.

Under Capt. Thomas Wiggin.—But Capt. Wiggin was of Puritan sympathies. Edward Howes, writing from London to Governor John Winthrop, March 25, 1633, says,—

"There are honest men about to buye out the Bristoll mens plantation in Pascataqua, and doe propose to plant there 500 good people before Michelmas next —T. Wiggin is the chief agent therein."

Capt. Wiggin was, of course, in sympathy with the Massachusetts government and policy. While he was still in England, after his visit to the Pascataqua, he is thus spoken of in a letter from Edward Howes to Governor Winthrop, June 22, 1633:

"Before I end, I must not forgett to put you in minde of one that is cominge to you, whoe hath deserved exceedingly of your father & the plantation, many wayes; he discovered (under God) our enemies plotts, & helpt to prevent them; he hath also dispossest our enemies of their hope, Pascataqua, and intends to plant him selfe and many gracious men there this sommer. Noe doubt but this may be and wil be by diverse in this shipp reported to you; but out of the mouth of diverse witnesses the truth is confirmed. I have, and you all have cause to blesse God that you have soe good a neighbour as Capt. Wiggen."

The sale of the Dover plantation by the Bristol men in 1633, for two thousand one hundred and fifty pounds, is said to have been made to the Puritan Lords Say and Brook, George Willys, and William Whiting. It seems that other persons were concerned, inasmuch as more persons were later concerned in the transfer to Massachusetts. However, Capt. Wiggin was continued in the agency, and on the 10th of October, 1633, landed at Salem, Mass., from the ship "James," with "about thirty" colonists for Dover, "some of whom were of good estates and of some account for religion." "They had been eight weeks between Gravesend and Salem," and they proceeded at once to the settlement on Hilton's Point, Capt. Wiggin writing from that place in November.

It is impossible to give the names of many of these emigrants. Capt. Wiggin's grant of house lots on the high and beautiful lands a mile up from the Point, where they intended to "build a compact town," affords a very few names. John Dam, Thomas Layton appear. But chief in note appears Rev. William Leverich, "an able and worthy Puritan minister," to be minister of the settlement. He remained, however, only until 1635, leaving for inadequacy of support. He went from Dover to Boston, and was admitted a member of the First Church, Aug. 9, 1635, and soon after was of Duxbury, where a lot of land was laid out for him in 1637. He was admitted freeman in the Plymouth Colony, Jan. 2, 1637–38. He was of Sandwich in 1638, as appears by "Plymouth Colony Records," i. 88, and was minister there from near that time (certainly from 1639) until 1652. In 1651 he was studying the Indian language, with a view to labor among that class ("Plymouth Colony

Records," ix. 196). In 1653 he was in the service of the commissioners of the United Colonies, laboring among the Indians ("Records," x. 34). In the autumn of that year he was removing to Oyster Bay, L. I., and the vessel carrying his goods was seized by a captain commissioned by the Rhode Island authorities. In 1657 and 1658 he is found at work among the Indians. In 1658 he accompanied the first settlers to Huntington, L. I., of which he was one of the patentees, and resided there until 1670, when he removed to Newtown, L. I., where he died in 1677. He had two sons, Caleb and Eleazer. The latter was married, but left no issue. Caleb had one son and two daughters; the son left posterity.

The colonists built, in 1634 apparently, an humble meeting-house for the worship of God. Where it stood is not accurately known, although it can be approximated as not far from the Back Cove. The establishment of public worship and a regular ministry in 1633 gives this old parish, whose two hundred and fiftieth anniversary is to be observed in the autumn of 1883, the priority in the parishes of New Hampshire.

During Capt. Wiggin's superintendency nothing appears but the granting of house lots, and that the object of the settlement had turned from mere fishing to trade with the Indians in furs and useless explorations for valuable minerals and metals. Darby Field was here, an Irish explorer, who was, in 1642, the first white man to visit the White Mountains. There was no power of government, unless voluntarily submitted to. Within a year after the added colonization Governor Winthrop says,—

"Capt. Wiggin wrote to the Governor that one of his people had stabbed another, and desired he might be tried in the [Massachusetts] bay if the party died. The Governor answered that if Pascataquack lay within their limits (as it was supposed) they would try him."

Nothing further appears as to this case, but it is significant of the feeling of Massachusetts, which was jealous of colonies on its northern border, and which, eight years after, succeeded in obtaining control of the Pascataqua.

The name of Bloody Point came to be attached to part of Newington (long in Dover jurisdiction) during Capt. Wiggin's control. The two patents, the Dover (or Swamscot) and the Pascataqua (or Portsmouth) conflicted. A point of land in the now Newington was convenient for each, and included in each. Capt. Wiggin, agent for the upper plantation, and Capt. Neal, agent for the lower, disputed about its possession, and drew their swords. "But," says Hubbard, "both the litigants had so much wit in their anger as to waive the battle, each accounting himself to have done very manfully in what was threatened, so as in respect, not of what did, but what might have fallen out, the place to this day retains the formidable name of Bloody Point."

Under George Burdett.—In 1637, or perhaps in 1636, Rev. George Burdett came to Dover, successor of Rev. William Leverich. He had been a minister of the Church of England, employed at Yarmouth, England, as lecturer. Here he fell into difficulty from real or pretended scruples as to some of the ceremonies of the church; had in April, 1635, been suspended by the high commission court, and precipitately took passage for New England, leaving behind, in distressed circumstances, a wife and family. He landed at Salem, and became a member of the church there, and was admitted freeman Sept. 2, 1635. He soon, perhaps in 1636, came to Dover, where he was received as preacher. He was a man of marked abilities, and became, in 1637, the principal magistrate. A letter to him and Wiggin, in September or October, from Governor Winthrop, found Burdett in authority. Belknap, writing in Massachusetts' sympathies, says that he "thrust out" Capt. Wiggin, "who had been placed there by the Lords and others." But the "Lords and others" were a mere planting and trading corporation, and had no power of government. Mr. Burdett was made ruler by the agreement of the people, who were otherwise destitute of civil government. It was a democratic election in the necessities of the case. He was not, however, in favor with Massachusetts. He wrote to Archbishop Laud from Salem, December, 1635, explaining his course, and attempting a reconciliation. This letter is extant in the Public Record Office, London. A second letter, written from Dover, in 1637, is not preserved, but it became known, as did all such documents, to the Massachusetts government, by means of the agents it employed. Its drift was that it was not new church discipline aimed at in Massachusetts, but sovereignty. The amount of truth in this letter was particularly offensive to the Bay government, which as easily found the contents of the archbishop's reply in 1638, thanking Burdett for his zeal. A third letter from the latter, still preserved, was written from Dover, Nov. 29, 1638, in which he reiterates his declarations as to Massachusetts, speaks of the river Pascataqua as valuable for harbor, the desire of Massachusetts to obtain control of that harbor, the need of securing it for His Majesty's use, and the value of the plantation as a place for "loyal" settlers. He says also that government ought to be established on the river, there being only "combinations," and that for a year previous "ye helme" had been in his hands.

Capt. John Underhill and the Ministers.—It was in the autumn of 1638 that Capt. John Underhill came from Boston to Dover. He was a native of Warwickshire, England. A soldier by profession and seemingly a free lance, he had served with reputation in the Netherlands, in Ireland, and at Cadiz, and was still a young man when he was captain of a company of auxiliaries under the Count of Nassau. John Winthrop needed a soldier of experience, and he induced

Underhill to join the Massachusetts emigration of 1630. His name stands the fifty-seventh in the list of members of the Boston First Church, the church of the emigration. His first wife, Helena, a native of Holland, where he married her, became a member of that church Dec. 16, 1638.

To the first General Court of Massachusetts, that of 1634, Underhill was a deputy from Boston. Governor Winthrop speaks of him occasionally as performing various services in the routine of affairs. When, in 1631, the mysterious Sir Christopher Gardiner had been arrested and taken into Plymouth, he was brought to Boston by Capt. Underhill; and when Roger Williams was to be arrested, that he might be returned to England, the warrant was sent to Underhill. On the 25th of October, 1631, "the Governor, with Capt. Underhill and others of the officers, went on foot to Sagus, and next day to Salem, where they were bountifully entertained by Capt. Endicott." On the 30th of August, 1632, "ten sagamores and many Indians" were said to be assembled at Brookline, and Capt. Underhill was sent out with "twenty musketeers" to investigate. In September of that year a camp was established at Boston "to exercise the soldiers against need might be;" and the old captain one night "(to try how they would behave themselves) caused an alarm to be given upon the quarters, which discovered the weakness of our people, who, like men amazed, knew not how to behave themselves." In 1637 he was a member of the artillery company which still exists. The duty of training the raw but courageous material of Massachusetts militia was varied in 1634 by a visit across the ocean, for which he had "leave to go see his friends in Holland." "I wrote you," wrote Governor John Winthrop, 12th December, 1634, to his son John, in London, "by Capt. Underhill, who went hence in Mr. Babb's ship."

But he saw some service. The murder of John Oldham at Block Island by the Indians, in 1636, provoked punishment. On the 24th of August, ordered by the Governor and Council, an expedition set sail from Boston. It consisted of four companies of twenty men each,—Underhill being senior captain,—the whole being under command of "John Endecott, Esq., one of the assistants." They reached Block Island, landed with but two casualties from the enemy, killed and wounded a few Indians, and burnt the wigwams and some corn; went thence to Pequot Harbor with similar results, and on the 14th of September arrived home at Boston.

On the 10th of April, 1637, Underhill was sent with twenty men, by his friend Governor Henry Vane, to Saybrook, "to keep the fort, both in respect of the Indians, and especially of the Dutch." The Indian hostilities soon determined Massachusetts to send a much larger force, but it had not arrived when the work was done. The Connecticut towns placed ninety men and some Indian auxiliaries, under the command of Capt. John Mason, also a former soldier of the Netherlands. Underhill at once united with Mason, and on the morning of the 26th of May they attacked the Pequot fort at Mystic. The whites were divided into two parties, Underhill leading on one side and Mason on the other, and stormed the fort. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The plate-armor and fire-arms of the whites gave them an immense advantage, but the vastly superior numbers of the Indians, who fought with desperation, was not to be despised. "We must burn them," said Mason; and he hurled a blazing torch into their mats. Six hundred Indians were slain, and the power of the Pequots was broken. Of this affair Underhill afterwards published, in England, a narrative entitled, "News from New England," containing an engraved plan of the fort and the assault. "Great and doleful," says Underhill, "was the bloody sight to the view of the young soldiers, to see so many souls lie gasping on the ground, so thick you could hardly pass along." "We had sufficient light from the Word of God for our proceedings."

But the religious controversy styled "Antinomian" began to rend the young commonwealth. "One Mrs. Hutchinson," writes Winthrop in October, 1636, "a member of the church of Boston, a woman of a ready wit and bold spirit, brought over with her two dangerous errors: 1. That the person of the Holy Ghost dwells in a justified person. 2. That no sanctification can help to evidence to us our justification. From these two grew many branches. . . . There joined with her in these opinions a brother of hers, one Mr. Wheelwright, a silenced minister some time in England." The new doctrine rapidly gained adherents. The young Governor Vane, whom Forster calls "one of the greatest and purest men that ever walked the earth," favored complete liberty of opinion. John Cotton, teacher of the Boston Church, became entangled in the heresies. And that church itself was, "all save five or six," captured by Mrs. Hutchinson. The sentiment of Boston was, however, overpowered by that of the country towns. The General Court stood firm. Homogeneousness of faith seemed essential in the early life of the colony. Religious liberty was no theory of the Bay emigrants. They came to the wilderness to enjoy their own freedom, but not to allow freedom to any who differed from them. Others had other parts of the wilderness open before them.

Mr. Wheelwright was summoned before the court of March, 1637, on account of a sermon he had preached on a fast-day. That sermon is still preserved, and it is difficult to see wherein it was dangerous, but he was adjudged guilty of "sedition and contempt." A remonstrance or petition was offered to the court, signed by many members of the Boston Church, containing, says Winthrop, "scandalous and seditious speeches,"—though none such appear in the paper,[1]—

[1] Winthrop unaccountably says this petition declared that the court had "condemned the truth of Christ." No such language appears in the document itself.

for which the signers soon after felt the vengeance of the rulers. The election in May threw the tolerant Vane out of office, and Winthrop was again placed in the Governor's chair; but Boston shared its spirit by immediately choosing Vane as one of its deputies. On a shallow pretext, Vane and his colleague were rejected, "the court being grieved" at their election, finding "a means to send them home again," and the next day Boston re-elected them. But Vane, to whom and to Charles II. alike the now Duke of Cleveland traces his lineage, disappointed in his hopes of liberty, returned to England.

The power was in the hands of the opponents of Mrs. Hutchinson, and it was boldly used. A synod of all the churches in New England was summoned. Closing on the 22d of September, it condemned eighty two "erroneous opinions" and nine "unwholesome expressions," scarce a sentence of which had anybody attested or believed. Convinced "that two so opposite parties could not contain in the same body without apparent hazard of ruin to the whole," the triumphant majority proceeded to act. Mr. Wheelwright and Mrs. Hutchinson were banished, Wheelwright being forced to leave the colony in the deep snows which periled his life in his journey to Pascataqua. Some were disfranchised and some deprived of public office. The signers of the petition were remembered, and fifty-eight of them, citizens of Boston, and seventeen of other towns, were disarmed, being ordered "to deliver in at Mr. Cane's house at Boston all such guns, pistols, swords, powder, shot, and match, as they shall be owners of or have in their custody," and they were forbidden to buy or borrow any more.

Of those disarmed John Underhill's name has the honor of heading the list. On the 12th of October, 1637, there had been a day of thanksgiving kept for the victories against the Pequots, and "the captains and soldiers who had been in the late service were feasted." In the next month the sword he had gallantly won at Mystic he was forced to "deliver in at Mr. Cane's," because of speculations on the doctrine of justification by faith. Deprived of his sword, he was also deprived of his office and disfranchised. He endeavored to argue the case. He "insisted much on the liberty which all States do allow to military officers for plainness of speech, etc., and that he himself had sometimes spoken so freely to Count Nassau." But his remonstrance was useless. His good sword had done the State some service, but he had doubted the magistrates' doctrine of the Holy Ghost.

Underhill made a short visit to Europe. Returning, he proposed to join Mr. Wheelwright's new settlement at Swamscot Falls. But first he asked the court to give him the three hundred acres of land it had once promised him, and at the same time he made a kind of apology for "condemning the court." The court (that of September, 1638) does not appear to have given the promised land, but, on the contrary, took occasion to question him "about some speeches he had used in the ship lately in his return out of England, viz., that he should say that we were zealous here as the Scribes and Pharisees were, and as Paul was before his conversion," and that he came to his "assurance" "as he was taking a pipe of tobacco." The first charge he denied, but Winthrop says it was proved by the testimony of a "godly woman." The second he defended, "showing that inasmuch as the Lord was pleased to convert Paul as he was persecuting, etc., so He might manifest Himself to him as he was taking the moderate use of the creature called tobacco." As to his "retraction" of obnoxious "remonstrance," he admitted that he meant to retract the manner but not the matter of it. Another charge, that of immoral conduct, was not "clearly" proved.

He was banished from the jurisdiction, and so in the autumn of 1638 he came to Dover. A hardy soldier of the Netherland wars, fresh from the sturdy storming of the Pequot fort, and one who took "great pride in his bravery and apparel," he was gladly welcomed by the small settlement. Nor was it in the minds of the people here anything to his discredit that he had fallen under the displeasure of the Bay Puritans. In the course of a few weeks, certainly by December, by the voice of the people he had superseded Burdett, and was Governor of Dover, and chief magistrate of its court.

Whittier, almost the poet of the Pascataqua, so tenderly he sings its legends, has written, with pardonable license, as follows:

"A score of years had come and gone
Since the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth stone,
When Captain Underhill, bearing scars
From Indian ambush and Flemish wars,
Left three-hilled Boston and wandered down
East by north to Cochecho town.

"He cheered his heart as he rode along
With screed of Scripture and holy song,
Or thought how he rode with his lancers free
By the Lower Rhine and the Zuyder Zee,
Till his wood-path grew to a trodden road,
And Hilton Point in the distance showed.

"Goodly and stately and grave to see,
Into the clearing's space rode he,
With the sun on the hilt of his sword in sheath,
And his silver buckles and spurs beneath;
And the settlers welcomed him, one and all,
From swift Quamphegan to Gonic fall."

Underhill had not been made Governor when the hostility of Massachusetts pursued him. The Bay imagined itself also to have another grievance in that Dover people had given aid to Mr. Wheelwright's settling at Exeter. Perhaps they had fed Wheelwright's wife and family in February as they sailed up the Pascataqua, and so on to Exeter. By order of the very court which banished Underhill (doubtless at a later session), the Governor wrote to Mr. Burdett, then Governor, Mr. Wiggin, and others to this effect: "That whereas there had been good correspondence between us formerly, we could not but be sensible of

their entertaining and countenancing, etc., some that we had cast out, etc., and that our purpose was to survey our utmost limits and make use of them." The government of the Bay kept a watchful eye on the colonies which adjoined it on the north. The Pascataqua had a harbor, which made it independent of Boston as a seaport. Its founders were of a different spirit, as well as of different origin. The river was peopled mainly by the hardy West-of-England stock. The majority of the people favored, so far as any religion, the ancestral Church of England. Here the disaffected or banished citizens of Massachusetts could find welcome. Such a free colony was a standing menace to Massachusetts. A claim by the Bay to a right over the Pascataqua had been hinted at before; now for the first time there was openly avowed a construction of their patent which, though now acknowledged, and in the next century finally defeated, would have reached far beyond the whole of what is now Southeastern New Hampshire.

To this letter Burdett returned what Winthrop calls a "scornful" answer. Such an answer would naturally and reasonably be given to such a threat. The Pascataqua was held under patents from the same authority as that of Massachusetts. Evidently it was this threat which caused Burdett to write to Archbishop Laud, Nov. 29, 1638, communicating the tendency of Massachusetts to a practical independence, and its purpose to get control of Pascataqua River, a copy of which letter, of course, Massachusetts in due time received by means of the secret agents it employed, even in the archbishop's trusted household,—a wonderful Providence they used to call such good fortune.

Burdett's reply greatly irritated the Bay government, so much so that the Governor "was prepared to summon him to appear at our court to answer his contempt," on the ground that Burdett had once been a citizen of Massachusetts, and was still a member of the church in Salem. But policy prevailed. If Burdett "should suffer," Winthrop ingenuously records, "it might ingratiate him with the archbishop." He might as well have recorded that such a summons would have been useless unless backed by a military force, and the times were not ripe for that. It was therefore determined to "undermine him."

In the mean time, soon after Underhill's departure from Boston, alleged proof was had of the criminal conduct of which he had been suspected. The church in Boston summoned him to answer in person to this charge, and the Governor and Council sent him a safe-conduct. He refused to go unless his banishment should be first rescinded, and, if Winthrop is correct, alleged that the safe-conduct lacked authority. The General Court then sent him one for three months, but it was equally disregarded.

To "undermine" Burdett, Winthrop wrote to Edward Hilton, 13th Dec., 1638. He inclosed a copy of Burdett's "scornful" reply, "advising them to take heed how they put themselves in his power, etc., but rather to give us a proof of their respect towards us." The Governor "intimated withal how ill it would relish if they should advance Capt. Underhill, whom he had thrust out," and he gave information also of Underhill's alleged criminal conduct. But before this letter reached Dover Underhill had been chosen Governor, and Hanserd Knollys had organized the First Church in Dover, being the first church organized on New Hampshire soil, and second in date to the Hampton Church, which was organized in Massachusetts.

The new church wrote to the church in Boston in commendation of Underhill, styling him their right worshipful and honored Governor. That church, nevertheless, determined to proceed with the charges against him. The court of 13th of March, 1639, sent him another safe-conduct, "to come to answer the church of Boston between this and the General Court of the 22d of the 3d month (May) next," which proved useless. Massachusetts was persistent. At the court just mentioned, the first in 1639, "It was ordered that letters should be written to Capt. Wiggin, Capt. Champernoone, Mr. Williams, Mr. Wannerton, Mr. Edward Hilton, Mr. Trelworthy, and their neighbors, and Mr. Bartholomew[1] to carry the same and have instructions."

Winthrop says of these letters, "The General Court wrote to all the chief inhabitants of Pascataquack and sent them a copy of his (Underhill's) letters (wherein he professed himself to be an instrument ordained of God for our ruin), to know whether it were with their privity and consent that he sent us such a defiance, etc., and whether they would maintain him in such practices against us, etc."

The substance of the replies, as given by Winthrop, was this: The Dover "plantation disclaimed to have any hand in his miscarriages, etc., and offered to call him to account, etc., whensoever we would send any to inform against him,"—evidently a reply mildly declining any acknowledging Massachusetts authority. "The others at the river's mouth," says Winthrop, "disclaimed likewise, and shared their indignation against his insolences, and their readiness to join in any fair cause for our satisfaction; only they desired us to have some compassion of him, and not to send any forces against him," which, being interpreted, probably objected to any attempt of Massachusetts to carry out by force its threatened extension of boundary. "After this," says Winthrop, "Capt. Underhill's courage was abated, for the chiefest in the river fell from him, and the rest little regarded him, so as he wrote letters of retraction to divers."

Prior to this, however, Burdett's letter home had replies from the "archbishops and the lords commissioners for plantations." By the wonderful Providence

[1] At the court of 6th June, 1639, "Mr. Willo Bartholomew was granted to have forty shillings for his journey to Pascataque."

which regularly disclosed to the Bay government letters opposing them, a copy of a letter of Burdett of the preceding autumn had been furnished by "one of Pascataquack having opportunity to go into Mr. Burdett's study." Winthrop's abstract of this letter is "that he did delay to go into England because he would fully inform himself of the state of the people in regard of allegiance, and that it was not [church] discipline that was now so much aimed at as sovereignty, and that it was accounted perjury and treason to our General Court to speak of appeals to the king," —an abstract which does not correspond with Burdett's actual letter.

By another remarkable Providence the answers of the "archbishops and lords commissioners for plantations," which were brought by "the first ships which came this year,"—that is, in the spring of 1639,—lay in the bay above fourteen days, and although the Governor and some of the Council "thought it not safe to meddle with them," yet the letters were opened without "any of their privity or consent." The Lords thanked Mr. Burdett for his zeal, and would take a time to redress the disorders of which he had informed them. When Burdett found that his letters had been opened he was indignant, but there proved to be no redress. It was an added but needless Providence that somebody at Dover also sent to Massachusetts a copy of the same letter.

But in 1639, Burdett, detected in some loose actions, went across the river into Maine. There he was placed in authority, to which the coming of Thomas Gorges in 1640 put an end. On the 23d 12 mo., 1640,—that is, Feb. 23, 1641,—Gorges wrote to Governor Winthrop as follows:

"Mr. Burdith [Burdett] is at Pemiquid, which lies on the borders of this Province. He is grown to that height of sinn that it is to [be] feared he is given over. His time he spends in drinkinge, dancinge, singinge scurrulous songs; for his companions he selects the wretchedest people of the country; at the springe I hear he is for Ingland."

In that spring he returned to England, joined the royal troops, was captured by the Parliament forces, was thrown into prison, and disappears from history.

At a General Court in 1639 some of the people of Dover wrote to Massachusetts, proposing that Dover come under that jurisdiction. Who led in this movement no records show. It was, of course, the Puritan element, and Underhill's proceedings later in the year indicate a probability that he, the chief magistrate, was concerned in it. Answer was returned that if the people would send "two or three" with full powers, it was likely the court would agree to their proposal. Governor Underhill then wrote, 12th October, 1639, asking a safe-conduct for such as should be sent from Dover, but taking the opportunity to refer to his own affairs, and intimating that he was endeavoring to help forward the business.

At the court of November, 1639, three commissioners appeared from Dover, whose names are not preserved. The court appointed three persons to treat with them. The appointment and result is recorded thus:

"The Deputy Governor [ ]. Mr Emanuel Downing, & Capt. Edward Gibons were appointed to treate with the three comittees from the towne of Dover upon Pascataqua, wth whom they did agree, and certified the same."

A particular account of this transaction is given by Winthrop:

"And now at this Court, came three with commission to agree upon certain articles annexed to their commission, which being read, the court appointed three to treat with them; but their articles not being reasonable, they stand not upon them, but confessed that they had absolute commission to conclude by their discretion. Whereupon the treaty was brought to a conclusion to this effect: That they should be as Ipswich and Salem, and have courts there, etc., as by the copy of the agreement remaining with the recorder doth appear. This was ratified under our public seal, and so delivered to them; only they desired a promise from the court, that, if the people did not assent to it, (which yet they had no fear of,) they might be at liberty, which was granted them."

Hanserd Knollys was now pastor of the church; he wrote, Jan. 21, 1640, a kindly letter. Born in Cawkwell, Lincolnshire, England, in 1598, of pious parents; educated at the university at Cambridge; after graduation was chosen master of the free school at Gainsborough; ordained June 30, 1629; received from the bishop of Lincoln the living of Humberstone; was indefatigable in labor; became scrupulous as to "the lawfulness of using the surplice, the cross in baptism, and the admission of persons of profane character to the Lord's Supper;" and therefore resigned his living after holding it "two or three years;" preached two or three years longer in various churches by the bishop's good nature; in or about 1636 he renounced his Episcopal ordination and joined the Puritans; was imprisoned, released, harassed, and left England.

Knollys came to Boston in 1638. His child had died on the passage. He was very poor. Some money of his wife's had paid their passage, he having on embarking "just six brass farthings left." The Boston ministers represented to the magistrates that he was an Antinomian, and advised that he be not allowed to remain. At Boston, he says, "I was necessitated to work daily with my hoe for the space of almost three weeks." Two persons from Dover happened to be in Boston, and invited him to go to Dover. He did so, but by Rev. George Burdett, then ruler, was forbidden to preach. Burdett was speedily superseded in the government by Capt. John Underhill. Knollys began to preach, and in December, 1638, he organized the first church in Dover.

From Dover, Knollys, incensed with his treatment by the Massachusetts government, early wrote to England, inveighing against that power. He compared it especially to the High Commission Court. Coming from a Puritan, this letter was calculated to be very harmful, and it excited great resentment in the Bay, where, of course, a copy was sent back by agents in England.

The commissioners returned to Dover. Their agreement was not ratified by the people. Underhill was afterwards charged with being chiefly instrumental in its rejection, while "he had written to our Governor and laid it upon the people, especially upon some among them; and for this they produced against him a letter from our Governor, written to one of their commissioners in answer to a letter of his, wherein he had discovered the captain's proceedings in this matter."

It does not appear that any further proceedings were had in the Dover Court, or that any copy of Knollys' letter to England was forwarded. It was the rather in accordance with the steady policy of Massachusetts to cause the Governor and the minister of Dover to answer in person before the Boston Church and the Bay magistrates. This course was in tacit harmony with the yet quiescent claim of jurisdiction.

The result was that both persons went to Boston. Each had a safe-conduct, dated Jan. 29, 1640.

Regarding Knollys, Winthrop says, date not given, but apparently in March, "Upon a lecture day at Boston (most of the magistrates and elders in the Bay being there assembled), he [Knollys] made a very full and free confession of his offence, with much aggravation against himself, so as the Assembly were well satisfied. He wrote also a letter to the same effect to his said friends in England, which he left with the Governor to be sent to there." A copy of this letter is preserved.

It is difficult to account for the intensity of language in his letter to Winthrop and apparently in his public confession. Had he committed murder, he would have found it difficult to find stronger expressions of remorse. There may be two explanations. One is the exaggerated and morbid style of that day, the other is that Knollys, really a Puritan, came to see that Puritanism, true religion as he believed, had its only American bulwark in the power of Massachusetts. His own surroundings impressed it upon him. Prelatic at the lower Pascataqua, prelatic across the Newichawannock, partly prelatic and partly indifferent at his home, the Bay had his returning sympathies, and to help its enemies in England seemed a great sin. But certainly most of his original letter, even as reported to us, was but simple truth.

Underhill also went to Boston and made his confessions of far different offenses. He did not have the success of the simple-hearted Knollys. Massachusetts had had experience of his double-dealing, and her astute ministers and magistrates could readily detect any want of sincerity. Winthrop's description is peculiar:

"Capt. Underhill also being struck with horror and remorse for his offences, both against the church and civil State, could have no rest till he had obtained a safe-conduct to come and give satisfaction; and accordingly (1) 5 [5 March, 1640], at a lecture at Boston (it being court time), he made a public confession both of his living in adultery with Faber's wife upon suspicion whereof the church had before admonished him) and attempting the like with another woman, and also the injury he had done to our State, etc., and acknowledged the justice of the court in their proceedings against him, etc. Yet all his confessions were mixed with such excuses and extenuations, as did not give satisfaction of the truth of his repentance, so as it seemed to be done rather out of policy and to pacify the sting of his conscience than in sincerity. But, however, his offences being so foul and scandalous, the church presently cast him out; which censure he seemed to submit unto, and for the time he[1] tald in Boston (being four or five days) he was very much dejected," etc.

Underhill returned to Dover before the middle of March, but evidently in no pleasant frame of mind. Winthrop is our only authority again for his proceedings:

"But being gone back, he soon recovered his spirits again, or at least gave not that proof of a broken heart as he gave hope of at Boston; for (to ingratiate himself with the State of England and with some gentlemen at the river's mouth, who were very zealous that way, and had lately set up common prayer, etc.) he sent thirteen men armed to Exeter to fetch one Gabriel Fish, who was detained in the officer's hand for speaking against the king,[1] the magistrates of Exeter being then in the Bay to take advice what to do with him."

Knollys remained in Boston until after the 23d of March. On that day he consulted with the Boston Church as to the proper treatment of excommunicated members.

The people of Dover, of course, were informed of Underhill's confessions of criminality, and they proceeded to action. Winthrop says of this action, completed before the middle of April, 1640,—

"When the church and people of Dover desired him to forbear to come to the next court, till they had considered of his case, and he had promised so to do, yet, hearing that they were consulting to remove him from his government, he could not refrain, but came and took his place in the court. . . . In the open court he committed one of his fellow-magistrates for rising up and saying he would not sit with an adulterer, etc. . . . And though he had offered to lay down his place, yet, when he saw they went about it, he grew passionate and expostulated with them, and would not stay to receive his dismission, nor would he be seen to accept it when it was sent after him. Yet they proceeded, and chose one Roberts to be president of the court, and soon after they returned back Fish to Exeter."

In this action against Underhill three points appear to have been made: first, his criminal conduct, acknowledged in Boston; secondly, his arbitrary conduct upon the bench; and, thirdly, his double-dealing in a matter of union with Massachusetts, having, in his letters to Governor Winthrop, laid the blame of failure upon some citizens of Dover, while he himself was the

[1] Of course there was some pretext in this matter. The favorers of the royal prerogative at the river's mouth would not take the part of one "speaking against the king," nor would the magistrates of Exeter take the trouble to go to Boston for advice unless the offense concerned the policy of Massachusetts.

chief cause. It does not appear that he was deprived of his military command nor of a subordinate magistracy. He appears in both these capacities in the confusions of the spring of 1641, a year later. But his governorship was at an end.

The "one Roberts" who succeeded Underhill as chief magistrate of Dover was *Thomas Roberts*, ancestor of the extensive family of that name in New Hampshire and Maine. Tradition makes him a native of Wales, and a very early settler, even so far as to claim that he came with Edward Hilton, of which, however, there is no evidence. He lived on the east side of the Neck,[1] below Meeting-house Hill.

Bishop's "New England Judged" says that Thomas Roberts, in 1662, had "lived in Dover thirty years, and a member of their church above twenty years." He was at the time of his election a member of the church, and was probably one of its original members. Bishop says also that in 1662 "his labour was at an end," and that the authorities "took away his card for not coming to their worship" in the time of the Quaker troubles.

Underhill again went to Boston, going "by water." He was there on the 20th of April, "to tender (as he said) satisfaction to the church." Some of the magistrates regarded this as presumptuous, and would have had him imprisoned, on the ground that he had used his safe-conduct already. But the date of its limit had not yet expired, and it was deemed wise not to arrest him, "seeing it might be objected against us to our great prejudice when we should not have opportunity to clear our innocency;" that is, in England. The church would not, however, admit him to public speech, and after a week's visit he returned to Dover, passing the Sabbath at Salem on his way. While in Boston he addressed to the Governor a characteristic letter.

On the 3d day of September, 1640, Underhill again appeared in Boston. This time it was to make full and humble confession. Winthrop is again our authority:

"Capt. Underhill being brought, by the blessing of God in this church's censure of excommunication, to remorse for his foul sins, obtained, by means of the elders, and others of the church in Boston, a safe-conduct under the hand of the governor and one of the council to repair to the church. He came at the time of the court of assistants, and upon the lecture day, after sermon, the pastor called him forth and declared the occasion, and then gave him leave to speak; and indeed it was a spectacle which caused many weeping eyes. . . . He came in his worst clothes (being accustomed to take great pride in his bravery and neatness) without a band, in a foul linen cap pulled close to his eyes; and standing apart upon a form, he did, with many deep sighs and abundance of tears, lay open his wicked course. . . . In the end he earnestly and humbly besought the church to have compassion of him, and to deliver him out of the hands of Satan. So, accordingly, he was received into the church again; and after he came into the Court (for the general court began soon after) and made confession of his sin against them, etc., and desired pardon."

Besides being restored to the church, he was released from banishment, and he returned to Dover.

In September, 1640, Rev. Hugh Peter was in Dover. A letter from him to Governor Winthrop bears date only "Salem, vlt. Sept." It says, "What my adventure was at Pascataway I suppose Mr. Larkham hath told yu, and if death prevent me not, I shall my selfe shortly. . . . What past betwixt Mr. Williams at Pascataway and myself I shall tell you."

The only allusion to this visit yet found is an incidental one in Winthrop's journal, in the last of that year. A "great ship called the 'Charles,' of above 300 tons," with a wicked crew, was "at Pascatequack to take in clapboards, with another ship, wherein Mr. Peter, by occasion, preached one Lord's day," and the crew of the "Charles" "did use all the means they could to disturb the exercise by hooting and hellooing."

Why the restless and scheming Hugh Peter was at Pascataqua, interviewing Mr. Larkham at Dover and Mr. Williams at the mouth of the river, and then reporting to Governor Winthrop, has to be inferred. But inasmuch as Underhill was again scheming to secure the submission of the Pascataqua to the Massachusetts government, the object of this visit of Peter is sufficiently evident.

CHAPTER CXII.

DOVER.—(*Continued.*)

THE COMBINATION.

THAT the people of Dover had had a "combination" for government in the time of Burdett has been shown by the letter of that person dated Nov. 29, 1638, wherein also it appears that he had held power for the preceding year in such a combination. Whether this combination had dissolved, or whether a new one might be considered more binding, or the old one was not sufficiently formal, a new one was entered into on the 20th of October, 1640. This document is the oldest document of Dover history.

"*Whereas*, sundry mischeifes and inconveniences have befaln us, and more and greater may in regard of want of civill Government, his Gratious Matie haveing hitherto setled no order for us to our knowledge:

[1] His homestead was devised by will, 27th September, 1673 (proved 30th June, 1674), to his son-in-law, Richard Rich. It was purchased in 1706 by Judge John Tuttle, who devised it (28th December, 1717, proved 12th July, 1720) to his son, Ebenezer Tuttle, who sold it to Capt. Thomas Mellet.

"Wee whose names are underwritten being Inhabitants upon the River Pascataquack have voluntarily agreed to combine ourselves into a body politique that wee may the more comfortably enjoy the benefit of his Maties Lawes together with all such Orders as shallbee concluded by a major part of the Freemen of our Society in case they bee not repugnant to the Lawes of England and administered in the behalfe of his Majesty.

"And this wee have mutually promised and concluded to do and so to continue till his Excellent Matie shall give other Order concerning us. In Witness whereof wee have hereto set our hands the two and twentieth day of October in the sixteenth yeare of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles by the grace of God King of Great Britain France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c. Annoq Dom. 1640.

"John Follet,	Samuel Haines,
Robert Nanney,	John Underhill,
William Jones,	Peter Garland,
Phillip Swaddon,	John Dam,
Richard Pinckhame,	Steven Teddar,
Bartholomew Hunt,	John Ugroufe,
William Bowden,	Thomas Canning,
John Wastill,	John Phillips,
John Heard,	Tho: Dunstar,
John Hall,	Fran: Champernoon,
Abel Camond,	Hansed Knowles,
Henry Beck,	Edward Colcord,
Robert Huggins,	Henry Lahorn,
Thom. Larkham,	Edward Starr,
Richard Waldern,	James Nute,
William Waldern,	Anthony Emery,
William Storer,	Richard Laham,
William Furbur,	William Pomfret,
Tho. Layton,	John Cross,
Tho. Roberts,	George Webb,
Bartholomew Smith,	James Rawlins.

"This is a true copy compared with ye Originall by mee

"Edw. Canfield.

[Indorsed.]

"The Combination for Government by ye people at Pascataq 1640 Rec'd abt. 13th Febr. 82-3."

This combination appears to have embraced all the important names in Dover. We miss those of Edward Hilton and Thomas Wiggin, but both those persons had removed outside the limits of the patent. On the roll is the name of Underhill, the commander of the military forces, although he was still continuing his machinations for union with Massachusetts; Knollys and Larkham, the two clergymen, of university education, soon to be at the head of rival factions; William Walderne and William Pomfrett, successively recorders; Edward Colcord, an unpleasantly active citizen, to whom Hubbard gives an apocryphal governorship; Roberts, president of the court; Emery, a wealthy land-owner, ancestor of judges; Starbuck, an elder in the Dover Church; Hall, whose beautiful farm on the Great Bay became the foundation of the great modern properties of his descendants, the March and Peirce families; Rawlins, whose picturesque lands on the Piscataqua are still held by descendants of his name, and whose posterity numbers judges and senators; Champernoone, in whose veins flowed the blood of the Plantagenets, and no less honored in being the kinsman of Gilbert and Raleigh; Richard Walderne, many years a Speaker of the Massachusetts Assembly, and commander of the soldiers of New Hampshire in years of Indian warfare. Of the whole at least fifteen are still represented on Dover soil by descendants of their own name.

The importance of this list, however, makes each name deserving of particular notice. The word "Protest" in the notes below denotes that the same name is on the protest against annexation to Massachusetts in 1641, which will be given farther on. "Register" means the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register." "Taxed, 1648," refers to the oldest extant tax-list.

Beck, Henry. Protest, 1641. Taxed, 1648 only. Is said to have come from Hertfordshire, in the ship "Angel Gabriel," wrecked at Pemaquid, Aug. 15, 1635, and to have married Ann Frost, of Pascataqua. He was ancestor of the late distinguished Theodoric Romeyn Beck, M.D., LL.D., medical professor and author, who died Nov. 19, 1855.

Bowden, William. No further mention. Savage says only "Maine, 1642."

Camond, Abel. No further mention. Savage gives not even the surname. Was there an Abel Camock?

Canney, Thomas. Often Kenny. Protest, 1641. Sent over by Capt. John Mason about 1631. Taxed 1648 and onwards. Was living in 1677. Of his family are known only wife Jane, and children:

1. Thomas, born before 1645, whose widow was taxed in 1675.
2. Joseph, married Dec. 25, 1670, Mary Clements.
3. *Daughter*, married Henry Hobbs.
4. Mary, married Jeremy Tebbets.

Doubtless there were others, as later families cannot be accounted for by these sons alone. Thomas J. Canney and others now represent this family in Dover.

Champernowne, Francis, of the blood-royal of England. An exhaustive memoir by the late learned Charles W. Tuttle, of Boston, was partially printed in the Register, xxviii.

Colcord, Edward. Protest, 1641. By deposition, 1659, he was then forty-three years of age; by one of 1673, fifty-six years of age. That his employment by Wheelwright to purchase lands was in 1629 is of course absurd. Hubbard says he came over in 1631, but absurdly says he was afterwards Governor of Dover; his dignity was that of one of three commissioners for cases under twenty shillings in value.

He was of Hampton by 1645. Court records are full of his lawsuits, and he was repeatedly complained of for litigiousness. Some of the trouble was from the fact that he was a sturdy opponent of Massachusetts up to a certain date. William Hilton was once his surety. He died Feb. 10, 1681–82. He had wife Anne, and children:

1. Jonathan, who died Aug. 31, 1661, in his twenty-first year.

2. Mary, born Oct. 14, 1649; married, Dec. 25, 1670, Benjamin Fifield.

3. Edward, born Feb. 2, 1651–52; killed by Indians June 13, 1677. Farmer's notes to Belknap wrongly say it should be Abraham. His widow died Jan. 24, 1688–89.

4. Samuel.

5. Hannah, married, Dec. 28, 1665, Thomas Dearborn; she died July 17, 1720.

6. Sarah, married, Dec. 30, 1668, John Hobbs.

7. Shua, born June 12, 1660.

8. Deborah, born May 21, 1664; married Tristram Coffin.

9. Abigail, born July 23, 1667.

10. Mehitable, married, Dec. 29, 1697 (his second wife), Nathaniel Stevens, of Dover.

Crosse, John. Had Back River lot in 1642. No further mention in Dover. Savage makes him afterwards of Ipswich.

Dam, John. Protest, 1641. Was apparently in the Wiggin emigration; lived in Dover, and died there Jan. 27, 1689–90. Will dated May 19, 1687, proved March 23, 1693–94; gave property to sons John and William, and daughter Judith Tibbets. Grants are on Dover records. He had wife Elizabeth, and children:

1. John, of Bloody Point, taxed 1662 and onward. He married (1) a daughter of Sergt. John Hall; (2) Nov. 9, 1664, Elizabeth, daughter of William Furbur, and left issue.

2. Elizabeth, born May 1, 1649.

3. Mary, born Sept. 4, 1651.

4. William, born Oct. 14, 1653; married Martha, daughter of William Pomfret, and left issue.

5. Susanna, born Dec. 14, 1661.

6. Judith, born Nov. 15, 1666; married, July 6, 1684, Capt. Thomas Tebbets, and left issue.

The name is now written Dame. Samuel H. Dame and others are descendants in Dover. The late Judge Dame, of Rochester, was a descendant, as was also Jonathan, many years a bank-cashier in this city. Descendants are also eminent Episcopal clergymen. Harriet F. Dame, a native of Barnstead, who received the thanks of the New Hampshire Legislature for her tender services to the sick and wounded in the field for four years, 1861–65, is of this family.

Dunstar, Thomas. Protest, 1641, as "Durstin." No further mention here. Perhaps "Dustin," and later of Kittery. (See Savage.) Thomas Durston, of Haverhill, was appointed June 8, 1703, administrator of estate of father Thomas, late of Kittery. The husband of Mrs. Dustan famous in Indian wars was one of his descendants, and the Emerson family of Dover trace back to that origin.

Emery, Anthony. Taxed 1648; his "house" taxed 1649 and 1650. Had plenty of grants in Dover. Conveyed his house, etc., at Dover Neck to William Pomfrett, Aug. 1, 1651, as "of Coleharberte, in the Province of maine." His son James, in deposition, Feb. 5, 1704–5, then of Dedham, Mass., says his father lived "about three or four miles" from Waldron's, at Cochecho. Descendants noted in Maine, some as distinguished jurists.

Follett, John. Protest, 1641, and no further mention.

William Follett was taxed 1649 and onward, and had various grants. He married (evidently second wife), July 20, 1671 or 1672, Elizabeth, widow of William Drew. He had at least one son.

Nicholas, mariner, representative to convention, 1689–90. In entries of inward vessels at Portsmouth, Sept. 17, 1692, "Nicholas Follet, com^{r} of the Brigantine The Friends Endeavor, of Portsmouth," twenty-five tons, from Barbadoes. Had wife Hannah, who afterwards married Richard Nason, of York, Me. Nason, by will dated July 14, 1694, gave to wife all property of her former husband, Nicholas Follett, and legacies (besides to his own children) to Follett's children, viz., Sarah (Child), Mary (Witham), Nicholas, and Sarah (Meader). Nicholas Follett's son, Nicholas, born Nov. 5, 1677, conveyed land July 1, 1710, to "cozen Nicholas Meder," calling himself heir of William Follett, and mentioning "cozen John Follett of Barbadoes." He married Sept. 12, 1700, Mary Hall, "both of Portsmouth," and left issue.

Philip Follett was taxed at Oyster River, 1671–75. "Abraham Folet's man" taxed 1673. Descendants are still living in Dover and Durham.

Furbur, William. Protest, 1641. Came in the "Angel Gabriel," wrecked at Pemaquid. Born in 1614 or 1615. Grants on Dover records. Was dead in 1699, intestate. He had wife Elizabeth, and children:

1. William, born in 1646, died Sept. 14, 1707. He married (second wife), Aug. 13, 1694, Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John Heard, and widow of the second James Nute; she died Nov. 9, 1705.

2. Jethro, of Dover.

3. Susanna, married May 5, 1664, John Bickford.

4. Elizabeth, married Nov. 9, 1664 (his second wife), the second John Dam.

5. Bridget, married Thomas Bickford.

Descendants are plentiful, successful in business and public life. James T. Furber is now superintendent of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Rev. Daniel L. Furber, D.D., is a Congregational clergyman in Newton, Mass. William L. Furber, an esteemed citizen, represents the family in Dover.

Garland, Peter. No further mention in Dover.

Perhaps the Peter of Boston, 1654. The next Garland in Dover was Jabez, who by wife Dorcas had six children. Thomas B. Garland, late alderman, etc., of Dover, is a descendant, whose son, a graduate of West Point, was an officer in the army. The late Richard Garland, a learned citizen of Barnstead, was of this family.

Haines, Samuel. Protest, 1641. A. M. Haines, Esq., of Galena, Ill., a descendant, has full records.

Hall, John. Protest, 1641. Was sergeant, and of Greenland. Full account in Historical Memoranda, No. 303, *Dover Enquirer*. He was an ancestor of the March and Peirce families, leaving but one son, Joseph, who left three daughters only. Hon. Joshua W. Peirce, Clement March, and Dr. Hall Jackson, a surgeon of the Revolution, were descendants. This John Hall was not the later John, Dover, 1650, deacon of the First Church, ancestor of Hon. Joshua G. Hall, M.C., of Dover, Col. Daniel Hall, naval officer, etc.

Heard, John. There were two of the name, who have been confounded. John Heard had a lot here in March, 1648–49, but is not taxed in 1648, 1649, or 1650. There are no lists thence till 1657, when a John Heard appears, and he continues.

John Heard, apparently the one who signed Combination, was later of Kittery. Will dated March 3, 1675, "by reason of age, weak of body," proved Feb. 1, 1676–77; mentions wife Isabel; gives portions to grandchildren Mary and Elizabeth (daughters of deceased son James); to three younger granddaughters (children of James also), then under eighteen, viz.: Katherine, Abigail, and Ann; and farm to grandson John, apparently son of the same James. He mentions also daughter-in-law Susanna, mother of the aforesaid grandchildren. His son

James was dead before 1676. Her name, given as Susanna in the above will, is given elsewhere (in public records) as Shuah. Before Nov. 5, 1677, she had married Richard Otis, of Dover. Descendants of James married in Dover, which has added to the confusion.

The other John Heard, a shipmaster, had grant in 1652 of the land where Heard's Garrison afterwards stood. He died Jan. 17, 1688–89. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Joseph (not Benjamin) Hull. She died Nov. 30, 1706. Mather speaks of her. The list of their children seems to be:

1. Benjamin, born Feb. 20, 1643–44; married Elizabeth, daughter of the first Thomas Roberts. He was dead in 1703. It is probable he was the Benjamin, "of Dover," who married Ruth (who?), of Salisbury, May 23, 1690, and had three children.

2. William, died before his father; married, but appears to have been childless.

3. Mary, born Jan. 26, 1649–50; married John Ham.

4. Abigail, born Aug. 2, 1651; married Jenkin Jones.

5. Elizabeth, born Sept. 15, 1653; married (1) James Nute, (2) William Furbur.

6. Hannah, born Nov. 22, 1655; not in father's will.

7. John, born Feb. 24, 1658–59; not in father's will.

8. Joseph, born Jan. 4, 1660–61; not in father's will.

9. Samuel, born August 4, 1663; married Experience, daughter of Richard Otis, and left issue.

10. Tristram, born March 4, 1666–67. His will, dated April 18, 1734, was proved June 3d following, and he left issue. Farmer's notes to Belknap say erroneously he was the one killed in 1723; the one killed was his son Tristram.

11. Nathaniel, born Sept. 20, 1668, died April 3, 1700; his tombstone is standing in Dover. His widow Sarah married, April 26, 1703, William Foss.

12. Dorcas, living single in 1687.

Of this latter family was the late Hon. Ezekiel Hurd, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, whose daughter became the wife of Harrison Haley, Esq., who remained on the homestead. Samuel F. Hurd, now superintendent of streets in Dover, John H. Hurd, successful shoe manufacturer, Clarence L. Hurd, and others of this family reside in Dover. The "Heard Garrison" stood in the open lot south of the Bangs house, and part of its premises.

Huggins, Robert. Protest, 1641, as "Huckins," which is now the common form. Had Back River lot in 1642; not taxed 1648. Unless he was the "old Mr. Huckins" killed at Oyster River, July 24, 1696, we do not know who this last can be. He had an only son, James, taxed at Oyster River 1664, and onward, who had a garrison-house, which was captured in August, 1689, when he and most of his party were killed. His widow was recovered by Capt. Church at Androscoggin Fort in September, 1690. The name of but one son is preserved, viz., Robert, who, with his wife, Welthen, June 6, 1698, gave deed as "eldest son and heir of James Huckins, ye only son and successor of Robert Huckins, deceased." Descendants are numerous. John I. Huckins, of Farmington, elected county commissioner in 1882, is of this family.

Hunt, Bartholomew. Protest, 1641. No further mention in Dover. The Hunt genealogy gives account of descendants in this eminent family.

Jones, William. Protest, 1641. Savage calls him of Portsmouth, 1640. He was of Bloody Point, 1643. At court, Oct. 2, 1644, he was ordered to make public acknowledgment to Elder Starbuck and others "he hath revyled." No further mention, unless he is the one taxed November, 1659. But it is not likely that he jumped all the intermediate tax-lists. The one of 1659 was taxed in 1661 (1660 is lost) and no further. His tax is in the lowest group. See the various Williams in Savage; especially William who married Hannah, daughter of Governor Theophilus Eaton, and sister of Valentine Hill's wife. Hill died about 1660, having extensive interests at Oyster River.

Jenkin Jones was taxed at Cochecho, 1666, and

onward. He married Abigail, daughter of John Heard.

Robert Jones was taxed at Cochecho, 1657–62, and disappears.

Stephen Jones was received inhabitant, March 19, 1665–66; married, June 28, 1663, Elizabeth Field. From him descend the Durham Jones family. His son, Capt. Stephen Jones, bravely and successfully defended his garrison-house, overlooking the Shankhassick, in the great attack of 1694. Their descendant, William F. Jones, now lives on the beautiful lands of his ancestor, being the sixth generation of its ownership.

Knollys, Rev. Hanserd, already mentioned.

Laham, Richard, no further mention. The surname is not given by Savage. As we have only a copy made, 1682, we suspect an error for Lahorne. A Richard Langhorne was of Rowley, 1649, died 1669. (See next name.)

Lahorne, Henry, no further mention.

Larkham, Rev. Thomas, already sufficiently mentioned.

Layton, Thomas. Protest, 1641. Was here about 1636, and died here Jan. 22, 1671–72. Will dated Sept. 20, 1671, in which he says he was "aged sixty-nine years or thereabouts." His widow, Joanna, married, July 16, 1673, Councilor Job Clements. She died Jan. 15, 1703–4, "full of dayes." Children mentioned in Layton's will, were:

1. Thomas, freeman May 15, 1672; married Elizabeth, daughter of Elder Hatevil Nutter, and left issue.
2. Mary, married the second Thomas Roberts.
3. Elizabeth, married Capt. Philip Cromwell.
4. Sarah, single in 1672. Did she marry the second Philip Chesley?

William Layton was received inhabitant Oct. 10, 1665; taxed at Cochecho, 1663 to 1668. Who was he? The William of Kittery is said to have died in 1666.

The Laightons of the Isles of Shoals are believed to be descendants of Thomas, of Dover. John H. Leighton and others are of Dover.

Nanney, Robert. Protest, 1641. Taxed 1649, and appears no more in Dover. (See Savage.) Was of Boston afterwards; married Catherine, daughter of Rev. John Wheelwright, baptized at Bilsby, England, Nov. 4, 1630. He calls Richard Hutchinson "uncle." Wheelwright's second wife was Mary Hutchinson, sister of William, who married Anne Marbury. They had a brother Richard.

Nute, James. Came to Portsmouth in 1631, in the Mason emigration; doubtless of the Tiverton family, England. Taxed 1648 and onward. Land given by him in 1671 to his son is still in possession of descendants. His son James married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Hull) Heard, of Dover. A grandson, Capt. Samuel Nute, was a soldier of the Revolution. Paul Nute, great-great-grandson of the emigrant, was a lieutenant in the Revolution, and lived on the old homestead which descended to his grandson, Capt. Thomas Nute.

Alonzo Nute, a wealthy citizen of Farmington, is of this family. Ira W. Nute, a resident, Oliver Nute, farmer, Andrew Nute, Edward F. Nute, etc., are of Dover with other descendants of this prolific family.

Phillips, John. Hatevil Nutter and Edward Starbuck were appointed administrators of his estate July 28, 1642; no relatives. Estate, £17 2*d.*; debts, £17 14*s.* 4*d.*

Pinkham, Richard. Protest, 1641. Tradition says from Isle of Wight. Grants are on record. Was living in 1671. Of his children but three are known,—

1. Richard, married Elizabeth, daughter of the second Thomas Layton, and left issue.
2. John, taxed in 1665; married Rose, daughter of Richard Otis, and had at least nine children.
3. Thomas, taxed at Dover Neck, 1667 and 1668, and then disappears.

Many descendants exist. Lands on Dover Neck are still kept in the family. J. Burleigh Pinkham is manufacturing; Alonzo T. Pinkham, druggist; Daniel Pinkham, in his beautiful home on Dover Neck, and many others are descendants.

Pomfrett, William. Protest, 1641. Was town clerk 1647 many years; died in Dover, Aug. 7, 1680. Had many grants, being here in 1639, at least, when he bought of Thomas Johnson. He had a clerkly education, showing elegant penmanship, correct English, and some Latin. Often "Pomfret." He had evidently only two daughters who grew to maturity,—

1. Elizabeth, married Thomas Whitehouse, whose son, Pomfret Whitehouse, inherited.
2. Martha, married William Dam, whose son, Pomfrett Dam, inherited.

Whitehouse and some Dam families in Dover inherit the blood of this emigrant.

Rawlins, James. The Rollins genealogy is ample. Descendants are in Dover. Hon. E. Ashton Rollins, of Philadelphia, and Senator Edward H. Rollins, Dover, and Charles W. Rollins are of this family; so is also Judge Samuel W. Rollins, of Meredith.

Roberts, Thomas. Protest, 1641. Succeeded Underhill in 1640 as president of the court, and was one of the few called "Mr." in the tax-lists. Bishop's *New England Judged* speaks well of him. His wife was Rebecca. The tradition that he came with the Hiltons should be abandoned. Will dated Sept. 27, 1673, proved June 30, 1684, mentions:

1. John, born (according to deposition) 1629; married Abigail, daughter of Elder Hatevil Nutter; marshal of the province, 1679. Died Jan. 21, 1694–95, leaving issue.
2. Thomas, born (dep.) 1636; married Mary, daughter of the first Thomas Layton, and left issue, whose list is imperfect.
3. Hester, married John Martyn, "of New Jersie," in 1673.
4. Anna, married James Philbrick, of Hampton.

5. Elizabeth, married Benjamin Heard, of Cochecho.

6. Sarah, married Richard Rich, who had the homestead.

He was ancestor of a numerous posterity. The late Hiram R. Roberts, of Rollinsford; Col. Charles W. Roberts, of Maine; Rev. Oliver A. Roberts, of Salisbury, Mass.; Alonzo Roberts, of Dover Neck, are of this family.

Smith, Bartholomew. Protest, 1641. Back River lot in 1642. No further mention.

George Smith, recorder of Dover, 1646–47, taxed 1648 and 1649. The tradition that he was a relative of the famous Capt. John Smith lacks support. Equally so that he was father of Joseph, who was ancestor of the Durham Smiths.

Joseph Smith was of Oyster River; see a pamphlet genealogy of this family. A descendant writes me that there is no reason to suppose Joseph to be son of George; and that an old paper says that his mother came over with three sons, having previously married a Munday. His descendants have been persons of great influence. Judge Ebenezer Smith, of Durham, who died in 1831, was a descendant.

Starbuck, Edward. Protest, 1641. Born in 1604, is said to have come from Derbyshire. Was "elder" in the church. He was later a leading citizen of Nantucket, and left descendants. He died in Nantucket, Feb. 4, 1696–97, aged eighty-six. Had wife, Katherine, and children:

1. Nathaniel, born 1636; married Mary, daughter of Tristram Coffin, and was of Nantucket. Both were "Friends." He died June 6, 1719; she died Sept. 13, 1717.

2. Dorcas married William Gayer; daughter Demaris married Nathaniel Coffin, and they were ancestors of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin.

3. Sarah married (1) William Storey, of Dover; (2) Joseph Austin; (3) Humphrey Varney. When William Storey's inventory was entered, his widow is mentioned as having married Joseph Austin. Austin, in his will, speaks of "my brother Peter Coffin." After Sarah's marriage to Varney, Elder Starbuck confirms to "son-in-law Humphrey Varney," "husband of Sarah," land formerly given by him to "son-in-law Joseph Austin." Yet (Register, vii. 128) Varney's marriage, March 2, 1664 [–65], mentions her as Sarah *Storer*, omitting the intermediate *Austin*.

4. Abigail married Judge Peter Coffin, of Dover, whose garrison-house stood on the north side of Orchard Street, Dover, about sixty feet back from the Central Street line; this house was taken in the massacre of 1689. Their son Tristram, born Jan. 18, 1665, also had a garrison-house in Dover at that date. Tristram's son Tristram (born about 1691) had daughter Deborah, born Aug. 31, 1738, who died in Dover, July 29, 1837, when the property known as the "Coffin field" (nearly two hundred years in the family) came into the market. Washington Street (from Central) runs through it.

5. Jethro, killed at Nantucket by a cart running on him.

Storer, William. Protest, 1641. Back River lot 8 in 1642, as "Storey." Taxed 1648 to '58 as "Storey;" "widow Storie" taxed 1659. Grants are on record. Inventory entered Nov. 8, 1660, and Joseph Austin (who had married his widow) was appointed administrator, June 27, 1661. Storer is believed (from tradition) to be the son of Augustine Storre, of Exeter Combination, for whom see Wentworth Genealogy. William married, perhaps his second wife, Sarah Starbuck, as *ante*. His children were:

1. Samuel, born Dec. 29, 1640; died early.
2. Sarah, born June 16, 1642; died early.
3. Hancock, born July 15, 1644.
4. Sarah, born Dec. 13, 1645.
5. Joseph, born Aug. 23, 1648.
6. Benjamin, twin with Joseph, died single.
7. Samuel, born about 1653.

And Savage thinks that Benjamin, of Wells, may have been a son. See Savage for the sons, who went to Wells.

Joseph Storer, of Wells, and Jeremiah Storer conveyed to Samuel Cromwell, of Dover, April 5, 1710, land on Dover Neck, "the antient Possession of our father William Storer." Descendants are in Maine, and the late Rear-Admiral George W. Storer was one.

Swaddow, Philip. Protest, 1641, as "Swaddon." No further mention here. Savage says, "Philip, Watertown, servant of Robert Seely, 1630, set free next year on condition of paying £10 to his master; of Kittery 1640." Why "of Kittery 1640," when he signed Dover Combination, 1640?

Teddar, Stephen. Gibbon's letter from Newichawannock, July 13, 1633, speaks of Stephen Kidder as employed there, if we believe the printed copy. In 1642, May 2d, Anthony Emery had six acres of land, purchased of Stephen Godder, on Dover side of Newichawannock. Between Teddar, Kidder, and Godder, we are in despair. Neither appears here afterwards.

Underhill, Capt. John. Governor of Dover, 1638–40, which high-sounding title doubtless meant little. Sufficient is said of him above.

Upgroufe, John. Had Back River lot 10 in 1642, as "Newgrove;" in list of marsh lots, 1648, he is called "Ugrove." No further mention, except referred to as of above date in conveyances, where he is called "Newgrove."

Walderne, Richard. Protest, 1641. Of the Massachusetts House. Of him see farther on.

Walderne, William. Protest, 1641. Eldest brother of the major, as see Register, viii. 78; baptized in Alcester, Warwickshire, Oct. 18, 1601. Perhaps came to Dover in 1635 (when the major first came over), perhaps 1637. Was member of Dover first church at its organization, December, 1638. In 1641 one of the four magistrates appointed by Massachusetts, and recorder of court 1641 till his death, being also (late)

recorder of Maine. Drowned in river at Kennebunk, September, 1646. Savage says he was "one day" in General Court in 1642, as deputy from Dover, and was deputy in 1646. His business affairs were in confusion long after his death. He owned shares in the Swamscot patent, bought in 1645 of William Whiting. Of his family there is much obscurity.

The following facts appear: William, born 1642 (as by deposition, was taxed in Dover, 1664, etc.). Barefoot's deposition, July 30, 1682, calls Maj. Richard Walderne "uncle" to this William. William was gunsmith in Boston, 1672.

Alexander, elsewhere called a "relation" of the major, was taxed with William (jointly) Cochecho, 1665, and taxed alone 1667. Alexander, by will, June 7, 1676 (inventory, June 14, 1676), then "sojourner" at Great Island (now Newcastle, N. H.), mentions brothers Isaac, William, George, Edward ("in Old England"), and Samuel (apparently in England), and sister Mary (perhaps in England?); also gives legacy to Joan Barker (if she be living), of Coventry, which is in the same county with Alcester, and twenty miles distant.

William being a nephew of Maj. Richard, of course all these brothers and this sister were in the same relationship. Whose children were they?

All the brothers of Maj. Richard are known, by record: George, baptized 1603, married only as late as 1635, could not be father of these children, and, besides, his family is on record. Thomas died 1633, apparently s. p., and his death makes him out of the question. Foulke, baptized 1610, was too young for these children, as also was Robert, baptized 1612. The only possible parentage was William, the Dover recorder. Further, it is said that a bill in chancery, London, 1654, supposes that recorder William to be living "in New England, beyond the seas," "having issue Christopher and many other children."

On the other hand, a petition of Richard Scammon, 1666, makes his wife Prudence to be only daughter of recorder William. This seems incompatible with there being a daughter Mary (will of Alexander above), and makes query why Prudence was not mentioned in that will.

There was also a John, taxed in Dover, 1672, having wife Dorothy; perhaps the John of Marblehead, 1673.

If the inconsistencies as to Mary and Prudence were removed, the following would be a conjectural list for William Walderne's family, arranged according to probable order as by tax-lists and depositions:

1. Christopher, mentioned only in chancery paper, as above.

2. John (perhaps), born, as by deposition, in 1624 or 1625.

3. Edward, of Ipswich, 1648, who (as by Savage) early left for England.

4. Mary, apparently went to England.

5. Samuel, in England, 1676.

6. Isaac, of Portsmouth, York, Boston, 1676, a physician.

7. George, taxed in Dover, 1661.

8. William, born about 1642, as by deposition; taxed in Dover, 1664.

9. Alexander, taxed in Dover, 1664; died 1676.

10. Prudence, married Richard Scammon.

Wastell, John. Back River lot 22, in 1642. Does not appear further in Dover. See *Savage* for John Wastell or Westall, of Connecticut.

Webb, George. Back River lot 6 in 1642. Taxed 1648, and his "house and land" 1650. George Smith administered on his estate in 1651, and conveyed to Oliver Kent premises at Back River. The only other item is this: At court, Aug. 31, 1643, "George Webb presented for living idle like a swine."

Of the forty-two signers of the Combination, descendants of fifteen now bear the name within the old limits of Dover, three others are represented through female lines, and descendants of seven others are known to exist in other places.

Notwithstanding Underhill's signature to the Combination, he continued to scheme for union with Massachusetts. His efforts caused a remonstrance to be forwarded to that government, signed by twenty-five persons, twenty-three (probably twenty-four) of whom had signed the Combination. Of the nineteen other signers of the former paper several are known to have been opposed to the Massachusetts claim. The paper is as follows:

"NORTHAM, 4, 1 month [1641] [Dover, N. H.].

"HONOURED SIR:

"Wee the Inhabitants of Northam make bould to trouble you with theise few lynes certifyinge you that whereas wee suppose Capt: Underhill hath informed you & the rest of you brethren of the Matchesheth bay that we are all willinge voluntarely to submit our selves to your gouernment upon fformer Articles propounded, truth it is we doe very well aprove of your Judicious wayes & shal be very wiyful yt please God to enlarge us that we may be free from other ingagements & promises wch some of us are obliged in to the owners or patentees from whom under *under* his Mats' Letter Pattents we enioy our free liberty: wch causeth us not for present to submit to any other government than that wch wee have already entered into combination to observe according to the King's Maties lawes untill such time as the owners come over to us wch we suppose wil be about three months hence, and thence our propositions considered as the Lord shall direct us wee will labor more to satisfy you. But for the proceedinges of Captayne Underhille seeking to undermyne us and contrary to his oath & fidelity as we suppose intrusted to him hath went from house to house & for his owne ende by flattery and threatening gotten some hands to a note of their willingness to submitt themselves under your goverment & some of those are men of other combinations, others strangers that have noe habitation, to bring his purposes to pass, wee doubt not but you are to well acquayinted with his stratagems in plotting his owne designes wch wee refer to your grave judgements—some of those that subscribed to his note, have this day utterly protested against their own act, for he hath raysed such a Mutinee amongst us wch if we take not course for the stopinge thereof, it maye cause the effusion of blood by reason he hath by his disignes privately rent the combinations as much as in men lyeth, contrary to his act, that is that wee should continue in the same Goverment except an agreement or cause shewed to the contrary in open court agreed on by the Maior part.—Thus much we thought good to acquaynt your worships withall beseeching your favourable construction hopinge you will weigh our cause in equity & conscience & not any way to enforce us to any act whereby we should breake promises or covenant with the patentees or amongst ourselves wch in soe doing we should sinne greatly,

we should sinne greatly. Wee heartilye desire your prayers for us & comit you to the protection of the Almighty at yor service to command.

"Thomas Larkland
William Jones
John Follett
Robert
Thos Durstin
Thos Roberts
Samuel Haines
Bartholomew Smith
John Dame
Bartholomew ✕ Hunt
William Waldern
John ✕ Tuttle
Henry Bick
Thomas ✕ Layton
Edward Starbuck
William Pomfrett
William Furber
William Storer
John ✕ Hall
Phillip Swadden
Richard Waldern
Edward Colcorde
Robert ✕ Huckins
Richard Pinckam
Thomas ——"

Thomas Larkham, whose name is on the list of the Combination, as well as on that of the protest against the projects of Underhill for union with Massachusetts, had speedily eclipsed Knollys in the estimation of the people, partly, doubtless, by his superior abilities, but partly because he was more in sympathy with the genius of the English Church, while Knollys had grown more rigid and more in sympathy with Massachusetts.

It does not appear that Knollys ceased to be pastor of the church, although Winthrop says that "Knollys gave place to him." They appear to have been in service together, Larkham as "teacher," although without any formal installation. Larkham says, "I found a people in a church-way, & a pastor, and so joyned to them to partake of & submitt unto the ordinances of our Lord & Kinge amonge them, accordinge to His will to be administered; and . . . sone after received a call to office, viz. to be teacher to the church, and (though not suddainly) yet at length yielded to become so, . . . conceivinge that without offence I might pphesie [prophesy] & dispence by the key of charitie, though not by a key minesteriall. . . . So we went on together lovingly a while."

It appears, however, that Larkham soon obtained control, and Knollys, apparently in January, 1641, was temporarily "enjoined silence" by the magistrates.

Larkham also wrote to the Massachusetts authorities a letter dated on "the Sabbath, being the 3d day of the eleventh month,"—*i.e.*, January 3d,—which fixes the year as 1641. In this letter he gives his version of the disturbances between himself and Knollys.

If Larkham's statements are correct, it is evident that Knollys had not abandoned the jargon of the Antinomians. The difficulty between the two was, however, deeper than any quarrel between one or another section of Puritans. Historians have failed to see the inevitable inferences to be drawn from the accounts of these Dover troubles as given by Winthrop and Lechford, or from the character of the settlement.

The original patrons of the Pascataqua settlements were Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason. But these men were zealous members of the Church of England. The first settler of Dover was Edward Hilton. It is a significant fact that Edward Hilton, a gentleman, a man of ability and integrity, and possessor of wealth, never, save in the act of union for an exigency, held the highest public office under the Massachusetts government.

The drift of his settlement was, of course, not Puritan, nor was it for religious liberty in the least degree. Thomas Wiggin brought in "about thirty" in 1633, including women and children doubtless, "some of whom were of some account for religion," a mild substitute for saying that a portion of them were of Puritanic sympathies. But others followed, such as the influential Richard Walderne and Francis Champernowne, both of the Established Church, and others chose this river in preference to Massachusetts Bay, out of dislike to the rigidity of the latter. Burdett's success in displacing Capt. Wiggin, the agent of the Puritan Lords Say and Brooke, from the governorship, himself a correspondent of Archbishop Laud, is thus explained. The watchful jealousy of Massachusetts is also thus understood. It was not a mere desire for more territory; but Massachusetts saw its near northern neighbors, Dover, a mixed settlement, but with a preponderance against Puritan strictness, the north of its river openly an Episcopal settlement, and the authorities across the Pascataqua strenuous churchmen.

Of this sentiment in Dover, Larkham took advantage.

A comparison of Winthrop and Lechford shows the truth of this view of the controversy. "He [Larkham] received into the church," says Winthrop, "all that offered themselves, though men notoriously scandalous and ignorant, so they would promise amendment." The difference between the Puritan and the Anglican theory is here evident at a glance: the latter received to the church all who appeared to repent of their sins and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, the former demanded the laying bare of an inward spiritual experience of the deepest character.

Lechford says, "These two fell out about baptizing children, receiving of members, and burial of the dead." The "receiving of members" is that to which Winthrop alludes. The "baptizing of children,"[1] its significance, the phraseology employed in the administration, the restriction to children of church-members were subjects of the strongest antagonism between Puritan and prelatist. The "burial of the dead," whether the dead should be buried with the majestic liturgy of the church, or laid in the ground as the Puritans buried, without Scripture, psalm, or prayer. The inferences are indisputable that the ecclesiastical troubles in Dover, which meant civil as well as religious, were the result of those two theories of the church.

The troubles soon came to an open issue. It could

[1] Because of this expression, and because Knollys in England afterwards became a Baptist, a writer in Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit" has made all these truths turn upon the Baptist question. A more absurd theory was never imagined.

scarcely be later than March when the two factions appeared in arms. Mr. Knollys, with his adherents, excommunicated Larkham "and some that held with him." Some of the magistrates sided with Larkham, assembled men with the purpose of arresting Underhill, "another of their magistrates and their captain," and bringing him before the court on the charge of endeavoring to place Dover under Massachusetts government. Underhill gathered some forces, and, "expecting help from the Bay," marched towards Larkham's. Knollys, armed with a pistol, was in the front with a Bible upon a staff for an ensign, and "giving forth that their side were *Scots* and the other *English*."

The significance of this last expression is decisive. It will be remembered that the canons for liturgical worship in Scotland were published in the earlier part of the year 1637; that on the 23d of July the new liturgy, pressed upon Scotland by the English bishops, was read for the first time in Edinburgh, was resisted by riots on it, and utterly failed of acceptance; that public affairs remained disturbed, Scotland arming, until they eventuated in open hostilities. In the beginning of the year 1639 the English forces moved forward, and soon occupied Berwick. A temporary pacification was announced June 17, 1639. The conflict was renewed in 1640, and that little war, known as "the bishops' war," ended with the action at Newbern-on-Tyne, Aug. 28, 1640, which Clarendon calls "that infamous, irreparable rout at Newbern." With this defeat of the English the attempt to establish in Scotland the canons and liturgy of the English Church utterly failed.

The steps of this conflict were known in America. In December, 1640, "they brought us," says Winthrop, "news of the Scots entering into England, and the calling of a Parliament, and the hope of a thorough reformation." The disturbances in Dover were but a few weeks after, and the significance of the names *Scot* and *English*, as used by Knollys, becomes apparent. The conflict which was to convulse England had its outer wave in a little obscure settlement in a clearing on the Pascataqua.

The result was in accordance with this fact. Larkham, when Underhill put his men under arms, at once sent to (now) Portsmouth for aid. Francis Williams, then Governor there, was a churchman. He came up with armed men. Gentlemen from the Gorges plantation, of the same character, came over. They kept a guard night and day around Knollys' house, where Underhill also was; called a court, in which Mr. Williams sat as judge; tried Underhill and his companions in arms for riot by forced indictment and jury trial, and on conviction sentenced nine of them to be whipped ("but that was spared"), fined Knollys and Underhill £100 each, and ordered them to leave the plantation.

Underhill and Knollys, suffering for their zeal in behalf of Massachusetts, at once sent to that government a petition for aid. The Governor and Council sent Mr. Bradstreet (one of the magistrates), Rev. Hugh Peter, of Salem, and Rev. Timothy Dalton, of Hampton, to go to Dover, "to endeavor to reconcile them, and if they could not effect that, then to inquire how things stood, and to certify to us." Of this commission the indefatigable Hugh Peter, destined afterwards to lose his head for treason, was the moving spirit. Says Lechford,—

"Master Peter went from Salem on foot to New Dover, alias Pascataqua, alias Northam, to appease the difference between Master Larkham and Master K. when they had been up in Armes this last winter time. He went by the sending of the Governor, Counsell, and Assistants of the Bay, and of the Church of Salem."

The politic result of this mediation was that Larkham was relieved of the church censures, and the Knollys party of their fines and banishment.

The ostensible object of Peter's visit was to reconcile differences. The real object is apparent from a letter of Peter which, although without date, seems clearly to belong to this period, especially as its internal evidence was that it was written while Winthrop was not in office as Governor, and therefore before May. The letter is as follows:

"*To my honored brother John Winthrop, se, Esq., these present, in Boston:*

"Honored Sir,—These are to accompany Mr. Knollis. What aduise I gave at my being there Mr. Wilson can informe you, whose letter I would desire you to reade, I being to give an account to them that sent mee. Now my earnest request is that this bearer & 3 or 4 more of his frends may have the liberty of sitting downe in our jurisdiction, hee may [be] vsefull without doubt, hee is well gifted, you may doe well to heare him at Boston.

"They there are ripe for our Gouernment as will appeare by the note I have sent you. They grone for Gouernment and Gospell all ouer that side on the Country. I conceive that 2 or 3 fit men sent ouer may doe much good at this confluxe of things. These will relate how all stands in these parts. Alas, poore bleeding soules!

"I have desired Mr. Endecot to write to your gouernour. I thinke this worke falls naturally vnder the care of the Counsell. If Mr. Larkam say and hold, hee hath promised mee to close with vs, but *male audio*. What are men?

* * * * * * * * *

"H. Peter."

The exact dates of the riots and of Peter's visit can hardly be settled. Larkham's letter of January (the probable date), 1641, implies that the riotous proceedings had not then taken place, while Winthrop's entries clearly show that they were earlier than May. Both Winthrop and Lechford say "last winter." Peter and Dalton started from Dover for Agamenticus, "with one of Agamenticus," and with John Ward, "who was to be entertained for their minister;" "lost their way, and wandered two days and one night without food or fire in the snow and wet." The "snow and wet" could easily be in March or February.

This letter shows plainly the intrigue upon which he was at Pascataqua, of whose success he was sanguine. What motives he applied no records tell us; but events soon showed that his arguments were powerful.

On the 14th of June, 1641, five owners of the Dover and Swamscot patent, in the name of the whole, conveyed to Massachusetts all power of government over the tract embraced in their grant, together with its lands, reserving certain property for themselves. In fact, they had no power of government to convey; they were but a trading and planting corporation.

The five signers of this transfer acted in behalf of all the owners of the patent. In the protest against annexation, dated 4th of March, 1641, the signers mention their expectation that "the owners" were expected to "come over" in about three months; that is, "the owners," being the owners of the patent, who granted land to settlers, not the settlers themselves, who owned land under grant from the patentees. This transfer was actually made three months and a half after the date of the protest, but not one of the owners appear to have "come over." Wyllys was then Deputy Governor of Connecticut, and lived, as well as Whiting, at Hartford; Saltonstall (brother of Sir Richard) was a resident of Watertown; Holyoke was of Lynn; and Makepeace was of Dorchester. Three of these five signers, therefore, were citizens of Massachusetts, and no owner came from abroad or signed any transfer. Unless the project had been formed during the preceding year, no authority from England could have been possessed by these signers. The probability is that it was a plan devised to meet an exigency in the progress of the territorial extension.

In this transfer it is noticeable that the patentees conveyed "power of jurisdiction or government of the said people." What prompted them to do this is beyond explanation. First, such a power in themselves was not capable of being deputed, and, secondly, they had no such power in themselves. The patent under which they held lands will be searched in vain to find the slightest allusion to power of government. The consequence was a fraudulent assumption of power which they had never attempted to exercise. When the heirs of Mason, whose claim antedated the Dover patent and covered its whole territory, were endeavoring to secure their rights, their own counsel admitted that they had no right of government. The conveyance, as to government, was an arrogant usurpation; but it answered its purpose possibly as one of the factors making the Massachusetts title, perhaps in bringing some pressure to bear upon the people, whose protest had referred to their attachment to the patentees, perhaps wisely to guard against any possible complaint from the patentees. The Massachusetts act of annexation drops it out without even an allusion. Its real practical effect was to convey the title to lands not reserved, and this it accomplished.

It was desirable, perhaps indispensable, with the Masonian claim hanging like a heavy cloud on the northern horizon, that the people of the Pascataqua should come willingly into this extension. Hugh Peter's words were heeded: "I conceive that 2 or 3 fit men sent ouer may doe much good at this confluence of things." The court, June, 1641, ordered commissioners to be sent to Pascataqua. The Governor appointed, 8th July, Humphrey, Bradstreet, Wiggin, and Synonds. Lechford says that Hugh Peter went also, a "second time," for "appeasing" the old differences there, being commissioner to these gentlemen. Winthrop says that "Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Peter, and Mr. Dalton had been sent before [the commission] to understand the minds of the people, to reconcile some differences between them, and to prepare them," which doubtless refers to Peter's second visit in 1641, not long before his departure (3d August, 1641) for England, where he finally lost his head for treason.

The consent of the people was undoubtedly obtained, as well as of the plantation at the mouth of the Pascataqua as of Dover. But no vote of the people has been preserved. What induced the Episcopal settlement at the river's mouth to consent does not appear, neither is it within my object. The people of Dover were undoubtedly tired of the confusions among them, and at last came to welcome a strong hand to control the discordant elements, especially as that hand was constantly threatening a weak plantation with a claim which could be made effectual by overwhelming forces. What especial arguments were used by Hugh Peter are unknown. Edward Hilton, we know, was guaranteed perpetual freedom from all province taxes. Concessions were made to the towns. They were never to be taxed for any purposes but those arising among themselves, and the reply of Massachusetts in 1676 to the complaint of Mason and Gorges of the usurpation by Massachusetts says that "never was any levy laid upon them for the public treasury." The Pascataqua people were to have their own courts. No soldiers were ever to be drawn out of the town except by their own consent. The towns were guaranteed all usual town privileges, which carried with it the right to sell or grant lands within their limits, and, greatest of all, the law that only church-members could be voters was waived in their behalf, although it does not appear that they could send deputies other than church-members.

The vote of Massachusetts extending its jurisdiction was as follows:

"By the Generall Courte,

"It is now ordered By the Generall Court holden at Boston the 9th of the 8th mo. 1641, and with the Consent of the Inhabetants of the— — — — of Pascataway as followeth.

"Imprimis that henceforward the sayd Peopel Inhabitina thear ar and shall Be Accepted and Reputed under the government of the Massachusets as the Rest of the Inabetants within the sayd Jureisdiction and also that they shall have the same order and way of Administration of Justice and way of kepping of Courte as is Established at Ipswich and Salem. Also they shall Be Exemted from all publicke charges other than those that shall arise Among themself or from any occasion or course that may be taken To procure thear owne proper good or benefitt. Also theay shall injoy all such lafull liberties of fishing, planting, falling timber as formerly they have Injoyed In the sayd River.

"Mr Symion Bradstret Mr Israll Stoughton Mr Samewell Simones Mr william Tinge Mr Frances Willymes and Mr Edward hillton or anie

fower of them whear of Mr Bradestret or Mr Stoughton to be one, these shall have the same power that the quarter Courts at Sallem and Ipswich have. Also the Inhabetants thear ar alowed to send too depeties from the hole River to the Court at Boston. also Mr Braedstret Mr Stoughton and they of the comishiners shall have power at the Court at Pascataway to apoynt two or three to Joyne with Mr Willyams and Mr hillton to governe the people as the magistrats heir tell the next Genarall Court take ferder order."

It will be seen that Massachusetts rested its title upon two points,—first, its claim that its patent covered the Pascataqua, which was afterwards decided (in 1677) by the lords chief justices in England to be invalid, a decision confirmed by the king in council; and secondly, and subordinate, the consent of the people, of which it may be said that under the laws of England it was equally invalid. The two, however, served the purpose, and the Pascataqua towns were a part of Massachusetts for nearly forty years. A strong power preserved order, and it is but just to say, however that power was acquired, that it respected the rights of the people, allowed their intense democracy all the privileges of self-government, and was never slow to put forth its strength for the protection of the settlements against a barbarous enemy. For not a few years even the Speaker of the Massachusetts Assembly was the deputy from Dover. This wise policy so conciliated a watchful and sometimes jealous people that the larger part became well contented, and received with reluctance the mandate which finally made New Hampshire a royal province.

To carry into effect the annexation the commissioners appointed by the General Court came to Dover, and appointed as magistrates Thomas Wiggin, Thomas Wannerton, Ambrose Gibbons, and William Walderne to act with Mr. Williams and Mr. Hilton. This constituted the Court of Associates, with jurisdiction in cases under twenty pounds in value, and from this court there was power of appeal to the Court of Assistants. The Court of Associates at first could not sit without the presence of an assistant, so called, in reality a presiding judge, but the inconvenience of this requirement in the Pascataqua led, in September, 1642, to permission to act without such judge. The associates continued for some time to be appointed by the General Court. The towns were subsequently authorized to elect associates by popular vote. An inferior court existed in each town, "commissioners for small causes" being elected by the people, with jurisdiction in cases under twenty shillings in value. Dover and Portsmouth were at first annexed to the jurisdiction of the courts at Ipswich, but 10th May, 1643, the county of Norfolk was created, including Salisbury, Haverhill, Hampton, Exeter, Portsmouth, and Dover, the shire town being Salisbury;[1] but Dover and Portsmouth always had distinct courts held in these two towns once or twice a year, and the records frequently speak of the "county of Dover and Portsmouth."[2] This court, in 1642, was authorized to administer the "freeman's oath." It is noticeable that Thomas Wiggin, appointed in 1650, was the only assistant ever selected from the Pascataqua.

The concession that church membership was not necessary to "freemen," that is, to persons invested with full rights of citizenship, inclusive of voting at elections, was made at the General Court of September, 1642. The same court voted that "Northam" (the then name of Dover) should have the "same liberty which other towns have." This carried with it the right to grant or sell unoccupied lands or standing timber and controlling fisheries, all of which rights Dover used freely. This vote was accompanied by a statement that "Wee thinke we are bound to defend their right, according to o^{r} agreement with Mr. Whiting and his company, so as nothing bee done to the prejudice of Mr. Whiting and company, till the matter bee decided."

The matter of sales of lands was still further completed by a vote of the General Court, May 6, 1646, "Y^{t} Dover hath the same power of recording sales of land as Ipswich hath, and y^{t} Wm. Walderne be recorder there till ye Court take further order therein."

How did it happen that the Pascataqua people consented to submit to Massachusetts? We have seen that the predominant sentiment at Dover was a mild churchman sympathy, and that of Portsmouth an open and strenuous Episcopacy. On the Pascataqua were exiles from Massachusetts, who could not regard the extension of that power over them with any contentment. It was only in the March previous that a majority of the people of Dover had protested against the proposed union.

No document exists to explain the change. But facts can hint. The Dover people at least were so troubled by the contests among themselves which had culminated after that protest that the need of a strong and controlling power was evident. So far as any reliance upon Mason was concerned,—he was dead, his heir was a minor, his widow without power. So far as England was concerned,—the reign of the Long Parliament had begun. There was absolutely no power and no friendship to which the Pascataqua could appeal for aid or defense should Massachusetts determine to take its long-threatened possession. The settlements, therefore, made the best terms possible, to which Massachusetts in fact granted everything in exchange for the mere title of sovereignty; and, to all appearance, inducements were held out by the leading men, some of whom, gracefully yielding, found places of trust and honor.

William Walderne, the recorder, brother of Maj. Richard, representative from Dover for one day in the General Court in 1642, had recorded land grants in 1642, a copy of one record (but not the original)

[1] The "Old Norfolk County" records are preserved at Salem.

[2] The records of this court, at least in part, are in the county offices at Exeter.

now remaining. He was also recorder of Maine. After his untimely death, in September, 1646, by drowning, in the Kennebunk River, George Smyth was appointed recorder at Dover, Nov. 4, 1646. None of his records remain, and William Pomfrett, elected town clerk Nov. 1, 1647, was directed by the town to "record the lands . . . as hath bin given heretofore to ptickler persons, or that shall be hereafter."

Names and Boundaries.—The earliest name of any part of Dover, so far as known, is that of Dover Point, given in the Swamscot patent, "Wecanacohunt." The now central part of Dover took its name from the falls, "Cochecho," meaning the "rapid, foaming water." Dover Point, while Hilton controlled it, was known in English as "Hilton's Point." For a time under Wiggin an old map marks it "Bristow," from Bristol, the place where the owners principally lived. Before 1639 it had received the name of "Dover," for what reason has not yet appeared. Before January, 1641, it was "Northam," from the place where Rev. Thomas Larkham had been settled. But before May, 1643, it was again "Dover," the name which the present city has always since retained, yet the name of Northam lingered in traces for some years.

The boundaries of Dover (not including the Newington side) were not given in the patent. In the union with Massachusetts, in 1641, perhaps some northern boundaries were mentioned, but no record of such is found. It is probable that the boundaries were as settled in 1652, except that it is known that Bloody Point (Newington) was assigned to Portsmouth. This was not pleasing to Bloody Point, and in 1643 the inhabitants remonstrated and petitioned to be restored to Dover. The signers were *James Johnson, *Thomas Canning, *Thomas Fursen, William Fray, William Jones, Thomas Trickey, John Godard, *Henry Langstaffe, John Fayer, Oliver Trimmings, Philip Lewis, *Roderick [illegible]. Those starred made their marks.

The result of this petition was an order restoring all the marsh and meadow on Great Bay to Dover, with four hundred acres of upland.

Upon the 8th 7th mo., 1652, Massachusetts appointed certain men to "settle the limits" of Dover. It was done as follows: "That the utmost Bound on the west is a Creeke on the east sied of Lamprill River, and from the end of that Creeke to Lamprill River furst fall, and so from the furst on a west and by north line six miles, and from newchawnick furst fall one A north and by est line fower miles from a Creek next Belowe Thomas Canne his house to a Cartaine Cove near the mouth of the Great Bay called the hogstey Cove, and all the marsh and meadowe ground lying and butting on the Great Bay with Conveniente upland to selt their hey."

On the 19th of October following it was ordered that "the northern bounds of Dover shall extend from the first fall of newichawnick Rever upon a north and by west line fower miles."

Between Dover and Exeter, "agreed that the line formerly laid out shall stand, they takeinge the pointe from the middle of the bridge and the first fall on the Lamprill River and soe to Runne six miles west by north." In 1654 the middle of the river "newichawanacke" was determined to be the dividing line between Dover and Kittery,—Kittery then including Eliot and the Berwicks.

Original Dover, therefore, included the present city of Dover, Somersworth, Rollinsford, Durham, Madbury, Lee, Newington, and perhaps part of Greenland. Its various divisions may here be mentioned.

In 1669 the people of Oyster River (now Durham) petitioned to be set off, saying they were "two hundred and twenty souls, near fiftie families, seventie and odd souldiers." It was signed by John Brickford and thirty-eight others.

No success was had. In 1695 they prayed for incorporation as a parish, signed by John Woodman (ancestor of the late John S. Woodman, professor in Dartmouth College) and fifty-two others. Again the effort was unsuccessful.

July 16, 1713, on petition of George Huntress and fifty-two others, Newington (the old Bloody Point) was separated from Dover, its first meeting being held Aug. 6, 1713.

May 15, 1732, Durham was incorporated, taking the now Durham, Lee, and part of Madbury.

In 1729, Samuel Roberts and sixty-four others petitioned to have Somersworth set off. This resulted in the establishment of a parish, which was finally made a town, April 22, 1754.

May 10, 1743, Zachariah Pitman and sixty others, of the present Madbury, "the westerly part of the town of Dover, and the northerly part of Durham," petitioned to have that territory set off, which was done May 31, 1755, as a parish, and May 26, 1768, as a town. Lee was separated from Durham Jan. 17, 1766, and Rollinsford from Somersworth July 3, 1849; a small portion of the lower eastern end of Rollinsford was restored to Dover in 1879.

Early Records.—The earliest extant records of Dover are in the year 1647. A few land records are evidently results of grants of 1636 and 1637. We give some of the earliest:

The west sied of yr Back Reuer or over ye back Reuer.

A Record of the 20 Acker loetes as theay waer in Order Giuen and layed out to the inhabetance hoes names are here under menshened, with the nomber of the loet to each pertickler man: As it was found Recorded by William Wallden in a Pese of paper in the year [16]42 which lots ar in Breadth at the waterside 40 poell and in lenketh 80 Pole up in the woods.

Nam. Thomes Roberds	1
Richard Roggers	2
Henrey Tebetes	
Mr Iarkham	
Edward Colcord	
George Webe	
John Tuttle	7
William Storey	8
Barthey Smey	9
John Ugroue	10
John Dam	11
Wm Pomptrett	12

[In later hand] this 12th lott is exchanged wth deacon Dam for the Seunteenth Lott

William Hillton Sin..... 13

["Sin" is in later hand.]

Edward Starbuck..... 14
Samewell Haynes..... 15

[In later hand], this 15th lott was resigned to John Hill and by him sold unto William Follett as was acknowledge

Robert Huggins..... 16
John Croesse..... 17

[In later hand], this 17th Lott is exchange by Jno Dam wth Lt Pomfret ffor the 12th Lott.

Tho layton..... 18
John Hall..... 19
Hatabell Nutter..... 20
Henrey Recke..... 21
John Westell..... 22
[Blank]..... 23
Richard Pinkom..... 24

To this list can or should be traced all the titles on the west side of Back River.

The following were mill-site rents:

nechewaneck Rent——Capt weggen and m^r^ Bradstreet . . . . the foist of 10th July 1650 10lb p annum			
ye uper fall of Cocchechae Capt Wigin Edward Starbuck Rent begain the first Fey 51	10lb	0	0
Capt Wallden Rent begin the 24th 50 p annum	12	00	0
Joseph Asttine for his quarter part of the old mill	2	0	0
fresh creick began the first of march 53	6	0	0
Capt. wallden grats ye second fall Cochechae ye first of march	4	0	0
Josaph Astine grant lettell Johns [Creek] & mark the first	6	0	0
[Ambrose] gibins his [gran] mill	4	0	0
[Valentine H]ill for his mill at oyster . . . . . the first of m^o^ 50	10	0	0
[Elder Nutte]r his grant at . . . . . Reuer . . . . . his mast ye first 32 mast	20	0	0
. . . . . er 20 mast			
. . . . . ster 20 mast			
. . . . . 20 mast.			

The next record appears, by subsequent conveyances from some of the parties, to assign lots in *Cochecho Marsh:*

The lottes w . . . . .
written ye 18 day 1648
1 Antony Emery, 12 yeckeres
2 [blank]
3 for Mr Belley, 6 yeckeres
4 George wallton, 6 yeckeres
5 Ye charch 12 yeckeres
6 [blank]
7 John Hall, 6 yeckeres
8 John Hard, 6 yeckeres
9 Henry Becke, 6 yeckeres
10 William Walldon, 6 yeckeres
11 Mr Nutter, 6 yeckeres [In later hand is written:] This 11th lot is Exchanged with Edward Colcord for his 6 accer lote of marsh in the Great Bay
12 John newgrowe, 6 yeckeres
13 Henery Lanstafe, 6 yeckeres
14 John goddere, 6 yeckeres
15 James Newett, 6 yeckeres
16 Robert Hurkenes, 6 yeckeres
17 James Rallenes, 6 yeckeres
18 William Ferbsure, 6 yeckeres
19 Richard Walldone, 6 yeckeres
20 John Backer, 6 yeckeres

next joining to yes lottes yere is 10 yeckeres giueing to John Backer & ye rest of ye marsh [?] given to Richard wallon by A towne metten & . . . . . all y^e^ [?] is defided

[signed] Hatevill Nutter
Richard Walden
John Becker
John Hall H his marke
John Goddar
James Newth

The following is the earliest extant tax-list, and gives the names of all tax-payers in 1648:

Dover The Towne Rate, Made the 19th: 10th m^o^ [16]48

	£	s.	d.
Impr^s^ George Smith: Rated at	0032	08	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0000	10	09
George Webb Rated	0046	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0000	12	08
John Goddard Rated	0129	10	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0002	02	02
Tho: Layton Rated	0156	10	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0002	12	00
John damme Rated	0104	10	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	14	10
George Walton Rated	0084	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	07	04
William Pomfrett Rated	0071	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	03	08
Richard Yorke Rated	0072	08	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	04	00
Hatevil Nutter Rated	0078	16	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	06	03
William Story Rated	0066	04	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	02	01
Joseph Austin Rated	0091	10	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	11	02
Tho: Canny Rated	0084	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	08	00
Samuel Haines Rated	0065	10	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	01	10
John Turc Rated	0035	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0000	01	08
Jo: Hall Rated	0079	12	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	06	08
Willm Furber Rated	0081	10	(?)
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	07	02
Henry Tibbetts Rated	0087	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	09	02
John Turtle Rated	0069	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	03	00
James Newte Rated	0083	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	07	08
Mr Roberts Rated	0069	10	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	03	02
Edw: Starbuck Rated	0045	10	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0000	15	04
Ambrose Gibbons Rated	0086	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	08	00
William Beard Rated	0076	10	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	05	06
Tho: Stephenson Rated	0050	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0000	16	04
William Drue Rated	0070	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	03	04
Matthew Gyles Rated	0194	10	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0003	03	02
Mrs Matthews Rated	0139	10	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0002	03	02
Jonas Binns Rated	0042	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0000	14	04
Charles Adams Rated	0031	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0000	05	14
John Bickford Rated	0115	10	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	18	06
Philip Chaseley Rated	0078	10	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	06	06
Tho: Willey Rated	0071	10	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	03	06
John Allt Rated	0069	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	03	00
Darby Field Rated	0081	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	07	00
Oliver Kent Rated	0070	10	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	00	10
Tho: Johnson Rated	0040	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0000	13	04

	£	s.	d.
John Baker Rated	0092	10	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	10	10
Francis Lettlefeild Rated	0060	15	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	00	03
Rich: Walderne Rated	0141	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0002	03	04
more to pay	0000	03	04
Thomas Trickett Rated	0104	10	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	08	04
Henry Longstaff Rated	0175	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	05	00
George Branson Rated	0030	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0000	10	00
Henry Beck Rated	0040	16	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0000	13	07
John Hillton Rated	0046	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0000	15	04
Willm. Roberts Rated	0046	10	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0000	15	02
Tho: Footman Rated	0060	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	00	00
James Rawlins Rated	0060	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	00	00
Mr Seleys house Rated	0008	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0000	02	08
Tho: Fursen Rated	0016	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0000	05	00
Francis Small Rated	0010	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0000	03	04
Jeffery Raggs house	0004	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0000	01	04
Thompsons point house	0004	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0000	01	04
Robt: Hethersey Rated	0060	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	00	00
Tho: Beard Rated	0062	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	00	08
John Hall Rated	0042	00	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0000	14	00
John Martin Rated	0041	10	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0000	13	10
Antho: Emery Rated	0108	10	00
and to pay 4d P lb is	0001	16	00
more to pay for a bull	0002	10	00
	0000	00	10

This Rate within specified

Is to bee paid in such comodities, time and place as followeth, viz.

One fourth part in Corne, to bee pd, and brought in at the rates as followes virt: Indian Corne at 4s p bushell, wheat & pease at 5s p bushell, and to bee paid by the 10o day of the next mo at the house of Wm Pomfrett, & ye rest of the rate to bee pd in by the 10o day of March next ensueing. At the saw pitt below Tho. Cannys for one place of receipt for part of the said rate, and ye other to bee paid in at the back Cove, to the Constable or his Assignes. All pipe staues are to bee delivred in at the rate of 3. 10. 0. and hhstaues at 02. 05. 0. And for default of paymt in either or any of the said paymts in pt or in all contrary to the forme aforesaid Wee doe hereby authorize and giue unto the Constable full powr to arrest & attach the goods of such pson or psons as shall make denyall. Witnes or hands this 19th day of ye 10o mo 48

Ambrose Gibbons
Hateuill Nutter
William Pomfrett
Antho Emerey
Tho: Layton

CHAPTER CXIII.

DOVER.—*(Continued.)*

LUMBER BUSINESS.

THE first industry of Dover was the catching and curing of fish for the English market, with the soon added trade with Indians for skins. The latter was extensively carried on by Maj. Richard Walderne, at his frontier post at Cochecho. The lumber business early assumed large proportions. Maj. Walderne began the manufacture of lumber at his mill on Cochecho Falls certainly as early as 1642, and he continued it through life. The lumber was taken to Portsmouth by the river on rafts, and thence transported very largely to the West Indies in exchange for the products of those islands. The extensive forests became a source of wealth, and the various water-falls were rapidly improved.

The town made grants of mill-sites, with the right to cut timber on specified tracts, the occupants paying annual rents for the rights thus conferred. These rents were set apart for the support of the ministry. We notice reference to these rents as late as the year 1703, and later we have not yet investigated.

The falls at Cochecho were doubtless occupied very early. The first saw-mill was on the south side of the river, and was called "old" in a conveyance of 1649. The second was on the north side, about 1648. The first grant of mill-site is not on record, unless it be included, as probably it was, in the conveyance of land in 1642. The successive dates of occupation, in order of time, would be as follows:

Cochecho, south side, prior to 1643.
Lamprey River, Dec. 27, 1647.
Cochecho, north side, Dec. 12, 1648.
Bellamy, Oct. 23, 1649.
Oyster River, Nov. 19, 1649.
Newichawannock, July 1, 1650.
Cochecho, second fall, July 4, 1650.
Fresh Creek, Dec. 5, 1652.
Johnson's Creek, Dec. 5, 1652.
Little John's Creek, Dec. 5, 1652.
Wadleigh's Falls, May 3, 1669.

The persons to whom these grants were made were as follows:

Cochecho, south side.—1, 6, 1642. Given and granted by the Towne unto Richard Walderne fifty Acres of upland at Cuttchechoe. The said land joyning to the fall at ye fresh Riuer, and the Riuer on the South side of the same. More, 30, 6, 1643, three score acres of upland next adioyning to his old planting ground at Cuttchechoe aforesaid, on the lower side of the Riuer, opposite to his house the Riuer lying on the north side of the said Land.

Lamprey River.—At a publique Towne meetinge holden 7th: 10 Mo [16]47

It is ordered that Mr Ambrose Gibbons, Mr Richard Walderne, Thomas Layton, Anthony Emrey, William Pomfrett, are to treate wth Elder Nutter & Elder Starbucke about the accommodation of a saw mill at Lamprell Riuer & as these men shall agree, it shall be the act of the Towne.

19: 11 Mo [16]47

Wee the Townsmen in this Order aboue mentioned haue accordinge to the order given us by the Towne agreed wth Elder Nutter & Elder Starbucke as followeth: That is to say, wee haue granted unto them accommodation of the upper or lower ffalls of Lamprill Riuer for the erectinge or settinge up a Sawmill, & likewise for what Timber They shall make use of for sawinge by the said mill, Oake or Pine, They shall pay for euery Tree six pence to the Towne, & this is to be paid in board or Plancke at price currant. They haue Liberty to fall their Timber where they shall see most fitt wthin our Bounds.

Other grants on the same river were:

By the Selectmen 7: 5 M° [16]52.

Giuen and Granted to Mr Valentine Hill, his Heires & Assignes of Dover; the whole accommodations of Lamprell Riuer for the erectinge & settinge up a sawmill or mills wth all the Timber upon the South side of the said River, wch doth ly within our Line a mile in breadth or thereabouts (Pouskasicke Graunt excepted) as also all our Timber upon the North side of the aforesaid Riuer one mile in breadth, & so all our Land in Leangth; And in Consideration of this Grant, Mr Valentine Hill aforenamed is to pay to the Towne of Douer the summ of twenty pounds p yeare in Board or Planke at price Currant & this pay to be paid yearely by the said Valintine Hill.

Cochecho, north side.—The 12° of the 10th M°: [16]48.

Wee whose names are here underwritten by virtue and authority to us made, according to an order of the 27th of the 9° M° 48, by and at the request of Richard Walderne haue giuen and granted, and by these p^resents do giue and grant unto the said Richard Walderne his heires and assignes for Euer, fifteen hundred of Trees, either oke or pine, for the accommodation of a Saw Mill which hee intendeth shortly, by gods pmission to erect and sett up, or cause to bee erected and sett upp, at or uppon the Lower fall of the Riuer Cochechoe, which said fifteen hundred of Trees are to be had as followeth, vizt. one thousand thereof to bee had and fallen, betweene the first fall where the said sawe mill is to bee sett up, and ye second fall of the said riuer of Cochechoe, and the fresh Riuer that runneth to Bellymyes banck, the residue of the said trees to bee had and fallen on the small neck of land between the freshetts up in the head of the fresh Creeke, being nere about a mile aboue the floeing of the Tide in the said fresh Creek. Prouided that when the said Richard Walderne, or his assignes shall make use of any tree or trees, soe to bee had and fallen, shall pay for every tree the sume of Three pence to the use of the Towne. All wch said Trees are to bee marked out by the said Richard Walderne, uppon Legall notice forthwith, if any Saw Mill shall be erected and sett up, in any of ye aforesaid places, at Bellymyes banck or in ye fresh Creeke. In witness wher of wee haue hereunto putt o^r hands the day & yeare aforesaid.

Hatewill Nutter.	Tho: Canney
John Damme.	Tho: Layton.
Jo: Baker.	

[One quarter "of a sawmill which is Erected & sett up at or upon Cochichoe falls," Walderne conveyed to Joseph Austin, 29 Dec. 1649, for £25.]

It is Ordered that whereas Mr Richard Walden of Douer hath sett upp Saw mill works at the lower ffall of Cochechaw wee the selectmen with Elder nutter & Mr Ambrose Gibbons doe Approve of & Confirme to him and his Heirs Executors Administrato^rs and Assignes all the said works as they are or shall bee in ther best pfection with what else hee or thay shall see meete to Erect in the said place. In Consideration whereof the said Mr Richard Walden his Heirs Executo^rs Administrato^rs and Assigns shall pay to the Towne of Dover the sume of twelue pounds p year in boards or planck at price Currantt so long as hee or thay shall Continue any worke in the said place for Sawinge of timb^r or by possession thereof and doe hereby declare that the Commodations of timb^r wee graunt to the Aforesaid Mr Richard Walden his Heirs Executors Administrato^rs and Assignes is as ffolloweth, that is to say two thirds of all the timb^r lyinge & growinge betwixt Cochechaw first ffall and Ouer to the ffreshitt of Bellymyes Banck, and so from the end of the Swamp next Bellymyes banck and so westward betweene the Riuer of Cochechaw & the ffreshitt that runeth to Bellemyes bancke & so to the uttmost bounds of Douuer Exceptinge the trees graunted to Joseph Austin, as also upon Douer neck from A ledg of Rocks at a ffreshitt that runneth out of the woods Against the lower side of the Mouth of ffresh Creek, and from that ledge of Rocks at highwater marke upon the neck of land thre Quarters of a mile upon A South & by west line and from the end of that line upon A west & by north line tell he Cometh to the next Graunt all the timb^r within this tract of land betwixt Cochecha Riuer & the line Aforementioned Exceptinge what timb^r is granted to Capt Wiggin & Mr Bradstreet

Bellamy.—At A Townmeting held the 23th of 8th mo [16]49.

Given and granted to William Pomfrett Tho layton Jo Dam and thear Ears and a sines the fall of Bellemes banke for the ericketing of a saewmill and allso fiuten hundred trees oyke and Pine to be falled in the swamp Aboue the sayd falled not goeing into m^r walldens grant

Itt is ferder Granted to the sayd william Pomfrett and partners lebertie to fall timber in aney plase of the Riuer out of mens lotes paing for euery tre 3^d to the towne of Douer as apeareth in the other booke [.] Jo[hn] Dam resined his part to the partners.

5: 10 M°. [16]52.

Articles of Agreement betwixt Mr Richard Walderne of Cocheche of the one Parte and the Selectmen of Douer:

That is to say Mr Valentine Hill, William ffurber, Henery Langster, William Wentworth, in the behalfe of themselues & the Towne of Douer, doe giue, grant, bargaine & sell unto the aforesaid Mr Richard Walderne, his Heires, Executors, Administrators, or Assignes for euer all the Timber beinge & growinge upon the Land on the south side on Bellermies-Bancke fresehett: Except fifteen hundred Trees granted to Bellermies-Bancke Mills, lyinge on the north side of the Path from the Bellermies-Bancke towards Oyster Riuer, unto Mr Valentine Hill his grant bounded halfe a Mile to the Eastwards of Thomas Johnson's Creeke, wth Liberty in the said ffreshett aboue Bellermies-Bancke Mills in any place thereof to set up mill or mills where hee shall see fitt, as

also three hundred Acres of Land for a farme in any Place within the Trackt of Timber aforementioned to him & his heires & Assignes for euer and quietly to Injoy all the Premises without any molestation of us Selectmen in our owne names, or in any other by us: In Consideration whereof the aforesaid Mr Richard Walderne doth binde himselfe, his Heires, Executors & Administrators to erect a meetinge house upon the hill neer Elder Nutters: the Dementions of the said House is to be forty foot longe, twenty six foot wide, sixteen foot Studd, wth six windowes, two Doores fitt for such a house, with a tite coueringe, to planck all the walls, wth glass & Nailes for it, & to be finished betwixt this & Aprill next come Twel-month wch will be in the year 1654.

This vote brings to view the erection of the second meeting-house in Dover. It was built according to this contract. In 1667 an earthwork and palisades were erected around it for defense against Indians. The remains of the earthwork are still entirely visible.

The falls are now occupied (the lower) by the important woolen-mills known as "Sawyer's," which will be fully described farther on.

Oyster River.—At A Towne meeting heield the 19th of the 9 mo [16]49.

Giuen and Granted to Mr. Vallantine Hill and Thomas Beard the fall of Oyster River, and to thear Eares and Asines for the Erickting and setting up of a sawemill and Acomedatione for the mill of Timber for the Imployment of the mill, and in consideration of this Grant the Aboue named Vallantine and Thomas or thear Eares or asines ar to paye yearly to the towne of Dover the som of tenn pound p andom the tim of the Intrey or beginning of the Rent ofoersayd is to begin the first of September next insewing and soe to contenew the sayd yearly Rent so long as theay shall holld the proprietie of the plas, and if the Mill doe bin to worke befoer the above menshened tim that then the year is to begine.

By the Select Men 5: Mo [16]52.

It is ordered that whereas Mr. Valentine Hill, of Dover hath set up Saw Mill Works at Oyster River: Wee the Select men wth Elder Nutter, Mr. Ambrose Gibbons doe approve & confirme to him his Heires, Executors, Administrators, or Assignes the said worke as it is etc.

The very considerable falls of Oyster River, at the head of tide-water, are still in use.

On the Newichawannock.—At A towne meting the first of the 5th mo 1650.

Giuen and granted to Mr. Thomas Wiggin and Mr. Simon Braedstret and thear hieres and asynes Acomedation for a saewmill to be ereicketed by them and set up in the Riuer of niecknechewanicke aboue the first fall or at quampheggon as allsoe acomedation of timber for the sayd mill, and for the aboue named grant the afoersayd Mr. Wiggin and Mr. Braedstret ar to pay tenn starling by the year to the towne.

This fall on its New Hampshire side gives the large power to the cotton-mills of the Salmon Falls Company.

Cochecho Second Fall.—At A towen meeting heilld the foerth of the fifeth mo [16]50.

Giuen and granted unto Mr Thomas Wiggien and Edward Starbuck their heires and asignes for euer acomedation for the Ereickteing or setting downe a sawe mill at the secont fall of Coechechae Reuer with acomedation of tember near ajasent as the sayd miell shall inproue with acomedation of land as the townsmen shall see fett or such as shall be depeuted and for the foernamed Grant the aforesayd m^r^ Toomas Wiggine and Edward Starbucke aer to pay to the towne of Douer the soem of tenn pounds starling by the year after it is sett to worke and if theay shall not sett up the sayd mill to worke with in one yeare the aforesayd parties ar to pay to the towne tenn pounds for the fierst yeare after the fierst July which will be in the year 51 or likewise if theay shall desert it theay are to pay 10 pound for the kiping of it and not Improuing it according to the intent of the towne and that thear shall noe mill be set up aboue theim to hinder them.

At the same time is giuen, and granted m^r^ Thomas Wiggen and his heres & asigns one hondred Ackers of upland ajasent to the mill at the second fall of Coechechaue.

At the same time is giuen and granted to Edward Starbucke his hieres and asynes 50 Ackers of upland near ajasent alsoe.

At A towne meting heild the 14th of the 5th mo 1651.

Giuen and granted to M^s^ Thomas Wiggin his heirs and asynes fiue hundred Ackers of upland for a farme at the secont fall of Cochechaue to be layd out by thoese wich shall be deputed and to be layd out as Conuenint as may be boeth for the inhabetance and for m^r^ Wiggin.

By the Select Men 6: 10 M^o^ [16]52.

Giuen & Granted unto Mr Richard Walderne Liberty to set up a saw-mill upon the north side of the second ffall of the Riuer of Cocheche to him & his heires Executors & Assignes all the Timber beinge & growinge betwixt the said Riuer of Cocheche and nechewanicke Riuer: to the Westward betwixt the said Riuers to our utmost Bounds: Prouided it intrench not upon any former Grant: In Consideration whereof the abouenamed Mr Richard Walderne is to pay to the Towne fiue pound the yeare as others do, wth twenty Acres of Land adjoyneinge to it to be laid out by William Wentworth, John Heard, William ffurber: The Rent is to begin the first of March 1653: Prouided the Inhabitants haue Liberty for the Cuttinge of Timber, accordinge to the Order bearinge Date wth these Presents.

This fall is the one long known as "Whittier's," and is now improved for a grist-mill.

Fresh Creek.—By the Selectmen 5: 10 M^o^ [16]52.

Giuen & Granted unto William ffurber, william Wentworth, Henry Langster, Thomas Canny the accommodations of fresh Creeke, for the erecting & settinge up of a Sawmill: The bounds of Timber are from the head of the Creeke from the flowinge of the Tide three miles up, into the woods betwixt the two freshetts, the Southermost freshett cominge out of the Marsh beside the great Hill at Cocheche: the Northermost freshett boundinge Captaine Wiggins & Mr Bradstreets Grant at Quomphegon, & also what Timber lyes in common, that They shall make use of betwixt fresh Creeke & Cocheche: They are to pay six pounds p yeare so longe as they continue Possession thereof: Prouided that the Inhabitants haue Liberty for cuttinge of Timber accordinge to the Order bearing Date wth these Presents: And also in case they make any use of any Trees for Masts aboue twenty foure inches through, that they are to pay tenn shillings for euery such Mast as They make use of. The time of the Rent to begin the first of March next come.

Twel-month in the year [16]53.

The power on Fresh Creek has long been too slight to be of use.

Thomas Johnson's Creek.—By the Selectmen 5: 10 M^{o} [16] 52.

Giuen & granted unto Mr Ambrose Gibbons, his Heires Executors or Assignes the freshett in the head of Thomas Johnsons Creeke to erect a Sawmill wth accommodations of Timber to the Norward of Mr Valintine Hills Grant, betwixt the said Grant & Bellermies-Bancke freshett: And in consideration whereof the aforesaid Mr Ambrose Gibbons, his Heires, Executors or Assignes are to pay to the Towne of Douer the summ of foure pounds p yeare so longe as Hee or they shall make use of the Place by Sawinge or by Possession: Prouided They do not preuent the water passage of the Timber of Mr Hill there: As also the Inhabitants haue Liberty to cutt downe Timber accordinge to the order bearinge date wth these Presents: And further if the aforenamed shall make use of any Trees for Masts aboue 24 inches, they shall pay to the Towne the summ of tenn shillings for euery such Tree so made use of: The Rent of the Grant is to begin the first of March [16]54

This is a small creek in Durham.

Little John's Creek.—By the Selectmen 5: 10 M^{o}. [16]52.

Giuen & Granted unto Joseph Austin his Heirs Executors & Assignes little Johns Creeke, for ye erectinge of a Saw Mill wth the accommodations of Timber as followeth, on the west side of the backe Riuer all the Timber upon the Tract of Land from the South East of the Path that goes to Thomas Johnsons Creeke to the bounds of M^{r}. Valintine Hill, & so bounded with the backe Riuer & Oyster Riuer, wth the Timber there, & likewise upon Douer necke, aboue the aforesaid Creeke ouer to the fore Riuer from the Eastermost branch of the said Creeke wth the Timber there, Exceptinge what Timber is granted to Captaine Wiggins & Mr Walderne. And in Consideration thereof the said Joseph Austin, his Heires & Assignes shall pay unto the Towne of Douer the summ of six pounds p yeare, as longe as Hee or they shall hold the Propriety of the Grant: The Rent is to be paid in board or Plancke at price currant: Prouided the Inhabitants haue Liberty to cutt Timber in this Grant as in all others accordinge to the Order bearinge Date wth these Presents: And also if in case Hee shall make use of Any Trees aboue foure & twenty inches through for Masts, Hee shall pay to the Towne tenn shillings for euery such Mast.

Little John's Creek crosses the road to Dover Neck, and is now very small as to power.

Wadleigh's Falls.—At A Generall towne Meeting held at Dover the; 3: 3: 1669

Giuen and granted unto Robert Wadleigh An accommodations for the erecting and setting up of a Sawmill or Mills at the oppermost falls uppon Lamperele riuer, Comonly called by the name of ye Ileland falls: wth an accommedation of timber there vnto belonging ye bounds of the timber are as followeth: y^{t} is to: say all ye timber on ye south side aboue the s^{d} falls as farr as ye towne bounds doth goe, and on the north side all ye Timber that is within one Mile of the Riuer aboue ye sd falls as farr as the towne bounds doth goe, with one hundred acres of land on ye south side of ye s^{d} Riuer and twenty acres of Land on the north side of the riuer Adjacent unto the said falls one both sides: all which falls timber and Land is granted unto ye s^{d} Wadleigh and his heires executors Administ^{r}: and assignes prouided it doth not Itrench, upon any former grant either in pt: or the whole. In Consideration of the s^{d} grant of falls Timber and land; the s^{d} Rob: Wadleigh doth Ingage himselfe his heires execut^{rs} and Administ^{r} to pay or cause to be payed vnto the Towne of douer the some of tenn: pounds: peran: in Marchanta: pine bords at price Currant at the ordinary Landing place by Lamperele riuer lower falls; as long as he or they doe keepe possession thereof wch paym^{t}: is to began the last of August next Insueing this Instant: to be made unto the selectmen of douer or theire order, and farther it is agreed and ordered that if any p^{t}: there of be taken away by any former grant then the towne is to abate of the rent proportionablely. And also the towne doth reserue free eagrasse and Regrasse for ye transportation of timber either by land or water: and the Inhabitants have ye same Liberty in this grant as they haue in other Mill grants.

These falls are still known by the name of their first owner, an ancestor of George Wadleigh, now of Dover, and for many years editor of the *Dover Enquirer*.

CHAPTER CXIV.

DOVER.—(*Continued.*)

INDIAN WARS.

FORTY years had passed away since Waldron settled at Cochecho; in these the Indians and the colonists had lived in peace. This was now to be changed. Men should go to their fields armed, suspecting a foe behind every tree. Families should crowd into close garrison-houses for the long summers and roam in the forests only when the snows of winter protected them from savage attacks. They should worship in the same humble edifice where they had weekly met, but the house of God should be within a fortress, and sentinels should pace in its inclosure.

In 1675 the colonists on Dover Point were able to defend themselves with comparative ease. The beautiful swell of land on which they dwelt was made a peninsula by the Bellamy, the Newichawannock, and the Cochecho, which seeming at first glance to offer easy access by canoes was yet defended by the freedom with which the eye could sweep the waters in every direction. The inhabitants were numerous also. This territory was seldom called upon to defend itself therefore, and it may be that it was guarded in later years by a separate treaty, which tradition (for the honor of our ancestors we hope untruly) says was made by the inhabitants of Dover Neck.

But at Cochecho the forty families which had gathered, some near, some remote, around the lower falls, constituted a frontier settlement. The forests above them stretched away to Canada, alive with Indians, who knew every path in the forest, who were skilled in the use of fire-arms through the indiscreet bounties which Dover itself had offered, and who had many a cause for hatred to the whites. No inhabitant, however, deserted his home. They were, indeed, partially prepared; suspicions of Indian friendship had been raised some years previous; in 1667 the bulwark was raised around their plain house of worship, and doubtless the garrison-houses which were so common on the actual breaking out of warfare were then erected.

The first general war with the Indians commenced in 1675. For several years previous only the fear which the power of the whites excited and the influence of a few old men had kept them quiet; love had little to do with it. The cordiality which had welcomed the settlers ended long previous; increasing encroachments on Indian hunting-grounds to supply an increasing population excited their alarm; the contempt openly expressed for the Indians grated harshly upon their sensitive feelings; the over-reaching habits of traders who acted upon the principle that it was a praiseworthy deed to cheat an Indian exasperated their sense of justice. While laws pretending to guard their rights were as inoperative as laws not sustained by public opinion must ever be, and cases of individual hardship and cruelty were not unknown, it is only wonderful how they were kept inactive so long. But they were brooding over real and fancied wrongs; and when the impetuous young men of Philip of Pokanoket forced him into a war in which he saw foreshadowed only the destruction of his people, it needs not the theory of a general conspiracy to account for the fires which blazed all along the frontier. Each town had its own ground for enmity, and the torch which the Wampanoags applied to Swanzey was the signal for a hoped-for but scarcely planned war, which in twenty days was felt at the northeastern extremity of the colonies.

As soon as the first blow was struck the Massachusetts government prepared for general defense. The towns on the Pascataqua were especially exposed; their defense was confided to Walderne, who in 1675 was appointed commander of the militia of those towns with the rank of major, which was conferred upon him either then or just previous.

All that could be done in this vicinity was to act entirely upon the defensive. The account, therefore, of the strife around the Pascataqua is but the history of a series of petty and irritating attacks which were made and ended in a night.

The first bloodshed was at Oyster River, in September, 1675, when the Indians "burned two houses belonging to two persons named Chesley, killed two men in a canoe, and carried away two captives" (both of whom made their escape soon after). One person (Goodman Robinson, of Exeter) was killed on the road from that place to Hampton, and one (Charles Ranlet) captured, but he soon escaped. A few days after the house of Richard Tozer, at Newichawannock, was attacked, where thirteen out of fifteen women and children were saved by the devotion of a young girl eighteen years old; she saw the enemy coming, shut the door, and held it until they cut it to pieces with their hatchets; as they entered they struck her to the floor, left her for dead, and went in pursuit of the fugitives, whom the heroic girl had given an opportunity for escape; she herself entirely recovered, yet the heroine's name at least ought to have been preserved. Some pursuit was attempted when some houses had been burned and some grain destroyed, but it met with no success; immediately afterwards five or six houses were burnt at Oyster River, and two persons (William Roberts and his son-in-law) were killed. In such a tantalizing kind of warfare the force under the command of Walderne could not be brought to bear effectively in any one point; chafed as he was, he was obliged to content himself with being always on the alert, and ready to give aid where it was needed. Some twenty young men, however, mainly of Dover, obtained permission of him to follow the trail of a party, but their attempt met with no success, except that they killed

two out of a party of five Indians whom they accidentally discovered near a deserted house.

A letter dated 25th September, 1675, from Walderne, is of great historical value; published in the New England Hist. Gen. Register.

The whole country was now aroused; the labors of the farm and the forest were suspended, and the inhabitants were crowded into garrison-houses, the heavy timber walls of which gave them the aspect and security of fortresses. In this condition they did not forget their ancestry, and the 7th of October was a day of fasting and prayer.

On the 16th of October Salmon Falls was again attacked. Lieut. Roger Plaisted sent out seven men from his garrison to make discovery of the position of the enemy, all of whom were cut off. Venturing out the next day with twenty men to bury the dead, he himself was killed. Maj. Charles Frost, of Sturgeon Creek (who was under Walderne's command), came to Newichawannock the day following, but the enemy had retreated. His own house was soon after attacked, and was bravely defended. Frustrated in this attempt the Indians committed all possible devastation along the river until opposite Portsmouth, when they were dispersed by the firing of cannon, and were pursued with so much energy that they were forced to abandon their plunder to secure their own safety. These continued assaults kept the inhabitants in alarm; but the severity of the following winter aided the colonists more than their defenses; for the Indians, pinched by famine, were forced to sue for peace, and applied to Maj. Walderne for his mediation. A peace was concluded at Cochecho with the whole body of Eastern Indians, 3d of July, 1676, Walderne, Shapleigh, and Daniel signing the treaty in behalf of the whites. A copy of this paper is printed in Drake's Book of the Indians, p. 699. But this peace was short-lived. The death of Philip in August, 1676, instead of ending the difficulties, as it was hoped it would, only increased them; for some of his allies, fearing their total extermination now that the Massachusetts government, freed of its greatest enemy, could turn its attention entirely to them, fled to their brethren of Penacook, Ossipee, and Pequawket. The Penacooks had not been engaged in the late disturbances; those of Ossipee and Pequawket had made peace. Some of the southern Indians also fled to the Kennebec. It was for the interest of these refugees to excite the tribes to renewed war, both for their own safety and to gratify their earnest desire of revenge for their own defeat. Troubles were excited by these means, and the government, forced to engage again in hostilities, ordered two companies thither under the command of Capt. Joseph Syll and Capt. William Hathorne. Dover was in their line of march, and on the 6th of September they arrived at Cochecho. It was most unfortunate.

There were gathered at Cochecho some four hundred Indians; for though the war had again broken out on the Kennebec, there was peace on the Pascataqua. Of these, two hundred were refugees, who had fled thither for protection. All of them were on terms of peace with Maj. Walderne, and considered themselves as perfectly safe. But the Massachusetts government had ordered their troops to seize all southern Indians wherever they might be found. In obedience to these orders Capts. Syll and Hathorne told Maj. Walderne that they must seize these Indians by force. The major dissuaded them from this purpose, well knowing the bloodshed that would follow such an attempt, and contrived a stratagem to accomplish the purpose. He proposed to the Indians to have a sham fight the next day; they agreed to it; the Indians formed one party, and the troops of Walderne (including those under Capt. Frost, of Kittery), with the two companies, formed the other. In the midst of their fight the whites suddenly surrounded the whole body of Indians and made them prisoners, almost without exception, before the Indians were aware of the intended deception. The captives were disarmed immediately; the southern Indians present were sent to Boston, the others were set at liberty. Of those sent to Boston some five or six were hung for past offenses, and the remainder sold into slavery.

By those who recognize the necessity of unqualified military obedience this act is commended. This was the view of Maj. Walderne. It is said, and probably with truth, that he was opposed to the affair, both on the ground of policy and of honor; but the orders of the government were imperative, and he would not set the example of insubordination. He well knew that he was exposing himself to the hatred of a people who never forgave an injury, but he never feared an enemy. The Indians never forgave him; they did not understand why they should be punished for acts of open warfare committed in the south when peace had been made at the north. They could not comprehend the policy which treated them as rebels who were born free; and when some who were sold into slavery escaped and returned to the woods of the Cochecho, they hoarded up their vengeance until the bloody morning of the 28th of June, 1689.

The companies of Capts. Syll and Hathorne passed on to the east, taking with them a reinforcement from Walderne's men. But the eastern settlements had been generally destroyed or deserted, and they returned from their fruitless expedition to Pascataqua. Some information led them to march to the Ossipee Ponds on the 1st of November, but finding no sign of an enemy, they returned to Newichawannock within nine days after their departure.

The following letter will explain the state of affairs at the time of its date:

"PORTSMO, 19, 8r, 1676.

"MUCH HONRD

"Being upon occasion of ye Alarms lately recd fro ye Enemy mett togethr at Portsmo thought meet to give yor Honers our sense of Mattr in ys pt of ye Country in ye best Manr yt upon ye place in ys prsent

Hurry wee are able to get. How things are now at Wells and York wee know not but prsume yorselves will be informed ere yt comes to yor hand P ye Post sent fro ye Commandr in Chiefe wch (as was undrstood) went thro ye Towne ys Morning. Only thus mch we have learnt yt ye Enemy is Numerous & about those pts having carried all clear before him so far as Wells. That hee is pceeding towards us & so on toward yorselves ye Enemy intimates & ye thing itself speaks. What is meet to be now don is wth yorselves to say rather than for us to suggest, however beeing so deeply & nextly conserned humbly craue leaue to offer to Consider[atio]n whether ye securing of what is left bee not or next Work rather than ye Attempting to regain wt is lost, unless there were strenght enough to doe both. It seemes little available to endeaur ought in ye More Eastern places yt are already conquered, unless there bee several Garrisons made & kept wth prouision & Amminitien & what may be suitable for a Recruit upon all Occasions, wch to do (at least ys Winter) cannot yt ye profit will amend for ye charge. Sure wee are yt orselves (yt is ye County of Northfolk wch Douer & Portsmo,) are so far from being capeable of Spareing any fforces for yt Expedition yt wee find orseluee so thinned & weakened by those yt are out already yt there is nothing but ye singular Providence of God hath preuented our being utterly run down. The Enemy obserues or Motions & knows or strength (weakness rather) bettr yn wee are Willing hee should & Pbably had been with us ere this had not ye Highest Power ruled him. And that Hauer-hill, Exettr, &c are in like prdicament wth Douer &c seems apparent, & hence as incupeable of spareing Men. In true there is an Army out in Yorkshire wch will doubtless doe what may bee done, yet there is room enough for ye Enemy to slipp by them unobserved, & if so, what a Condition we are in is evident. Our own men are not enough to maintain or own places, if any Assault bee made & yet many of ors are now on the other side of the Pascataq Riuer. Wee expect an Onsett in one place or other euery day & can expect no Reliefe fro those yt are so far fro home. If it should be thought meet yt all ye Men yt are come to us & other parts —— —— from ye deserted & unguarded Eastern Country should bee ordered to ye Places yt are left on theyr own side of ye Riuer, yt so ors may bee recalled to they r seuerall Towns, it might possible bee not unavailable to ye End. Especially if with all some Indians might bee ordered to those parts to bee upon a perpetuall Scout from place to place. Wee desifin not a lessening or discouragt of ye Army who rather need strengtheng & Incouragmt, for we verily think yt if by ye good Hand of Providence ye Army had not been there, all ye Parts on ye other side of ye Riuer had been possest by the Enemy & perhaps orselves too ere ys Time. But what we aim at is that ourselves also may bee put into a Capacity to defend orselues. Wee are apt to fear we have been too bold wth your Honors, but wee are sure our Intentions are good, & or Condition very bad except ye Lord of Hosts appear for us speedily, & wee would be found in ye Use of Meanes, commending or Case to him yt is able to protect in ye Use of Meanes, commending in order thereunto, & Remain

"Mch Honrd yor Humble Seruts
"Richard Waldern
"John Cutt
"Tho: Daniel
"Robert Pike
"Richard Martyn
"Wm Vaughan."

It has been said already that two hundred of the Indians captured on the 7th of September were sent to Boston for trial. The following letter relates to this matter:

"Dover, 10th September 1676.

"Much Hond

"The Indns being now on board & Comeing towards you, Wee yt haue been Soe far Impr —— —— about yme Thought it conuenient to Inform how ffar they haue kept the Pease Made wth us & who of those are concerned therein vizt Penicooks, Wonolonsets, Waymesists & Piscataq Indns there being not any belonging further Eastwd come in —— —— —— nor any other of those belonging to ye South Side of Mirimack euer Included in our Pease.—those of ym yt had made ye Pease comeing in to Comply with yt, the others to get Shelter under ym but yet they should be all treated alike as here they were wee humbly Conceive no Reason wee not being able to charge those yt had made ye Pease with any breach of Articles Saue only yt of entertaining our Southern Enemies but by yt meanes we came to surprise Soe many of ym. There are Seueral of Piscataq Indns here who before ye Pease had been very Active Against us but since haue all liu'd quietly & Attended Order but yor Pleasures being to haue all sent down to determine their Case at Boston, hath been Attended keeping here about 10 young men of ym to Serue in ye Army wth their families & Some old men & theirs wth Wonolansets Relations. Yesterday came in 2 Squawes informing yt one eyd Jno & Jethro were designing ye Surprizing of Canonicus & bringing in desireing Some of our old Men to come to Aduise with him about it, I forthwith sent out there to ffurther ye design. Wee haue Information from Jewel's Island yt the former newes is not Soe bad being not aboue 10 in all kill'd and wounded being unexpectedly Surprized. if yr be Any obs[t]ructions in ye ffurther Prosecution of ye enemy now by ye —— —— our people will quickly desert their Country Shall Add no more at Present,

"but Remain in much Honr. Yor Humble Servants,

"Richard Waldern
"Nic Shapleigh
"Tho Daniel."

Another letter throws light upon the fate of the captured Indians:

"Cochecho, 2 9 ber 1676.

"Majr Gookin

"Hond Sir, I recd yors of 25th 8 ber concerning Some Indns wch you Say it is Alleged I promise[d] life & liberty to. time Prmits mee not at present to enlarge but for Answer in Short you may Please to know I Promised neither Peter Jethro nor any other of yt Compa life or liberty it was not in my Power to doe it. all yt I promise[d] was to Peter Jethro vizt: That if he would use his Endeauor & be Instrumental In ye bringing in one ey'd Jno &c I would acquain ye Gouenr with wh Seruice he had doue & Improue my Interest in his behalfe that I Acquainted ye Honrd Council wit if it had been their Pleasure to haue Saued more of ym it would not haue trouble mee. as to ye Squaw you Mention belonging to one of Capt Hnnting's souldiers there was S[uch] a one left of ye first great Compa of Indns (sent?) down wch Capt Hunting desired might stay here till himselfe & her husband Came back from Eastward wch I consented to, and how She came among yt Compa I know not I requiring none to geo yr to Boston but those that came in after ye Armies departure neither Knew I a word of it at Boston wn I disposed ym Soe yt twas her own fault in not Acquainting mee with it but if Said Squaw be not Sent off I shall be freely Willing to re-imburse those Gent wi they Gave mee for her yt She may be Sett at liberty being wholy Innocent as to wt I'me Charg'd with I intend ere long to be at Boston wn I doubt not but Shall giue you full Satisfaction there about.

"I am Sr Yor humble Serut

"Richard Waldern."

The war was ended for a time by a treaty between the whites and Penobscots, concluded on the 6th of September, Mogg having been deputed to act for the Indians, and agreeing to articles of peace at Boston, whither he had been sent from Pascataqua. These articles were afterwards ratified by Madokawando. Vessels were therefore sent to the Penobscot, to procure the release of captives, Mogg being still retained as a hostage. Some few captives were obtained, but Mogg escaped, and his treacherous purposes were soon displayed. It was soon after discovered also that Narragansett Indians were still scattered among those of the east; three of them were decoyed into the wigwams of Cochecho and were slain, the cut of their hair betraying them. Such circumstances convinced the colonists that the peace would be of very short continuance, and it was judged proper for the whites to strike the first blow. The Bay government determined upon a winter expedition.

Four hundred men were equipped (including sixty Natick Indians), and were dispatched for the eastward, under the command of Maj. Walderne, the expedition sailing in the first week of February, 1677, after a day of fasting and prayer. Here follows his instructions:

"*Instructions for Major Rich. Waldern.*

"You shall repaire to Blacke point with the 60 souldiers under capt

frost that you are authorized by ye council to raise in Dover Portsmouth & yorkshire, by the 8 of febr. where you are to take under your comand the other forces from Boston & Salem under the comand of Capt. Hunting & Leiftenant Fiske & other —— —— officers, from whence with all expedition with the aduice of your Comanders —— —— you shall aduance towards the enemy at Kinnebeck or elsewhere, & according to the proposed designe, endeauor with all silence & secrecy to surprise them in their quarters, wherein if it please God o succeed you, you shall do your utmost endeauor to save & rescue the English prisoners.

"If you fail in this designe you shall assay by alle means in your power to disturb & destroy the enemy, unless you have such overtures from them as may give some competent assurance that an honorable & safe peace may be concluded with them.—wherein you must avoyd all trifling & delayes & with all possible speed make a dispatch of the affaire not trusting them without first deliuery of all the Captiues and vessels in their hands.

"If you should, in conclusion, find it necessary to leaue a garrison in Kinnebeck wee must leaue it to your discretion.

"You shall use utmost expedition as winds & other advantages will permit, lest ye season be lost and charges seem without profit.

"Praying God to be with you

past "E. [dward] R [awson], S[ec.].

"24 January 1676[-7.]

"F. L. G. with the consent of the Council.

"To Major Richard Walden.

"whereas you are apoynted Cor in Chief of the forces Now to be raised agt the enemy the —— — in the East for the —— —— —— all haue ordered the rendezvous of the sd forces at Black point the 8 of febr. next —— — hereby ordered & authorized you to take under your Comand & conduct the sd forces wch you are to require to obey & attend your orders & Comands as their Comander in Chief, & you to leade conduct & order the sd forces for the best seruice of the country against the Comon enemy whom you are to endeavor to surprise kill & destroy by all means in your power & al souldiers officers & —— — under you are required to yield obedience —— endeavor to recover the English prisoners from out of their possession, you are also to govern the force under your Comand according to the laws enacted by the Genrall Ct, to attend all such orders & comands as you shall receive from time to time from the generall Court Councill or other Superior authority.

"Given in 29 jan. 1676-7.

past. E. R. S."

This expedition proved fruitless. But few events in it are worthy of remembrance. A parley at Casco was attended with no important result. Another parley was held at the mouth of the Kennebec. It was mutually agreed to lay aside arms and negotiate for the ransom of prisoners. The Indians demanded twelve beaver-skins for each, with some good liquor, but only three captives could be obtained. Another parley was proposed, when Walderne, Frost, and three others landed under a mutual promise that no weapons should be worn on either side. But Walderne espied the point of a lance under a board, and searching further found other weapons, and taking and brandishing one towards them, exclaimed, "Perfidious wretches! you intended to get our goods and then kill us, did you?" They were thunderstruck, yet one more daring than the rest seized the weapon and strove to wrest it from Walderne's hand. Capt. Frost laid hold of Megunnaway, one of the barbarous murderers of Thomas Brackett and neighbors, and dragged him into his vessel. Meanwhile an athletic squaw caught up a bundle of guns and ran for the woods. At that instant a reinforcement arrived from the vessels, when the Indians scattered in all directions, pursued by the soldiers. In this affray Sagamore Maltahouse and an old Powow and five other Indians were killed, five were capsized in a canoe and drowned, and five others were captured. One thousand pounds of beef were taken, and some other booty. Megunnaway was shot. Two more Indians were killed at Arrowsick Island. The expedition returned to Boston on the 11th of March without the loss of a man.

After this expedition was ended the major returned home and busied himself with the duties of his charge there. Though the war continued a year longer, but little took place about Dover. But one instance of alarm is recorded as having occurred in its immediate vicinity during the year. Some time in March the presence of hostile Indians in the woods near Cochecho was discovered, and Walderne sent out eight of his Indians, of whom Blind Will was one, to obtain information. These were all surprised by a company of Mohawks, who, nominally in alliance with the English, spared neither friend nor foe. Two or three of the scouting party escaped; the others were killed or taken; Blind Will was dragged away by his hair, and being wounded, perished on a neck of land formed at the junction of the Isinglass and Cochecho Rivers, which was long called "Blind Will's Neck." It was first thought that the death of Blind Will was fortunate, but the result proved otherwise, for the friendly Indians became suspicious that the Mohawks were engaged to destroy rather than assist them. Whittier's poem of "Blind Will" was based upon this occurrence.

The following letter gives us some further information:

"Cochecha, 18: April 1677.

"May it Please yor honor:

"I have lately Recd Some lines from Majr Gookin intimating an order of ye honrd Council for ye Sending mee 10 Indns to releive & Strengthen ys pts, wch ffauour I gratefully Acknowledge but of the Said 10 are but 2 come from Cambridge & 3 from Ipswch 2 ye latter being old & unfitt for Seruise wch must dismisse again to Saue Charges.

"Majr Gookin hints yt ye Indns Auersion to comeing hither is not without Some Reasons of weight without telling mee what they are but am since better Informed of their Complaints from ye Secretary, vizt, of my Improueing them to labour about my own ocations without any Allowance & their dissatisfaction with my Prouisions. ffor ye ffermer I did Employ Some of ym, 5 or 6 days but pd ym for it to their full satisfaction. Indeed wn I Sent out men to Cut wood ffor ye ffire they Went out with ym as our English Souldiers use to doe to prouide wood to make ymselves a fire. I think some of ym in my Absence were ordred 2 or three dayes to Cutt bushes on ye Side of ye Comon Road wihout wch no Post or other could Passe without danger of being cutt of by an unseen enemy.

"As to their Prouision know not why they should [complain] unlesse because I did not keep a Maid to dresse their Victuals for ym but ordered ym to do it ymselves. I did not discouer any Kind of dissatisfaction till Peter Ephraim came & after yt nothing wd content ym but they must goe home. Wn I had ye 1st intimation of three Indns Seen up Mirrimack I had ordred 20 forthwth to haue gone out but through the Sd Peter's means they were grown Soe high & ungouernable was ffore't to dismisse them.

"Since my last we haue been & are almost daily Alarmed by ye Enemy. An Acct of ye Mischeif done Presume yor honrs haue already had

"11th inst. 2 men more kill'd at Wells. 12th 2 men, one woman & 4 children kill'd at York & 2 houses burnt. 13th, a house burnt at Kittery & 2 old people taken Captiue by Simon & 3 more but they gaue ym ther liberty again without any damage to their psons. 14th, a house surpriz'd on South Side Piscatay & 2 young women carried away thence. 16th, a man kill'd at Greenland and his house burnt, another Sett on fire but ye Enemy was beaten off & ye ffire put out by Some of our men who

then recouer'd alsoe one of ye young women taken 2 days before who sts there was but 4 Indns: they run Sculking about in small pties like Wolves. we have had pties of men after ym in all qrters wch haue Sometimes Recouer'd Something they haue Stolen, but Can't certainly Say they have kil'd any of ym: Capt ffrost is after ym in Yorkshire. from Black point you will haue ye Intelligence of ye Enemies March, ffrom Capt Scottow, to whom haue Sent Some letters from – – – – I add noe more at prsent but Comend you to God's Protection who hath hitherto & is able still to be our or Guard.

"resting Sr Yor Very humble Serut

"RICHARD WALDERN."

In the spring of the year 1678 a peace was concluded at Casco, Maj. Shapleigh, of Kittery, Capt. Francis Champernoon and Mr. Fryer, of Portsmouth, acting for the whites. The following paper has reference to this matter:

"*For Major Walderne & Major Pendleton.*

"from your selves by seueral letters we have receiued Information of Squando & the other Indians case their Desire further to hear the English of . . . parts for a firm peace & that Major Shapleigh & C. Champernoon are Desired to Aduance in that matter as most acceptable to the Indians, if themselves or any other persons be Judged Sutable by your selves for such an occasion be obtayned to hear them they may in the name of the Gouernor & Council promise them a Safe Conduct comeing and returning hither in way of treaty whether anything Concluded or no as they formerly Haue if otherwise they may take the Indians Demands of which ourselves hear may Consider & give Answer. In the Mean time advising as ye Spring cometh on to be upon your watch and guard your own Security.

"not else but Remaine S. . . .

"your friend & Seruant

"EDWD RAWSON Secret & . . .

". . . of the Council.

"9th of March 77."

By the terms of this treaty the captives were restored and the deserted settlements permitted to be reoccupied, the whites paying one peck of corn annually for each family as an acknowledgment to the Indians for the possession of the lands. Thus a tedious and distressing war was ended by a disgraceful peace. But it allowed the people of Dover to cultivate their lands and use their mills in safety.

For eleven years there was profound peace upon the Pascataqua and its branches. At Cochecho the former habits of trade were revived and whites and Indians mingled freely.

Means of safety were not neglected however. Seven garrison-houses were still preserved, into which the neighboring families gathered at night. Walderne's, Heard's, Otis', and Paine's stood upon the north side of the river; those of the Coffins, father and son, and Gerrish's were upon the south.

The sites of these several garrisons were as follows: Walderne's, a little north of the river, on the lot (open in 1882) now bounded by First, Second, and Central Streets. Otis's was on the brow west of Franklin Street, perhaps three hundred feet from that street, and on the southerly edge of Milk Street. Heard's was in the open space adjoining the Bangs mansion on the south. The elder Coffin's was on high land (now cut down) exactly back of Varney's Block, and about sixty feet from the line of Central Street. The younger Coffin's is not known, but it is supposed to have been near the residence of the late Governor Martin. Paine's was on the east side of Portland Street, the site being partly on the house lot of the late James B. Varney. Gerrish's is not known, but must have been near Bellany Falls, where the Gerrishes had mills. Paine's and Gerrish's garrisons do not appear to have been molested, and we know of their existence principally from allusions in letters. The timber walls around all were impregnable by open attacks, and their gates were well secured by bolts and bars.

The Indians who were captured at the sham fight in 1677 had never forgiven Walderne for his share in that event. Some of them who had been destined to slavery, after finding no purchasers among the nations to whom they were offered, and after having been left at Tangier, had succeeded in returning home. These had cherished a relentless thirst for revenge. The Pennacooks, it is true, had no such reasons for hostility, for though their sachem and a hundred others were captured on that occasion, they were immediately released, but they regarded his conduct as a breach of faith worthy of punishment. The memory of old wrongs also was revived, and when Kankamagus, who imagined himself ill treated, had fled in 1686 to the Androscoggin for safety from the Mohawks, who, nominally allies to the whites, yet spared neither friend nor foe, his dissatisfaction was doubtless strengthened by the emissaries of Baron de St. Castin, the Frenchman who lived in half-feudal state on the banks of the Penobscot. Wanalanset, son of the venerable Passaconaway, had always remembered his father's dying charge to live at peace with the whites, but Kankamagus, sachem of the Pennacooks, formed a league with the Pequawkets and the remnant of the fugitives to gratify their desire for revenge, and aided by Mesandowit, a sachem second in authority to himself, prepared for an attack upon Cochecho.

Without the knowledge of any preconcerted plan, the people of Dover, in June, became suspicious of Indian friendship. Larger numbers of Indians seemed gathering than was usual for purposes of trade. Many strange faces were among them, whose scrutiny of the defenses of the place excited notice. Walderne, however, could not be convinced of danger. Some of the people came to him with their fears. "Go plant your pumpkins," said he merrily; "I will tell you when the Indians will break out." A day or two previous to the time decided upon some squaws endeavored to alarm the whites by vague intimations of danger. Thus one of them repeatedly recited the words,—

"O Major Walderne, you great sagamore,
What will you do, Indians at your door?"

but she was not understood until the transactions themselves had given only too vivid a meaning to her words. On the evening of the 27th a young man told him that the town was full of Indians, and that the people were much alarmed. "I know the

Indians very well, and there is no danger," was the reply. Long experience had made him presumptuous. But though Maj. Walderne was so fatally confident, information of the expected attack had already been sent to the Massachusetts government by Maj. Henchman, of Chelmsford, in a letter of which the following is a copy:

"Hon'd Sir—This day, two Indians came from Pennacook, viz.: Job Maramasquand and Peter Muckamug, who report that damage will undoubtedly be done within a few days at Piscataqua, and that Major Waldron, in particular is threatened, and that Tulimatt fears that mischief will quickly be done at Dunstable. The Indians can give a more particular account to your honor. They say, if damage be done, the blame shall not be on them, having given a faithful account of what they hear; and are upon that report moved to leave their habitation and corn at Pennacook. Sir, I was very loth to trouble you and to expose myself to the censure and derision of some of the confident people, that would pretend to make sport with what I send down by Capt. Tom (alias Thomas Ukqucakussennum.)

"I am constrained from a sense of my duty, and from love to my countrymen, to give the information as above. So with my humble service to your honor, and prayers for the safety of an endangered people—

"I am, sir, your humble servant,

"Tho: Hinchman.

"June 22, [1689.]"

Mr. Danforth communicated the information to Governor Bradstreet, who, with the Council, ordered a messenger to Cochecho with the following:

"Boston 27o June: 1689.

"Honord Sir.

"The Governor and Council haveing this day received a Letter from Major Henchman of Chelmsford, that some Indians are come into them; who report that there is a gathering of some Indians in or about Penecooke with designe of mischief to English, amongst the said Indians one Hawkins [Kankamagus] is said to be a principle designer, and that they have a particular designe against yourselfe and Mr Peter Coffin which the Council thought it necessary presently to dispatch Advice Thereof to give you notice that you take care of your own Safeguard, they intending to endeavor to betray you on a pretention of Trade. Please forthwith to Signify the import hereof to Mr. Coffin and others as you shall thinke necessary, and Advise of what Information you may receive at any time of the Indians motions.

"By Order in Councill

"Isa: Addington, *Secry.*

"For Major Rich'd Waldron
and Mr Peter Coffin or Either
of them.

"At Cochecha

"These with all possible [speed.]"

The original of this letter is still preserved, and is the property of Rev. Edmund Q. S. Waldron, Catholic priest, of Maryland, a descendant of Major Walderne.

The messenger hastened towards Cochecho; he would have been in season, but he was unavoidably detained at Newbury ferry, and he reached the place only on the morning of the 28th, when it was too late.

On the evening of the 27th of June, 1689, two squaws, according to the previously-arranged plan, applied at each garrison-house for liberty to sleep in them; this was often done in time of peace, and they were readily admitted into Walderne's, Heard's, the elder Coffin's, and Otis's. At their own request they were shown how to open the doors and gates in case they wished to leave the house in the night. They told the major that a number of Indians were coming to trade with him the next day, and Mesandowit, who was at supper, said, "Brother Walderne, what would you do if the strange Indians should come?" "I could assemble a hundred men by lifting up my finger," carelessly answered the major. No watch was kept, and the family retired to rest.

In the hours of deepest quiet the gates were opened; the Indians who were waiting without immediately entered, placed a guard at the gate, and rushed into the major's apartment. Awakened by the noise, he sprang from his bed, seized a sword, and, though eighty years old, drove them through two or three rooms, but returning for other arms they came behind him, stunned him with a hatchet, and overpowered him; drawing him into the hall they then placed him in an elbow-chair on a long table with a derisive cry, "Who shall judge Indians now?" They then obliged the members of the family to get them some supper; when they had finished eating, they cut the major across the breast with knives, each one with a stroke saying, "I cross out my account." Cutting off his nose and ears they thrust them into his mouth, and when he was falling down, spent with the loss of blood, one of them held his own sword beneath him; he fell upon it and his sufferings were ended.

After the death of Maj. Walderne and the removal of the family by the Indians the house was burnt. Otis' garrison was captured in a similar manner to Walderne's; the owner, Richard Otis, was killed either in rising up in bed or on looking out the window; his son Stephen and daughter Hannah were killed, the latter, a child of two years, having her head dashed against the stairs; the wife and infant child of Richard Otis and two children of Stephen Otis (Stephen and Nathaniel), were carried captives to Canada. Three other daughters of Richard were carried away, but were recaptured in Conway. Heard's garrison was saved; the door had been opened and the Indians were entering, when Elder William Wentworth, who had been awakened by the barking of a dog, pushed them out, shut the door, and falling on his back, held it until the people came to his assistance; two bullets passed through the door but both missed him. The elder Coffin's house was similarly captured, but as the Indians had no particular enmity to him, they contented themselves with pillaging his house; finding a bag of money, they forced him to scatter it by handfuls while they amused themselves by scrambling for it. His son had refused to receive the squaws on the previous evening, but the Indians coming to his house, threatened to kill his father before his eyes unless he surrendered; to save his father's life he did so; these captives were placed in an empty dwelling, but in the confusion they escaped. Of Paine's garrison in its connection with this attack we know nothing; Gerrish's escaped.

Five or six houses were burnt, as were the mills upon the lower falls. Twenty-three persons were killed, and twenty-nine carried away captive. Their names are preserved only in part.

Of the sufferers, Mr. Lee was Abraham Lee (or

Leigh), husband of Maj. Walderne's daughter Esther; Mr. Evans was certainly not the emigrant Robert, but probably John, who had deed of land at Cochecho, from Waldron, March 16, 1672–73; Richard Otis, owner of Otis' garrison; his daughter Hannah, a child of two years, was also killed; Jo. Dug was probably John, though no other reference to him is found; Jo. Duncan, perhaps John; William Arin, sometimes written Vrin, and perhaps same as Verin, a New Hampshire name; William Horn was the first of the family in Dover, and left descendants; old widow Hanson was Mary, widow of Thomas. This leaves eight unknown.

Of the captives, John Church (erroneously given as "Joseph Chase" in the N. H. Collections) escaped before the Indians reached Winnepesaukee; Mrs. Leigh was ransomed in September following; Capt. Benjamin Church met her returning at Falmouth. (See Maine Hist. Coll., i. 293, and Dexter's "Church's Eastern Expeditions," 19); Tobias Hanson's wife; he was son of the "old widow" above; Otis' wife was Grizel (Warren), wife of the Richard above; she remained in Canada, married there, and died there at an advanced age. Sarah Gerrish was daughter of Capt. John Gerrish, and granddaughter of Maj. Walderne. (As to her mother there is some doubt. It is said that Capt. John Gerrish married Elizabeth Walderne, who was born Oct. 8, 1666; but in a conveyance of 1668 Walderne calls Gerrish his "son-in-law.") Sarah was exchanged late in 1690, on the occasion of Phips' expedition to Quebec. "Another girl of nine or ten years of age, who was somewhat well-looking, had been ransomed by the intendant's lady, who felt considerable pain at her surrender, yet nevertheless submitted for the public good." (*Narrative*, 1690, in N. Y. Coll. Doc., ix. 984; also Frontenac's report, *same*, p. 461.) "And in order to have our Priest, who would never have been restored had not Sieur de la Vallière induced this General's [Phips] principal Chaplain to come to negotiate with him, and declared to him that they would carry him to Quebec if they refused to exchange Sieur Trouvé [the priest] for a little girl whom the intendant's lady had bought of the Indians, and whom she offered to give up." This was Sarah Gerrish.

Besides those mentioned above there were captured Christiné Otis, youngest child of the first Richard, for whom see N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., v. 189, and its references; Rose Otis, doubtless the Rose daughter of the second Richard; John Otis, "a boy," still a prisoner in 1695, and not traced later; Stephen Otis (rebaptized in Canada as "Joseph Marie"), and Nathaniel Otis (rebaptized as "Paul"), sons of Stephen, both of whom remained in Canada, were living in 1710 as "Hotesse," and one was then married; John Evans, "a young man from Cochecho," mentioned in "Indian Captivities," 86. Eighteen are thus left unknown. Some of them are doubtless in the list of captives in Quebec in 1695, Mass. Archives, A. 38, page 1; but as the residences there given are often incorrect, it is impossible to distinguish.

An incident which relieves the sickening character of the details should be recorded. We give it in the peculiar language of Cotton Mather:

"Mrs. *Elizabeth Heard*, a Widow of a good Estate, a Mother of many Children, and a Daughter of Mr. *Hull*, a Reverend Minister formerly Living at *Piscataqua*, now lived at *Quochecho;* happening to be at *Portsmouth* on the day before *Quochecho* was cut off, she returned thither in the Night with one Daughter and Three Sons, all Masters of Families. When they came near *Quochecho* they were astonished with a Prodigious Noise of Indians, Howling, Shooting, Shouting and Roaring, according to their manners in making an Assault.

"Their Distress for their Families carried them still farther up the River, till they secretly and silently passed by some Numbers of the Raging Savages. They landed about an Hundred Rods from Major Waldern's Garrision; and running up the Hill, they saw many Lights in the Windows of the Garrison, which they concluded the English within had set up for the Direction of those who might seek a Refuge there. Coming to the Gate they desired Entrance, which not being readily granted, they called earnestly, and bounced and knocked and cried out of their unkindness within, that they would not open to them in this Extremity. No answer being yet made, they began to doubt whether all was well; and one of the young Men then climbing up the Wall, saw a horrible Tawny in the Entry, with a Gun in his hand. A grevious Consternation seized now upon them; and Mrs. Heard, sitting down without the Gate through Despair and Faintness, unable to stir any farther, charged her Children to shift for themselves, for she must unavoidably there end her days. They finding it impossible to carry her with them, with heavy Hearts forsook her, but then coming better to herself, she fled and hid among the Barberry-Bushes in the Garden. And then hastening from thence because the Daylight advanced, she sheltered herself (though seen by Two of the Indians) in a Thicket of other Bushes, about Thirty Rods from the House. Here she had not been long before an Indian came towards her, with a Pistol in his Hand. The Indian came up to her, and stared her in the Face, but said nothing to her, nor she to him. He went a little way back and came again, and stared upon her as before, but said nothing: whereupon she asked, what he would have? He still said nothing, but went away to the House Co-hooping, and returned to her no more. Being thus unaccountably preserved, she made several Essays to pass the River, but found herself unable to do it: and finding all Places on that side the River filled with Blood and Fire and Hideous Outcries, thereupon she returned to her old Bush, and there poured out her ardent Prayers to God for help in this Distress. She con-

tinued in the Bush until the Garrison was Burnt, and the Enemy was gone; and then she stole along by the River side until she came to a Boom, where she passed over. Many sad Effects of Cruelty she saw left by the Indians in her way; until arriving at Captain Gerrish's Garrison, she there found a Refuge from the Storm; and here she soon had the Satisfaction to understand that her own Garrison, though one of the first that was assaulted, had been bravely Defended and Maintained against the Adversary. This gentle woman's Garrison was the most extreme Frontier of the Province, and more Obnoxious than any other, and more uncapable of Relief; nevertheless, by her Presence and Courage, it held out all the War, ever for Ten Years together; and the Persons in it have enjoyed very Eminent Preservations. The garrison had been deserted, if she had accepted Offers that were made her by her Friends of Living in more safety at Portsmouth; which would have been a Damage to the Town and Land. But by her Encouragement this Post was thus kept; and she is yet Living [1698] in much Esteem among her Neighbors."

The fact most to our purpose in this connection the chronicler, perhaps from ignorance, omitted. It is this: When the four hundred Indians were captured at Cochecho, in 1676, one, a young man, escaped and took refuge with Mrs. Heard. She concealed him, and he afterwards escaped. This Indian, she supposed, was the one who gazed at her so earnestly in her dangerous hiding-place on the morning of the attack.

While this attack is usually attributed to revenge for the seizures of Indians at Cochecho by Waldron and Frost in 1676, in obedience to orders from the Massachusetts government, Belknap, however, refers to "Popish emissaries." In a paper of January, 1690 (N. Y. Col. Doc., ix. 440), M. de Denonville, Governor of Canada, says, "The good understanding I have maintained with these Indians through the care of the Jesuits, especially the two fathers Bigot, brothers, contributed to the success of all their attacks this summer on the English," etc.

On the morning after the massacre the people poured in from all parts of the town, but the enemy had vanished. Pursuit was made, which resulted in the recapture of three daughters of Richard Otis, who were overtaken near the present town of Conway; no other good was accomplished, for the suddenness of the attack and the celerity of the departure alike baffled all efforts. Further attacks were, however, expected, and information was immediately sent to Portsmouth to the son of Maj. Walderne, a resident of that town, who dispatched a messenger to Salisbury with the following letter:

"PORTSMOUTH, 28th June, 1689,
"about 8 o'clock, morning.

"Just now came ashore here from Cocheca, John Ham and his wife, who went hence last night homeward [with Mrs. Heard] (they living within a mile of Major Walderne), and about break of day going up the river in a canoe they heard guns fired, but notwithstanding proceeded to land at Major Walderne's landing-place, by which time it began to be light, and they saw about twenty Indians near Mr. Coffin's garrison, shooting and shouting, as many more about Richard Otis's and Thomas Pain's, but saw their way to Major Walderne's, where they intended immediately to secure themselves; but coming to the gate and calling and knocking, could receive no answer, yet saw a light in one of the chambers and one of them say (looking through a crack of the gate) that he saw sundry Indians within the garrison, which supposed had murthered Major Walderne and his family; and thereupon they betook themselves to make an escape, which they did, and met one of Otis's sons, who also escaped from his father's garrison, informing that his father and the rest of the family were killed. Quickly after they set sundry houses on fire. This is all the account we have at present, which, being given in a surprise, may admit of some alterations; but doubtless the most of those at or about Cocheca are destroyed.

"The above account was related to me.

"RICHARD WALDERNE, JR."

Accompanying the preceding was the following:

"PORTSMOUTH, 28th June, 1689.

"Major Robert Pike,
"Honoured Sir,

"Herewith send you an account of the Indians surprising Cocheca this morning, which we pray you immediately to post away to the honourable the governor and council in Boston, and forward our present assistance, wherein the whole country is immediately concerned.

"We are, sir your most humble servants,

"Richard Martyn,
"Wm. Vaughn,
"Richard Walderne, Jr.,
"Tho. Grafton,
"Samuel Wentworth,
"Ben. Hull.

"To the Honourable Major Robert Pike, at Salisbury—Haste, post haste." }"

It was received by Maj. Pike, who forwarded the papers immediately to the Governor at Boston, with the following addition:

"SALISBURY, June 28, 1689, about noon.

"Much Honoured,

"After due respect, these are only to give your honours the sad account of the last nights providence at Cocheca, as by the enclosed, the particulars whereof are awful. The only wise God, who is the keeper that neither slumbereth nor sleepeth, is pleased to permit what is done. Possibly it may be either better or worse than this account renders it. As soon as I get more intelligence, shall, God willing, speed it to your honours, praying your speedy order or advice in so solemn a case. I have despatched the intelligence to other towns, with advice to look to yourselves. Shall not be wanting to serve in what I may. Should have waited on your honours now, had I been well. Shall not now come except by you commanded, till this bustle be abated. That the only wise God may direct all your weighty affairs, is the prayer of your honours' most humble servant,

"ROBERT PIKE.

"To the much Honoured Symon Bradstreet, Esq., Governour, and the Honoured Council now sitting at Boston, these present with all speed. Haste, post haste."

This paper is indorsed,—

"Received about 12 at night, upon Friday the 28th June."

The following answer was returned to Portsmouth:

"BOSTON, 29th June, 1689.

"Gentlemen,—The sad account given by yourselves of the awful hand of God, in permitting the heathen to make such desolations upon Cocheca, and destruction of the inhabitants thereof, being forwarded by the hand of Major Robert Pike, arrived the last night about twelve o'clock; notice thereof was immediately despatched to our out towns, that so they may provide for their security and defence; and the narrative you give of the matter was laid before the whole Convention this morning, who are concerned for you as friends and neighbors, and look at the whole to be involved in this unhappy conjuncture and trouble given by the heathen, and are very ready to yield you all assistance as

they may be capable, and do think it necessary that (if it be not done already) you would fall into some form or constitution for the exercise of government, so far as may be necessary for your safety and convenience of your peace, and to intend such further acts as the present emergencies require—this Convention not thinking it meet, under their present circumstances, to exert any authority within your Province. Praying God to direct in all the arduous affairs the poor people of this country have at present to engage in, and to rebuke all our enemies, desiring you would give us advice from time to time of the occurrences with you.

"Gentlemen, your humble servant,

"ISAAC ADDINGTON, *Sec'ry.*
"*Per order of the Convention.*

"Dated as above said.

"Voted by the Representatives in the affirmative.

"Attest, EBENEZER PROUT, *Clerk.*

"Consented to by the Governor and Council, 29th June, 1689,
"ISAAC ADDINGTON, *Sec'ry.*

"For Messrs. Richard Martyn, Wm. Vaughan, Richard Waldron, &c. at Portsmouth, these with all speed."

This paper is indorsed,—

"Despatched upon Saturday, the 29th of June, '89, at 12 o'clock, at noon."

Accompanying the above is the draft of a letter which we suppose was written by the Governor:

"Gentlemen,—We have read yours, informing God's severe humbling hand, suffering the enemy with so much violence and rage, to destroy and lay waste before them on so sudden a surprisal. We must all say the lord is righteous; we have sinned It is not, as you well know, in our power to direct in your matters authoritatively, but as friends, and under our [one] prince, are ready to our utmost to yield our assistance in helping you with ammunition or anything in our power, men, or moneys. It remains with yourselves to meet and consider your own circumstances, and put yourselves in such a way (if not so at present) as may accommodate the present emergency in the best manner ye may, and then let us know what you desire, and we shall serve you to our power. Our present circumstances do not advantage us to impress men, or levy money, but must do as we can. God help us all to humble ourselves under God's mighty hands."

Aid was immediately dispatched to Cochecho, though no further attack was then made.

No name is more prominent in early New Hampshire history than that of Walderne. Identified as its various members have been with the prosperity of the State, our readers will pardon us if we devote more space than usual in our biographical notices to the head of this family.

Richard Waldron, or Walderne rather, as he spelled his name, was born, according to tradition, in Somersetshire, England, in 1609. He came to America (says the fragment of a letter from James Jeffrey to Counselor Richard Waldron, grandson of the subject of this article) with "Mr. Hilton or Mr. Wiggin [in 1635] to see the country: he stayed about two Years & returned to England and there Marryed a Gentlewoman of a very good family (whose parents were very unwilling She Should come away;) her names are not remembered, nor of wt place. Your Great Grandfather did not come with your grandfather."

Upon his first visit Richard Walderne seems to have purchased land of Capt. Wiggin upon Dover Neck, and to have made arrangements for settlement. On his final return he purchased a large tract of land at Cochecho lower falls, where in 1640, or a little earlier perhaps, it is said that he made his residence. Probably he also built a saw-mill in 1640, as in 1649, in a deed to Joseph Austin, he conveys part of the "old mill." This was the origin of the settlement long known as Cochecho, and now the central part of the flourishing town of Dover.

Soon after his settlement he purchased a large amount of standing timber from the town to engage in the preparation of lumber, pipe-staves, etc., which speedily became the main business of the town. He erected a saw-mill, apparently the second, in 1649 (James Wall, of Exeter, carpenter, being the builder), which was finished previous to August 2d. A constant succession of mills have since occupied the spot. Here, too, on the north side of Cochecho lower falls, he rescued land from the wilderness for a farm. Here he made his home and here found his grave.

He was the leading man in town affairs; was at least fourteen years representative of Dover in the General Court at Boston, and seven years Speaker of the House; was judge, major commanding the forces of New Hampshire, mandamus-councilor, Deputy Governor, and temporarily President of the province.

He was buried in the Waldron graveyard, east of the Methodist Church, near the spot where his great-grandson Thomas Westbrook Waldron's tombstone stands.

The condition of Cochecho a week after the attack will appear from the following letter from William Vaughan and Richard Waldron:

"From Capt. Gerrish's Garrison at Cochechae 5th July 1689.

"May it please yor Honrs,

"On Wensday evening Majr. Appleton wth Between 40 and 50 men (most of Ipswich) Arrived here Accompaned wth Majr. Pike and yesterday morning wth wt additional force we could make, marcht into the woods upon the track of the enemy abt. 12 miles to make what Discovery they could, but returned in ye Evening without any further Discovery Save ye dead body of one of the captive men they carried hence, nor since or last has any of the enemy been seen hereabout, the fear we shall not long be quiet but doubtless the main body are wth drawn to a considerable distance.

"We cannot but gratefully acknowledge yor honrs Favour in taking such care for or releif and Assistance, & are bold heartily to pray the continuance of the Same wth out wch we cannot possibly Subsist, in or last wee humbly offerd or opinion of the necessity of a small pty of men whereby or people may be enabled to prserve their selves and cattle & the sd. Souldiers ready upon any assault here or elsewhere to march to their assistance, wch wee are Comonly too late for. Wee have obtained of majr. Appleton with his compa. (who wd not stay wth out him) to continue wth us at prsent (the rest being Volunteers wd be under no comand & Soe are all wth drawn) & must beg upon his removal another Supply else sd people will be utterly discourg'd & necessitated to quitt their Stations at last, for or neighbrs hereabt can yeild us noe assistance expecting daily ye Enemies assault on ym. soe are standing on their own Guard. We beg Pdon for this trouble & remain

"Much Honrd, yor most humble Servts

"WM. VAUGHAN,
"RICHD. WALDRON."

The preceding letter is in Waldron's handwriting. The following was from Maj. Appleton, commander of the soldiers sent to the relief of the Cochecho:

"COCHECHO 14th July 1689.

"Much Honrd

"I have yors of 11th Inst. wherein you are pleased to Aduise (Upon my removall) to leaue the imprest men here under ye conduct of Lift Greenleaf[,] now you may please to know yt of Imprest men here are

only 10 from Salem & 6 from Rowley wch with the 20 that came last make but 56 and Mr Greenleaf not being here know not his inclination to this affair & should I leave those 36 they are so ung[ov]ernable would Doe but little Seruice, for Newbery men here are none those that came were Volenters and, forthwth more Willingly returned home. So that I humbly propose in order to securing the people that are here left to preseruing the place that an addition of (34?) men to these 36 with a Discreet Conduct may suffice at prsent for this place, wch I beg yor Honrs to Considr and fauor me with an answer forth with for besides the Afflicting Providence of God Upon my family befor I came from hence in bereauing me of two children, I have Just now aduice of the death of a third together with the indisposition of my wife & the Exterordinary illness of another of my children all which necessitates my hasting home, however I am so Disposed to the Defence of the Countery and the Prseruation of this place in order to it yt am very unwilling to giue ye people of this place any Discoragment by my remouall till I have yor Honrs Answer, hereto wch I humbly pray you to hasten with all expedition and if you se cause to send yor possetiue order for the stay of these men of Salem & Rowley that were Imprest men, who are full of epectation of returning home with me. As to the enemy we have had no appearance of any Considerable number, but sundery Skulking rougues are Daily Seen both here[,] at Kittery & Oyster river or employment here hath been to range the Woods an to guard & assist the people in getting in their corn which we are still Daily Psuing

"this with my Humble seruce is all at Psent

"from your Humble serut,

"SAMLL APPLETON."

Several years passed away before Cochecho recovered its former vigor. The inhabitants, indeed, principally returned to their houses or rebuilt them, but the loss of so many persons was a severe blow to its prosperity. Before 1700, however, it had assumed its former importance, and though occasionally harassed by the enemy it was never again the subject of so destructive an attack.

The first Indian war in New Hampshire did not end with the destruction of Cochecho in the summer of 1689; it continued five years longer. Yet though that first severe blow upon the frontier made the inhabitants tremulously sensitive to rumors and indications of trouble, from that time Cochecho was comparatively unharmed. Other parts of this and the neighboring towns were not so fortunate.

Thus after the massacre at Cochecho not all of the Indians immediately left for Canada, whither a part went with the captives. Shortly after, as the following letter shows, they were at Oyster River, then a part of Dover.

"Hampton, July 30, 1689.

"Major Pike Sir Thes are to informe you that this last night There came news to me ffrom Exeter that one of Philip Cromwells Sons came yesterday from oyster River where were 20 Endiens Seen and seueral Houses Burning. About 20 English Ishued out to beat them off a many guns were herd goo off but he coming away while it was a doing we haue not as yett any account of what harme is ther done and we thank you for your care about our ——— Although no help could be procured there is but a few could be procured with us the notice was so suddaine but thos that are goo went yesterday when it was almost night they were willing to stay no longer. When I have account father from Oyster River I will send it to you not Els at present

"ffrom your ffriend

"SAMUELL SHERBURNE."

The result of this attack we are unable to learn. Belknap does not allude to it at all, and the Massachusetts State Papers, in which the letter is filed, present no additional information.

Belknap tells us, however, of an affair of the succeeding August. Indians, watching in the woods about Oyster River, noticed how many men belonged to the garrison of James Huckins; they counted eighteen. Seeing them all go out to work one morning, they got between them and the garrison and killed all of them but one. In the house were two boys, some women, and children; it was attacked, but the boys defended it manfully until it was set on fire, when, on promises of safety to all, they surrendered. Three or four of the children, however, were killed, and the others of the party carried off. One of the boys escaped the next day and told the story. He, or some other of the children, became himself an Indian-fighter, and was father to a son who, a soldier, died in the army of the old French war.

Upon the other side of Cochecho, also, there was trouble. A united campaign for the first time was entered upon. Three parties of French and Indians were detached from Canada by Count de Frontenac; the one burned Schenectady, the second surprised Salmon Falls, the third destroyed Casco.

At Salmon Falls the attack was as unexpected as at Cochecho. Sieur Hertel, a French officer of energy, led through the forests and amidst snows a company of fifty-two men from Trois Rivières, there being among them Wahwa, better known as Hoophood, a noted warrior, commanding twenty-five Indians. They reached Salmon Falls March 18, 1690, and at daybreak attacked the garrisons from three directions. The surprised people made a vigorous resistance, but when thirty of their bravest were killed, including nearly every man, the fifty-four remaining, nearly all women and children, surrendered. The enemy burned twenty structures, including houses, barns, and mills (Charlevoix says twenty-seven), destroying many cattle in the barns, committed depredations as far as Quamphegan, and retreated. A hundred men were hastily collected from the neighboring towns and pursued them. Hertel, encumbered with captives, expected to be overtaken; he posted himself therefore beyond a narrow bridge on Wooster's River, in Berwick. The pursuers arrived and attacked him, but after two hours of warm fighting, extending into the darkness of the night, they found themselves unable to force his position and retired, taking with them one prisoner, a Frenchman. Hertel sent the captives, with part of his force, to Canada; himself continuing a campaign resulting in similar success at the burning of Casco.

From their date the following letters possess a peculiar interest. They correct one or two slight errors in published history:

"PORTSMO March 18:1689–90.

"10 a clock.

"Much Honrd

"Wee are Just now informed that ye Indian Enemy this morning Attacqued Salmon falls and have surprised all the families above the fort wch are about 10 or 12, & have also taken possession of the fort & of Loves house where several families lived.

"Wm. Plaisted who gives this information made his Escape from Capt. Wincols house wch was twice assaulted by ye Enemy but they were

beaten off by six or seven English men whome he left in possession of sd house when he came away from thence to give this advice & pray for reelife he saw not above twenty Indians; we have already sent away from the banke between twenty and thirty men, & have sent to our other Towns for further releife; we now here see the smoaks rise so yt they are burning all before them: We humbly pray a thorough & serious Consideration of the condition of this pt of ye Country, and yt such measures may be forthwith taken as in yr Honrs wisdome shall be thought most Conducive to the preservation thereof: this is the whole of wt information we can at present give. as soon as we have A further accot you may expect to hear further from

"Much Honrd yor Humble servts
"Wm Vaughan
"Richd Martyn."

"Portsmo 19 March 1689-90.

"Much Honrd

"Yesterday we gave accot of ye dreadful destruction of Salmon ffalls the particulers whereof pleas to take as followeth.

"The enemy made their onset between break of the day & sun rise when most were a bed & no watch kept neither in fort nor house they presently took possession of ye fort to prevent any of us doing it & so carried all before them by Surprise, none of our men being able to get together into a body to oppose them, so that in the place were kild & taken between ffourscore and 100 persons, of wch between twenty and Thirty able men, the fort and upwards of twenty houses burnt, most of the Cattle burnt in the houses or otherwise kil'd which were very considerable. from thence the enemy proceeded to Quamphegan where lived onely Thomas Homes who upon the Alarm retired from his house to a small Garrison built near his Saw mill wheither also some of Salmon falls yt made their escape fled, about 30 of the Enemies surrounded Holmes house but met with noe opposition then till fourteen men of uus came up from ye lower part of ye Town & undiscryed by ye Enemy, made a shot upon yt party of Indians at Holmes house, sundry of ym standing before the door, at wch shot they say three Enemy fell, ye rest run into the house & broke through ye backside thereof, & being more numerous than ours forced our men to retire, some of them got safe home & five Escaped to Holmes Garrison, only one of ours wounded in the Encounter, then the Enemy burnt Holmes house & proceeded about a mile lower down & burnt the ministrs house with two more & Assaulted Spencers Garrison but were repel'd & so retired. James Plaisted who was taken at Salmon falls was sent by Hopehood (Commander in chief of the Indians) with a Flag of Truce in Tho. Holmes for ye surrender of his Garrison promising liberty to depart upon his soe doing, but Plaisted returned not was ye Garrison surrendered.

"The sd Plaisted who was in ye Enemies hand many hours Informs yt he saw of ye Enemy one hundred and fifty men well accoutred & Guesse them to be about one-half ffrench, upon their taking possession of ye ffort he said that ten of them ffrench & Indians made A dance wch Hopehood told him were all officers. he also told him of his Brother Gooden who lived in Loves house was going to be try'd for his life by A Councill of Warr, for yt in their taking Loves house ye sd Gooden had kil'd one ffrench & mortally wounded another, & further that there was Eight french ships designed for Pascataqua River to destroy ye same:

"The Alarm being given to all adjacent Towns in order to their reliefe we sent about thirty men from this Town, as many went from Dover, & A party from York together wth wt could be got from their own Town, but before they could unite their force it was neare night & then they marcht with about 100 men under Comand of Capt. Jo Hamond Comandr of ye uper part of Kittery. the scouts yt went before just as they came wth in sight of salmon falls Discovered one of ye Enemy who was binding up his pack & staying behind his Company fell into our hand which proved to bee a ffrenchman whose Examination in short we here wth send you & to-morrow morning intend to send the person toward you by land none by Water being just ready to goe: our ffources proceeded in pursuit of ye Enemy & about 2 miles above ye ffort of Salmon falls at the farther house up in the woods there discovered them about ye setting of ye sunn. our men presently fell upon them & they as resolutely opposed them, in short the fight lasted as long as they could see friends from Enemies, in which we left three men, one of York, another of Cocheco kild upon ye place & 6 or seven wounded some is feared mortally wt damage we did the Enemy we cant at present say: This is all ye accot we can at present give. to-morrow intend you shall hear again from us. we Intrem subscribe ourselves Honrd Srs

"Yor humble Servts:
"Wm. Vaughan
"Richd Martyn."

"Portsmo: 19th March 1689-90.

"Upon Examination of the frenchman taken at Salmon ffalls he said "Their Company that Attaq'd Salmon ffalls consisted of sixty men 30 French and 30 Indians who came from Canady the beginning of ffeubr from a Town called thirty Rivers lying above Cabeck, that they have not been near any English Plantation since they came out till now but waited about twenty or thirty miles off severall days for a party of 20 or 30 Indians who promised to meet & Joyn wth them but came not, that they have lived wholly upon hunting, yt they came by ordr of the ffrench Govr at Canada & that both ffrench and Indians are in pay at ten Livers p month. The said Govr is Count Fontenack yt arrived from ffrance last yeare in A man of warr with severall merchant Ships wch went away again in 8ber. only two ships remain in Canada of Twenty five Guns a piece. That two parties of ffrench & Indians of three hundred men in a Company came out about the same time they came, but whether they were design'd he saith he knows not. That he knows nothing of the Mischiefe done near Albany, that they intended to carry their captives to Canada & there sell them, yt their design was not against this place when they first came forth but principally against Monsiur Tyng & the place where he lived but he saith the Indians who were their principle pilots did often Vary in their Opinions about wt place to fall upon. cant understand wheither it were Mr Tyng of Merrimack River or Casco Bay. That they saw no Considerable Company of Indians in their March only a few in some places hunting, that they brought out wth them two pounds of powder & sixty bullets a piece, that their are sundry English Captives at Canada but he saw only three two girls and a boy, that the ffrench are able to raise four or five thousand men in Canada able to bear arms, & yt they have Thirty two Companies of fifty men in a company in coustant pay. that the ffrench Capts name of this Company is Monsiur Aretall; his son being his Lieut."

These communications were forwarded to Boston.

Attacks, but less appalling, followed the disastrous blows upon Salmon Falls and Casco. By the destruction of the latter the inhabitants of Maine were driven back to Wells. The Indians followed them. Some writer says that in the same month (May) a party under Hoophood attacked the inhabitants of Fox Point, in Newington, then of Dover, they burned several houses, killed about fourteen people, and carried away six captives; that pursuers recovered some of the captives, and wounded Hoophood. But the researches of the late Charles W. Tuttle convince us that this has no foundation whatever. But, to the great joy of the whites, Hoophood was soon mistaken by his allies for an Iroquois and killed.

On the 4th of July eight persons swimming at Lamprey River were killed and a boy captured. In the fight the enemy attacked Capt. Hilton's garrison at Exeter, but with no success, save to kill a few whites. The day following is more memorable.

The provincial authority at Portsmouth had determined to send an expedition into the forest against the Indians. Capt. Wiswall was designated for this service. It being advisable to join another captain with him, members volunteered, of whom Capt. Floyd was selected by lot. A hundred men rendezvoused at Dover, and started westward. On Sunday morning, 6th of July, the advanced scouts reported an Indian trail. They followed it and overtook the enemy on the borders of Wheelwright's Pond; an engagement followed, in which each man fought for himself, in the Indian custom. After hours of fighting, Wiswall, Flagg, his lieutenant, Walker, his sergeant, and twelve others having fallen, and the bulk of the remainder being rather exhausted by the heat of the summer

day, Floyd retreated, the Indians, however, doing the same. Floyd was blamed afterwards, but clearly without cause. This was in the then limits of Dover.

Few attacks were made in this vicinity for two years following; for the Indians in a conference at Sagadahock made a truce which continued until June, 1691, a month longer, strange to say, than the time agreed upon; then Wells was attacked, but unsuccessfully; two men were killed at Exeter, and in September twenty-one persons were killed or captured at Rye. But a new and more energetic plan of guarding the frontiers by the constant ranging of sufficiently strong scouting parties from one post to another being adopted, the only incidents which took place during the succeeding winter were that a party which fired upon a young man in the woods of Cochecho was followed and all excepting one man slain; that Tobias Hanson was killed at Dover, May 10, 1693; and that mischief was perpetrated upon "one poor family which they took at Oyster River."

Further quiet was obtained also by a treaty of peace concluded at Pemaquid, Aug. 11, 1693, signed by thirteen Indian chiefs, four other Indians, and three English interpreters. The Indians then acknowledged their subjection to the English crown, promised to abandon the French alliance, to return their captives, to forbear the gratification of private revenge, and, with sad mockery, to keep a perpetual peace. To Dover, with the rest of the province, this treaty gave a happy breathing-time; their continued alertness, the wasting of their property, the inability of cultivating their lands, and the destruction of their men had wellnigh exhausted and dispirited the people.

The peace was short; French cunning found a new element by which to excite Indian hate. Religious fanaticism was added by the labors of tireless French missionaries, and through this Sieur de Villieu, commander upon the Penobscot in 1694, broke the treaty. The first blow fell upon Oyster River, then part of Dover, now Durham. The history of this attack belongs more particularly under "Durham," and we add here only the names of sufferers, with a few notes of reference. The journal of Rev. John Pike, minister of Dover at that time, says,—

"July 18.—The Indians fell suddenly & unexpectedly upon Oyster River about break of Day. Took 3 Garrisons (being deserted or not defended), killed & Carried away 94 persons, & burnt 13 houses—this was the fr act of hostility Committed by y^{m} after ye peace Concluded at Pemmaqd."

Extended account is in Belknap, p. 138. The original manuscript statement to which he refers in note, p. 141, is preserved. See also Shea's Charlevoix, iv. 256. Shea refers also to the relation of French commander, 2 Canada Doc. vii. Papers in the Mass. Archives, vol. iii. pp, 480–3, are: Thomas Packer, at Portsmouth, July 18, to Governor Usher, at Newcastle, with brief statement; Governor Usher, same day, nine o'clock A.M., to Governor Phips, inclosing preceding, and asking help; reply of Governor Phips, July 19; Governor Usher to Governor Phips, July 21, indorsed with action in sending troops; Secretary Redford, at Portsmouth, officially, to Governor Phips, with particulars. Also, vol. viii. pp. 40–41, depositions of Ann Jenkins and Thomasine Drew, printed in N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., vol. xviii. See also Proceedings of Council, "N. H. Prov. Papers," ii. 124, *et ultra*. Pike says "3 garrisons" were taken; Belknap says five; Charlevoix says "here there were two forts" carried by attack. The discrepancy is but nominal. There were but two garrison-houses carried by assault, the other three taken being deserted; and Belknap reckons some houses with palisades as garrison-houses which Pike does not. Charlevoix makes the absurd statement that "two hundred and thirty English perished." The part of the town attacked did not have that amount of population, while seven of the twelve garrisons were successfully defended. Villieu claims to have killed 104 persons, and captured 27. As to the enemy's force, the letter of Redford estimates it at "not less than three hundred;" and Charlevoix says "two hundred and fifty Indians from," etc., joined by "the Abenaquis of the elder Father Bigot's mission." Redford's letter says that "Donie, who signed the peace, was there,"—Robin Donie, signer of the peace at Pemaquid. From the Durham manuscript and other sources some names are attainable. Killed: John Dean; "old Mr. Huckins;" a woman named Chesley, "and several others of the same name;" Robert Watson and family, "except his wife,"—yet I think that one son escaped; Ensign John Davis, his wife, and "several" children; Sarah (Davis) Smith (widow of James) and two sons; a Clark; a Gellison; Charles Adams and a son; Samuel Adams and wife; Edward Leathers' wife; a woman named Jackson; Zachariah Edgerly (son of Thomas); a child of Thomas Edgerly, Jr.; Francis Drew, his wife, and his son Benjamin; a Jenkins, his grandmother, and his child. Of the captives: Two daughters of Ensign John Davis, one of whom returned, the other remained in a nunnery; some of the family of Charles Adams, Jr., certainly his daughter Ursula, baptized in Canada, April 6, 1697; Mrs. Amblar; some children of Thomas Edgerly, Jr.; Thomas Edgerly, Sr., a daughter, and his son Joseph; Thomas Drew and wife, both of whom returned; Ann, wife of Jenkins above, and three children (see her deposition in Mass. Archives, vol. viii. p. 46; and probably Joseph Watson, who was rebaptized in Canada, April 28, 1697. In list of sixteen "Captives Rec^{d} Aboard the Province Galley," Jan. 17, 1698–99 (Mass. Archives, vol. lxx. p. 398), are Elizabeth Egerly, Susanna Egerly, and John Derry, all of Oyster River; and of those remaining in captivity, Juda Emerson, of Oyster River, and Peter Denbow. Woodman's garrison, successfully defended, is still standing, having been carefully preserved. The late John S. Woodman, professor in Dartmouth College, had seen the bullet-holes when the old tim-

bers were uncovered during the repairs of the building.

Letters written on the morning of the attack are here given:

"Portsmo July 18th [1694].

"Just now arrived a post from Oyster River. The Indians have destroyed the place killed & burned all they could Nere —— have Escaped and are too badly wounded doe not Know but they be all over our ffrontiers wait yr Honors Motion

"THO PACKER."

"9 in ye Morning New Castle July 18th: 1694

"May please yor Exy:

"Just now have Received the Enclosed acco. our prouince all in arms desire your Exy forthwith to [send] one or Two hundred men with Arms & Aminution for the defence of the place and to parsue the enimie: we fear Seauerall other or Towns in the province are besett.

"—— —— burnt from ye head of oyster River to ye mouth of it on both sides tho: Edgerly & his son wounded making their Escape and judge the wholl place is Cut off.

"Nott doubting of Yor Ready Assistance I subscribe

"Yor Esq's Humbl Seruat

"JOHN USHER."

"[To Geo. Phipps.]

"May it Pleas yor Excell. [rec. 21 July 1694.]

"Since the Lft Governrs of 18th inst; anoth is Come to our hand. the Indians verie Numerous. Not less than three hundred. Donie who signed the Peace was there, a Woman who was Donie's Servant made her Eescape, by reason of his being drunck. Saith Donie did tell her that thay did Expect 600 Indians more, that the Mangwaits were joyned wth them, and judge Some Southern Indians were there. There is two Fryars among the Indians who after Victory Said Mass twice, the Indians did Spred 6 or 7 miles, and engaged all at once. Oyster River in a manner Ruined, only abt 20 houses left, the rest layd waste. unless we have a Supply of men from yourself Oyster River must be deserted. If Oyster River be deserted, the Enimie will have an inlett in to the whole Countrey. for the Majests Service & Security of the Countrey desire you would forthwith Supply us with one hundred men with amunition & Provision to be Posted for Preservation of these Out places. we are dispatching Some Soulders into our Outward Garrison according to the ability of this Province upon the Alarms with all expedition. We dispatched from the Severall Towns one third of the Militia in this Province for Releafe of Oyster River, but before they came there the Enimie was drawn off and could not be met with; its Judged Eighty psons Killd & taken abundance of Cattle Killd. last Night three Indians Seen Severall Guns fired. Judg the Enimie is still bordering upon us, but we want assistance to persue them, the Enimie being so numerous; Desire that Orders may be given to Justices and all Constables for the dispatch of Expresses: Not doubting of yor Rediness to assist us, we being ready to afforde our assistance accarding to our ability; to your parts case the Enimie should invade yours. Wee Craue your answer by this ———ess.

"By order of the Lt Governor & Councill,

"WM REDFORD: *Deputy Sec'ty.*"

The apprehensions of further violence were unhappily realized. Not all of the body who attacked Oyster River returned immediately. While one portion under Toxus, a Norridgewock, went westward, a smaller party crossed the Pascataqua and killed Ursula Cutt (widow of the President Cutt) and three others, haymakers. That day Col. Richard Waldron had promised to dine with her, but the arrival of friends prevented it. While at dinner in his own house he heard of her death.

In July, 1695, two men were killed at Exeter. On the 7th of May, 1696, John Church was killed and scalped at Cochecho. Various persons were killed at Portsmouth on the 26th of June, and the recapture of Breakfast Hill, in Rye, took place the next day, of which an account is here unnecessary. On the 26th of July the people of Dover were waylaid and fired upon as they were returning home from meeting. Nicholas Otis, Mary Downs, and Mary Jones were killed; Richard Otis, Anthony Lowden, and Experience Heard were wounded; John Tucker, Nicholas Otis, Jr., and Judith Ricker were captured. As these persons all appear to have lived between Waldron's Garrison and Garrison Hill, it is probable that the attack was between the upper falls and the brow of the hill before reaching Otis's Garrison.

Of affairs at Exeter, of the killing of Maj. Frost at Kittery, of the threatened invasion by sea, our purpose forbids minute accounts. Dover soil was no more molested during that war, and the war itself soon ended.

The peace of Ryswick, concluded in Europe, Sept. 20, 1697, forced the French Governor Frontenac to withdraw his protection and assistance from the Indians, as France and England were no longer at war. He advised the Indians, therefore, to bury the hatchet, and peace was concluded at Casco, Jan. 9, 1699. Among other promises, it was agreed that captives should be returned. Some, indeed, had, in 1695, been ransomed. Among these were John Keyser and John Key, Jr., of Cochecho; Elizabeth Smart and Cisca Brackett, of Oyster River. Others in the hands of the French at that time, memorials of the fate of Cochecho in 1689, and Oyster River in 1694, were Abigail Willey, Judy Willey, Elizabeth Willey, John Skyly, Sarah White, and Samuel Rand (a boy), of Oyster River; Grizel Otis, Christina Otis, John Otis (a boy), Rose Otis (a girl), Stephen Otis (inhabitants of the ill-fated Otis Garrison), John Anthony (a boy), and Obadiah Phebe, of Cochecho; and Joseph Perkins (a boy), Abigail Curlin, Lydia Langley (a girl), Mary Swarten, Abigail Brackett, Elizabeth Squir, John Persons (a boy), Roland Young (a boy), Ruth Persons, Mary Sayward, Esther Sayward, and H. Short (a boy), of Dover, but of unknown locality. How many of these ever returned it is impossible to tell. Christina Otis returned; Rose, her sister, did also, and married John Pinkham; John Otis probably remained in Canada; Stephen Otis certainly did; so did their mother-in-law, Grizel, who married there. Others doubtless did also, and so were finally lost to their friends.

CHAPTER CXV.

DOVER.—(*Continued.*)

Tax-payers in 1733.—The town had early made grants or sales of lands to settlers, according to the powers of towns which owned the unoccupied lands within its limits. In 1733 the town made a final disposal of such as it did not wish to retain for public uses, retaining such as the "Landing" below the falls

of the Cochecho. The following list, occasioned by this final distribution, shows the names of tax-payers in that year, and in some measure their relative property interest:

Whereas Mr John Cerney, Saml Cearl, James Nute, John Tasker, John Hayes, John Horn, Capt Thos Wallingford, Jeremiah Rawlings, and John Winget were Chosen a Committee at a Publick Town Meeting holden at the Meeting-House at Cochecho in Dover the 27 of Febry 1732–3

To Consider of some proper Methods to be taken to Dispose of the Common Lands within the Town of Dover to the Inhabitants of said Town, and to propose the Method or Methods which they should agree upon to the Town in Publick Town Meeting for the Towns acceptance, if the should see fit, which service the above sd Committe did accordingly perform, and likewise made Report thereof to the Town in a Publick Town Meeting holden at the Meeting House at Cochecho in Dover on the 4th Day of June 1733, at which Meeting the Town did Vote that the Proporteoning of the Common Lands in said Town, amongst the Inhabetants thereof, as it was performed and offer'd to the Town by said Committe, should be good and Valid.

Which Proportioning was as follows, viz. That all those men whose names are mentioned in the first List which is next Recorded should have a full share in ye Division of the above said Commons, viz.

Collo Paul Gerrish, Esqr	413
Collo Timo Gerrish, Esqr	96
Richd Waldron, Esqr	332
The Revd Mr Jona Cushing	106
Mr Gershon Downs	264
Jos. Hanson	31
James Heard	181
Edwd Evens	38
Lt John Horn	13
Mr David Watson	385
Thos Horn	147
John Horn	241
Wm Horn	186
Wm Fost	355
Capt John Waldron	214
Ebenr Varney	50
Capt Robert Evens	128
Jos. Hall	130
James Hanson	15
Lt Trist Heard	14
Benja Hanson	287
Job Clements	129
Tobias Hanson	44
Natl Young	80
Jabez Garland	63
Capt Trist Coffin	101
Lt John Winget	340
Capt Thos Tibbits	103
Capt Thos Millit	325
Ebenr Tuttle	141
Eph Tibbitts	158
Nicholas Harford	163
Thos Cenney	379
Otis Pinkham	111
Lt Jos Robberts	351
Joshua Cromwell	275
Thos Whithouse	41
Gershom Wentworth	192
John Cenney	238
Saml Willee	97
Wm Weymoth	208
Timo Robinson	291
Capt Saml Tibbitts	335
Mr Saml Cearl	102
Edwd Whithouse	25
Howard Henderson	415
Nathl Austin	121
Thos Roberts Jur	151
Natl Roberts	269
Thos Roberts	354
Jos. Austin	416
Eph Tibbits	82
Saml Tibbits Jur	119
Jos. Cenney	30
Richd Hussey	113
John Bussell	398
Eli Demerrit	283
Saml Chesley	109
Thos Wille	344
Lt Jos. Jones	341
Solo Pinkham	218
James Pinkham	305
Lt Thos Davis	310
Thos Drew	419
Thos Drew Jur	153
Amos Pinkham	247
Joseph Jenkins	134
Abraham Clark	263
Ensg Israel Hodgdon	90
Thos Pinkham	164
Saml Hayes	36
Jacob Allen	286
Jos. Tibbits	338
Richd Pinkham	
James Nute	
Saml Nute	347
Daniel Misharvey	160
John Feild	166
John Twombly	374
Saml Davis	142
Lt James Davis	261
Wm Dam	123
John Tasker	405
John Davis	68
Jos. Daniel	271
James Clark	301
Ichabod Hayes	262
Wm Twombly	98
Jona Young	118
Jos. Evens	418
Natl Hanson	196
ye Estate of Benja Evens	104
John Cook	156
Eliar Young	388
Peter Hayes	314
Daniel Horn	34
John Tibbits	331
John Hayes	10
Jos. Roberts Jur	62
Ye Estate of John Hamon	188
Capt Paul Wintworth Esqr	49
Ye Revd Mr Jame Pike	35
Ye Estate of Capn Benjn Wintworth	172
John Ricker	209
Meturin Ricker	207
Jeremiah Rawlings	417
John Roberts	182
James Clements	6
Thos Nock	20
Zach Nock	46
Saml Downs	320
Ebenr Downs	165
Saml Jones	346
Capt Thos Wallingford	293
Lt Love Roberts	78
Ensg John Tibbits	117
Mr Silvanus Nock	29
Eph Wintworth	272
Thos Hall	51
Thos Tibbits	330
Benja Weymouth	265
John Hall	95
Saml Roberts	281
Wm Stiles	287
Thos Downs	171
Benja Mason	403
Job Hussey	131
Peter Cook	70
Richd Hammock	112
To ye Estate of Jos. Ham	18
Jos. Varney	311
Benja Ham	289
Jos. Riker	205
Derry Pitman	315
Benja Twombly	37
John Roberts Jur	273
Thos Layton	268
Jos. Twombly Jur	285

The Men whose Names are mentioned in the Second List which is next Recorded were appointed it to have two thirds of a full Share in ye Division of Common Lands in Dover by ye Committe Choosen for the Proportioning of the Same.

Mr William Tompson	173
Wm Ellis	327
Saml Alle	23
Edwd Ellis	407
Eph Wintworth	60
Isaac Watson	47
To ye Estate of Wm Hayes	138
Tobias Hanson Jur	409
Jos. Hanson Jur	69
John Heard	211
Wm Horn Jur	392
Benja Hayes	94
Ebenr Varney Jur	7
John Varney	270
Thos Hamon	283
Stephen Varney	189
Ebenr Wintworth	21
Ezek Wintworth	402
John Waldron Jur	39
Wm Twombly Jr	137
Jos. Ester	312
John Clements	339
Jos. Hall	348
Stephen Roberts	362
Solo. Perkins	93
John Pirkins	329
Saml Wille Jur	17
John Young	248
Jos. Rankings	267
Saml Beard	386
John Hall, Jur	212
John Pearl	81
Saml Cenney	279
Henry Tibbits	391
John Bampton	200
Thos Ash	259
John Cromwell	58
Timo Tibbitts	356
Edwd Tibbits	204
Joshua Pirkins	422
John Bussel Junr	3
Francis Pitman	108
John Huckins	424
Natl Lumas	26
Henry Tibbits Jur	19–
John Pinkham	3—
John Layton	169
John Giles	27
Saml Starbord	420
Daniel Titcum	203
Thos Tuttle	276
Micael Emerson	150
John Layton Jur	309
John Tuttle	4
John Ham Jur	29–
Clement Drew	36
Eli Demerrit Jur	2–
[p. 215] Mr William Hill Jur	404
Timo Moses	253
Jos. Hick	24
Thos Bickford	16
John Demerrit	372
Abraham Nute	84
Zach Pitman	226
Wm Demerrit	69
Daniel Misharvy Jur	231
James Hukkins	258
Banja Hall	296
Ralph Hall	342
Jos. Pirkins	244
Jos. Daniel Jur	368
Zach Edgerly	92
Daniel Feild	145
Jos Chesley	288
Robt Evans Jur	345
Saml Young	136
John Evens	32
Eph Ham	352
Mark Giles	240
Paul Giles	252
John Church	302
Israel Hodgdon jur	26
Stephen Otis	152
The Estate of Saml Cromwel	322
The Estate of Benja Varney	206
Saml Wintworth	59
Eph Ricker	146
Saml Rendal	114
Moses Tibbits	159
Daniel Goodin	115
Benja Stanton	129
Mr George Ricker	124
Wm Downs	394
James Cenney	216
John Drew	183
Matureu Ricker Jur	317
Richd Wintworth	232
Ebenr Garland	421
Saml Stagpole	143
Elear [Ebenr] Wire	298
Elisha Clark	1
John Mason	71
Nathl Pirkius	53
Richd Cenney	396
James Hobbs	323
James Guppy	303
Jos. Hussey	277
Saml Austin	367
Benja Wintworth	370
Joshua Roberts	66
Moses Varney	260
Benja Austen	229
Jeremiah Tibbits	381
Saml Cenney, jur	364
Richd Scammon	225
John Bickford	423
Moses Winget	133
Ichabod Tibbits	297
Thos Hobbs	414
Philip Yeaton	175
Wm Wintworth	48
John Starbord	361
Mr John Bickford jur	11
Philip Stagpole	328
Edwd Evens jur	
Saml Heard	
Wm Weimoth jr	251

The Men whose Names are Mentioned in the Third List which is now Recorded were appointed to have one third part of a full Share . . . the Division of Common Lands in Dover by the Comitte Choosen for ye Proportioning of the Same

Mr Saml Dam	83
James Wellmet	170
John Gerrish	215
Wm Hanson	357
Benja Hanson Jur	282
Benja Peirce Jur	52
Dudley Watson	2
Wm Whitehouse	373
Saml Heard Jur	349
Jos. Conner	33
James Chesley	22
Nehemiah Kimball	300
Ezra Kimball	28
Nathl Varney	411
Thos Horn Jur	400
Spencer Wintworth	12
Saml Allen	190
Edwd Allen	120
Richd Waldron	242
John Horn Jur	157
Thos Varney	384
John Carter	376
Ichabod Horn	197
Daniel Clements	246
Jos. Peirce	408
Thos Mason	67
Jos. Harford	148
Mr Jos. Tibbits Jur	295
Benja Roberts	144
Paul Roberts	99
Thos Waits	304
Timo Robinson Jur	87
Saml Cearl Jur	257
Richmond Henderson	249
Thos Roberts, Ters	194
Benja Roberts Jur	375
Elijah Tuttle	42
Jos. Bickford	324
Joshua Cenney	77
Saml Holden	229
Edwd Clowtman	5
John Cloutman	43
Paul Cenney	217
Wm Hussey	191
Ichabod Cenney	254
Henry Bussel	187
James Bussel	336
Joh Demerritt	319
Solo Emerson	334
James Jackson	401
Thos Wille Jur	168
Benja Jones	412
John Jones	40
Anthony Jones	105
Wm Brown	255
Benja Bunker	225
[p. 217] James Layton	292
Francis Drew	365
Daniel Jacobs	234
Zach Bunker	337
Daniel Bunker	110
Thos Pinkham Jur	243
Wm Norroway	177
Timo Cearl	326
Shadrach Hodgdon	91
Hatevil Hall	316
Ebenr Pinkham	377
Richd Pinkham Jur	383
Benja Allen	54
Jos. Tibbits, Ters	359
Nicolas Tuttle	371
James Tuttle	380
John Feild Jur	122
Maul Hanson	79
Timo Moses Jur	198
Wm Bussel	30
Jos Jackson	126
John Foy	76
Mesheck Drew	167
John Daniel Jur	155
Benja Evens	369
Jos. Evens Jur	132
Robert Hanson	209
Nathl Garland	313
Henry Bickford	221
Timo Hanson	378
John Hayes Jur	89
John Tibbits Jur	299
S...l Ham [Horn?]	
Mr John Garland	201
Wm Jones	230
Ebenr Roberts	387
Thos Stevens	227
Jos. Wentworth	321
Thos Wentworth	85
Richd Gooden	176
Ebenr Nock	127
Saml Nock	100
Benja Peirce	222
Gerson Downs Jur	116
Wm Brackstone	220
John Tibbits Jur	45
Jos. Evens, Tert	353
Abner Young	88
Josiah Clark	61
Saml Hall	72
Humphrey Fost	333
Jona Merrow	195
Saml Weymouth	184
To the Estate of Morrice Hobbs	140
Paul Gerrish, Jur	174
Saml Stiles	107
Benja Demerritt	406
James Nute, Jur	410
Wm Allen	382
To the Estate of Francis Drew	75
To the Estate of John Bunker	
To the Estate of Benja Hanson	
To the Estate of Tristram Heard	358
To the Estate of Saml Tibbits	185
To the Estate of Zach Boody	256
Benedictus Tar	135
Henry Rines	19
Jos. Cromwell	73
Saml Cromwell	
Simon Winget	210
Daniel Plummer	149
Richd Plummer	86
John Harvey	55
Saml Jackson	74
Benja Cenney	236
Zach Field	9
Jona Church	219
Elear Wear, Jur	278
Wm Wellard	1—
Stephen Wille	250
Jona Young, Jur	161
Saml Jones Jur	307
Saml Varney	280
Natl Ham	139
Isaac Hanson	397

The Men whose Names are Mentioned in the fourth List which is Next Recorded were appointed to have one sixth part of a whole Share of the Commons Lands in Dover by the Committe Choosen for the Proportioning of the Same.

Capt John Gage	395
Mr Saml Lamb	180
Isaac Libbee	308
Hatevil Layton	223
Natl Frost	245
Benja Bodge	64
John Brown	202
John Row	350
Nicl Brock	57
Moses Stevens	56
Wm Busby	389
Hugh Conner	343
Mr John Yeaton	213
John Yeaton Jur	333
Saml Walton	390
Morrice Fowler	360
Thos Miller	363
John Muckkleroy	239
James Witherel	8
Saml Merrow	178

CHAPTER CXVI.

DOVER.—(*Continued.*)

French and Indian War.—The last year in which Dover blood was shed upon Dover soil was in 1725. Benjamin Evans and William Evans were the last victims. The Indians had been gradually driven back. Not long after the year 1700 they abandoned Pequawket and returned to Canada. To carry the war into Canada was the defense of lower New Hampshire. The French provinces partially felt what they had inflicted upon others. We can stop only to say that men of our ancient Dover were in the assault on Port Royal, in 1707, where Maj. Shadrach Walton, an ancestor of the writer of this sketch, and a son of an early Dover settler, and Capt. Chesley, of the Durham section, did the only creditable thing there; they formed their companies on the open beach, charged on the enemy, who were behind a sea-wall, and carried the position by assault. Dover men were in the attack on Norridgewock in 1722. They were scouts in all the wars following. In 1745, at the capture of Louisburg, Dover furnished a company, in which, as lieutenant, was Thomas Westbrook Waldron, great-grandson of the old major slain in the massacre of 1689, and the one who built the Waldron house, still standing on Second Street, and a company led by Capt. Samuel Hale. Old Dover furnished two companies for Crown Point, in 1755, and another the same year for Albany, under Paul Gerrish. In the expedition against Crown Point, in 1756, Samuel Gerrish led one company, and brave John Titcomb another,—that John Titcomb who lived in the original building which grew into the Dover Hotel, and of whose descendants is the wife of Prof. John R. Varney. In 1757 the western part of Dover sent a company, and John Titcomb commanded a second. It was part of this battalion which, after the surrender of Fort William Henry, was abandoned by Montcalm to the Indians, who killed eighty out of the one hundred and twenty New Hampshire men. Immediately old Dover furnished more men, and stout Maj. Thomas Tash led a battalion, the brave soldier who became a colonel in the war of the Revolution, whose great-grandson, George W. Tash, is now a citizen of Dover. John Titcomb was lieutenant-colonel of still another regiment raised in New Hampshire, on whose rolls were many Dover men. Col. Atkinson's regiment, for Canada in 1759, which served at the reduction of Fort Niagara, had Dover recruits. In Col. Goffe's regiment for the invasion of Canada, in 1760, was one company whose roll is full of Dover names. Dover men were at the capture of Ticonderoga, and in the reduction of Canada.

The muster-roll of Capt. Samuel Hale's company was preserved by his grandson, William Hale, of Dover, whose father, William Hale, was member of Congress, and the roll transferred to Nathaniel Low,

a captain in the recent war, great-grandson of Capt. Samuel Hale.

Belknap, speaking of the New Hampshire Volunteers, says, "By the 17th of February two hundred and fifty men were enlisted for the service." New Hampshire furnished in all three hundred and fifty men, under command of Col. Samuel Moore; not including one hundred and fifty men raised in our province, but in the pay of Massachusetts. New Hampshire furnished one-eighth of the entire force raised in New England, a less proportion than at Bunker Hill, where more than one-half were from our State.

The paper is a regular muster-roll, made out for payment, with printed title, headings, and rules; the print occupying twelve inches in breadth and fifteen in height.

The printed title reads thus, a blank for name of captain being filled with the pen:

"A Muster-Roll of the Company in His Majesty's Service under the Command of Samuel Hale Captain. *Viz.*"

Then come, on ruled columns, the following headings, and in the following order, the numbers being prefixed by us:

1. Men's Names.
2. Quality.
3. Of what Town.
4. Names of Fathers and Masters, of Sons under Age, and Servants.
5. Time of Entrance in the Service. *Months. Days.*
6. Till what Time in the Service. *Months. Days.*
7. Whole Time of Service. *Weeks. Days.*
8. Province Arms. *Weeks.*
9. The whole of Wages due to each Man.
10. What each Man received of the Commissary, *etc.*
11. Balance due to each Man.

In the first column there are fifty-three names, as below. The residences, when Dover, we omit.

The "Time of entrance in the Service" is given only in the case of the captain, but apparently is intended to include the whole company, viz., February 13th.

"Till what Time in the Service" is given in but twenty-two cases. These we note below.

"The whole of wages due to each Man" and "Ballance due to each Man" are blank.

A solitary indorsement on the outside says, "N.B. The prices of things in this Muster Roll are Set down in old Tenor. S. H."

Other items we note in each case:

Samuel Hale, Captain, Dover. Entrance Feb. 13. In the service till Octr 1,—32 weeks, 6 days. Received of the Commissary, 19 shillings, 6 pence.
Moses Wingett, Lieutenant.
Clement Ham, Ensign.
Eleazar Young, Sergeant.
Benjamin Lebby, Sergeant. *a.*
Samuel Heard, Sergeant. *a. c.*
John Bussell, Sergeant.
John Giles, Corporal. *a. c.*
Samuel Tibbets, Corporal. *c.*
Thomas Perkins, Corporal. Rochester.
Reuben Gray, Corporal. *a.*
John Hubbard, Drummer.
Samuel Merrow, Rochester.
Jacob Bussell. Father John Bussell.
Ichabod Hill. *a. d.*
John Titcomb. *c.*
John Hussey.
Benjamin Stanton. Father Ben. Stanton. *a.*
Josiah Clark. Father Josiah Clark. *a.*
R. Kenny Waldron. *a.*
Stephen Evans. Master Elihu Hayes. *a.*
Ebenezer Cook. *c.*
Joseph Abbot.
Samuel Watson. *c.*
Daniel Wingett.
Thomas Ash. *b.*
Archibald Smith.
Daniel Lebby. Master, David Daniels. *a. d.*
William Glidden.
John Forse. *a.*
William Thompson, Rochester.
Nicholas Grace. Master, William Gerrish. *a. d.*
Joseph Berrey. *a.*
Paul Nute.
Love Kenney.
Morrice Fowler.
David Kinket. Master, Wm. Damm. *a.*
Zebulon Drue. *c.*
John Gowell.
Richard Harris. *a.*
Jacob Hossom. *a. c.*
John Smith. *a.*
Thomas Roberts. Master, Samuel Roberts. *a. d.*
Nathaniel Perkins. Master, Samuel Roberts. *a. d.*
D. Henry Sleeper. Portsmouth. Master, Joseph Buss.
D. Sam. Indian, Portsmouth. Master, Richard Salter.
D. Samuel Hunt [Huntress on another slip], Portsmouth.
D. Eliphalet Ring, Portsmouth.
D. Joseph Nelson, Portsmouth. Master, Charles Hoit.
D. Jonathan Stoodley, Portsmouth.
D. George Damm. Portsmouth. Master Solomon [? Reede].
D. Theophilus Damm, Newington.
Benjamin Bunker, Clerk, Durham. *a.* Louisburg, Octr 1st, 1745.

Errors Excepted.

Sam[ll] Hale.

W[m] Wi..... Commissary.

a. In service until October 1,—32 weeks, 6 days.
b. In service until May 20,—13 weeks, 5 days.
c. Received of the Commissary, one pair of Mogasons.
d. Received of the Commissary, one pound four shillings.
D. "Draughted Men."

It was through such conflicts that these generations were prepared for the war of the Revolution.

CHAPTER CXVII.

DOVER.—(*Continued.*)

The Revolutionary War.—The sympathies of Dover in the Revolutionary struggle were almost without exception upon the patriotic side. It had few office holders to sympathize with their employers. The teachings of Rev. Jeremy Belknap from the pulpit were bold and inspiring.

The first utterance which is found from Dr. Belknap bearing upon the subject which was beginning to enlist the thoughts of our fathers occurs in a sermon which he preached Nov. 10, 1772, before His Majesty's Governor, John Wentworth, Esq., at a review of the Second Regiment of Foot in Dover. New Hampshire had been inured to military service through its long period of war with the Indians. An old law required every male inhabitant from sixteen to sixty years of age to own a musket, bayonet, knapsack, cartridge-box, one pound of powder, twenty bullets, and twelve flints. This militia was organized into companies and regiments, and subject to frequent drills. The muster-day and the review was a great occasion. Dover was a centre of this military stir. At this gathering here in November, 1772, the royal Governor, John Wentworth, came up from Portsmouth. Capt. Walderne, a member of this church, and a staunch friend of his pastor, had invited Dr. Belknap to preach to the troops. The subject chosen by the preacher was "Military Duty." In the course of the sermon he spoke as follows on the necessity of self-defense:

"Has the all-wise and merciful Parent of the universe furnished the brute and reptile creation with the necessary instruments of defense, and does the instinct which he has implanted in them prompt them to make use of these weapons for their own subsistence and security? and has He not implanted in mankind a natural courage or martial spirit and given them skill and power to provide themselves with all the necessary instruments of defense, and can it be supposed that we must make no use of these gifts of nature, even when Providence points out the necessity? Do we guard our fields from devouring beasts, our houses and bodies from the rigors of the weather, and shall we not have the privilege of defending our lives, our liberties, our property, our families, our civil government from hostile invaders? Must we tamely yield to every lawless usurper and suffer tyrants to sport with the lives and estates of mankind? Must all these laws, which the wisdom and experience of ages have founded, must the sacred bonds of society, the peace, the welfare, the happiness of mankind be sacrificed to the impetuous rage of a foreign conqueror? Forbid it, reason and conscience; forbid it, ye heroic worthies of old, who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of liars, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens."

The officers of the Second Regiment of Foot were so pleased with this address that they asked a copy for the press.

The General Assembly of New Hampshire was in session in May this year, 1774. Conformably to the proceedings of the Assemblies of other colonies, the representatives in this province appointed a Committee of Correspondence. Governor Wentworth interfered. He adjourned the Assembly. The members met again. The Governor with a sheriff came among them. He declared their meeting illegal. The sheriff made proclamation for all persons to disperse and keep the king's peace. The members met again, and determined to send letters to all the towns and parishes in the province, requesting them to send deputies to a convention at Exeter, who should choose delegates to a General Congress to meet at Philadelphia. This was the first movement for rallying the whole of the people of New Hampshire in the great contest. Attached to this most important letter to the several towns was this brief proclamation: "Considering the Distressing situation of our public affairs, Thursday, the 14th inst., is recommended to be kept as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer through this Province."

The day was observed here in Dover with special religious solemnity. On that occasion, July 14, 1774, Dr. Belknap preached a sermon which bears this title, "*On Account of the Difficulties of the King.*" The text was from 1 Sam. viii. 18: "And ye shall cry out in that day because of your king which ye shall have chosen you; and the Lord will not hear you in that day." A most pertinent text. In this sermon he says:

"It is, my brethren, a very dark day to these American colonies. Burdens and taxes are laid upon us by the Parliament of Great Britain, and the most forcible attempts are made to bring us to a submission, and what further is intended we know not, but we have reason to fear much, considering how highly they are incensed against us, and what power they have to carry their determination into execution. . . . When a ruler departs from these principles, and sets up any other rule of government than the laws and

Constitution which he is sworn to maintain, then the government degenerates into tyranny."

Perhaps the most remarkable passage in this noble sermon is the following:

"Would it not be astonishing to hear that a people who are contending so earnestly for liberty are not willing to allow liberty to others? Is it not astonishing to think that there are at this day, in the several colonies upon this continent, some thousands of men, women, and children detained in bondage and slavery for no other crime than that their skin is of a darker color than our own? Such is the inconsistency of our conduct! As we have made them slaves without their consent and without any crime, so it is just in God to permit other men to make slaves of us."

The tidings of the battle of Lexington reached Belknap at Dover Point, as he was on his way home from Portsmouth. He sent from the Point the following note to his wife:

"Before you receive this you will hear the awful news by the express I met just now at the ferry of the devastation the troops have made at Concord and the commencement of a civil war, which makes it absolutely necessary that I should proceed immediately to Boston, if it is not in ashes before I get there. I shall try and get a chaise at Greenland. As necessity has no law, the people must excuse my absence next Sabbath if I should not return before it."

He arrived at Cambridge in due time, and found himself "among ten thousand armed men who had gathered from every quarter" to take part in the next battle. From there he writes to his wife in Dover, "Don't let my gun and munition get out of the house if you can help it." The brave parson knew his gun well. Among his papers is a very precise description of it. He doubtless thought it most probable that he should be called to fight, in which case no "carnal weapon" could have served him better.

While at Cambridge, he preached in the morning in the street and in the afternoon in the meeting-house to the provincial army there assembled. He soon returned home with his parents.

Dover for the next few months was astir with military preparations. There was a company at once enlisted here by Capt. Benjamin Titcomb. On the 14th of June, three days before fire opened on Bunker Hill, Dr. Belknap preached to these soldiers on the "Nature of true courage." He said, "It is a very fashionable doctrine, especially among the British troops, that the soldier has nothing to do with the conscience of war, or to inquire whether it be just or not. He has only to obey orders. If soldiers had no consciences, if they were horses instead of men, this doctrine might be propagated with the utmost safety. But, my brethren, you are reasonable creatures. You are accountable to a higher tribunal than any earthly power, and you have a right to examine, and it is your duty to examine, whether the cause in which you are engaged is just, and if you find that it is so, you can fight with a good conscience, and with a hope in the Divine Providence for liberty and success. Let, then, every man behave himself in his proper station according to the duty required of him, and serve his country to the utmost of his power."

Four days after, news having been received that a battle had commenced at Charlestown, this company, under Capt. Titcomb, marched to the scene of battle.

It is matter of known tradition that Dr. Belknap, when news arrived of the Declaration of Independence, went to the one town school at Pine Hill, then kept by Master Wigglesworth, announced that America was now a nation, and himself and the master at the head, stopping to take up a drummer by the way, the whole school marched through town as far as the Col. John Walderne mansion, and returned. At the schoolhouse Dr. Belknap offered prayer, and a holiday was then given.

The people of Dover took an early part as a municipality in remonstrating against those aggressions of the British government which led to the Revolution, and when remonstrances failed, and the cause of liberty was submitted to the stern arbitrament of arms, none exerted themselves more cheerfully or contributed more in proportion to their means to render that cause successful. As a record of interest, we publish from the town records all the proceedings, votes, etc., which we find in reference to the Revolutionary war. The first record which is made is the following:

"At a legal meeting of the qualified voters of the town of Dover, this tenth day of January, 1774, convened at the Friends' Meeting-House in said town on purpose to consider of the innovations attempted to be made on American Privileges—

"Col. Otis Baker was chosen Moderator—

"Although we deprecate every thing which in its infant motions tends to alienate the affection which ought to subsist among the subjects of the same King, yet, we cannot longer behold the Arts used to curtail the Priviledges purchased with the blood and treasure of British America, and of New England in particular, for their Posterity, without bearing our Testimony against them.

"As these Colonies have recognized the Protestant Kings of Great Britain as their Lawful Sovereign, and WE in this Province the Man whom the King has pleased to send us as his Representative—We acknowledge this Representative from our first formation into a Government has had a negative voice on all Bills proposed by Laws in the manner his Majesty has at home.

"And as it doth not appear that any Parliaments have been parties to any Contracts made with the European Settlers in this once howling Wilderness, now become a pleasant field—We look on our Rights too dearly bought, to admit them now as Tax masters —Since (by laws as firm as the honor of crowned heads can make them, and which we have no Apprehension

so good and gracious a King as we obey, will suffer to be abridged) we have Parliaments of our own—who always with the greatest Cheerfulness furnished his Majesty such Aids as he has been pleased to require from time to time according to the Abilities of the People, and even beyond them, of which, none but themselves could be adequate Judges.

"Why the King's Subjects in Great Britain should frame Laws for his Subjects in America, rather than the reverse, we cannot well conceive, as we do not admit it to be drawn from any PACT made by our ancestors, or from the Nature of the British Constitution, which makes Representation essential to Taxation—and this supposed Power of Parliament for taxing America is quite novel, some few Instances for the better Regulation of Trade excepted, which no more prove their supposed Right, than the Tortious Entry of a Neighbor into the Infant's field does that of the Intruder—but if Superior Strength be the best plea, how would they relish the Alternative? which if political Arithmetic deceives not advances with Hasty Strides; tho' nothing but downright oppression will ever effect it.

"Therefore, Resolved, 1ly, That any attempt to take the Property of any of the King's Subjects for any purpose whatever where they are not represented, is an Infraction of the English Constitution; and manifestly tends as well to destroy it, as the subject's private property, of which recent proofs are plenty.

"Resolved 2ly, That We, and our American Brethren, are the liege People of King George the Third, and therefore have as full, and ample a Claim, to all the Priviledges and Immunities of Englishmen, as any of his Subjects three thousand miles distant—the Truth of which, our Demeanorer clearly evinces.

"Resolved 3ly, That the Parliament in Britain by suffering the East India Company to send us their Teas subject to a Duty on landing, have in a measure testified a Disregard to the Interests of Americans, whose liberal Services ill deserves such ungenerous Treatment.

"Resolved 4ly, That we are of opinion that any seeming Supineness of this Province in these very—very interesting matters, hath proceeded from a Consideration of their Smallness among their Brethren, rather than from any insensibility of impending Evils.

"Resolved 5ly, That this Town approves the general Exertions, and noble struggles, made by the opulent Colonies through the Continent, for preventing so fatal a Catastrophe as is implied in Taxation without Representation, viz SLAVERY—than which, to a generous Mind, Death is more Eligible.

"Resolved 6ly, That We are, and always will be ready in every constitutional Way, to give all the Weight in our Power to avert so dire a Calamity.

"Resolved 7ly, That a Dread of being enslaved Ourselves, and of transmitting the Chains to our Posterity (by which we should justly merit their curses) is the principal Inducement to these Measures.

"And Whereas, our house of Commons have a Committee for corresponding with those of the several Colonies on these matters, and the Committees of the several Towns in this Government to correspond with each other at the necessary Times, may be subservient to the common Cause—Therefore resolved that a Committee to consist of five persons be chosen for that purpose.

"Voted that Col. Otis Baker, Capt. Caleb Hodgdon, Capt. Stephen Evans, Capt. Joshua Wingate, and John Wentworth, jr, or either three of them, be the Committee of Correspondence for this Town.

"Voted that the proceedings of this meeting be entered in the Records of this Town, and that an attested Copy thereof be sent to the Committee of Correspondence at Portsmouth, to assure them, and all concerned, that our hearts are knit with those, who wish the weal (as it is constitutionally fixed) of our most gracious Sovereign, and all his numerous subjects."

July 18, 1774.—A committee of five was chosen to represent the town at a meeting to be held at Exeter for "appointing Delegates to join in a General Congress of the Provinces for considering of and advising to the most conciliating methods of establishing their rights and harmony among all the subjects of our gracious Sovereign, which meeting is proposed to be held on the 1st Sept. at Philadelphia." And £6 10*s.* were voted as the proportion of Dover towards paying the expenses of the delegates, which the selectmen were authorized to advance.

Nov. 7, 1774.—A town-meeting was called to see if the inhabitants would raise anything, either "in Money, Fat Cattle or Sheep," for the relief of the Poor in Boston, then suffering from the operations of the Port Bill. And it was voted that the town would "give something."

Dec. 26, 1774.—At a town-meeting the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

The Designs of the Continental Congress holden at Philadelphia being so humane and benevolent, the result of their proceedings so salutary and effective as justly to attract the notice of the millions of freemen in America, this town on mature consultation are fully convinced that nothing (under Heaven) will so evidently tend to preserve the rights of Americans or frustrate the attempts already made for their destruction as carrying the same into full execution. For which purpose,

Voted, That Messrs. Otis Baker, Shadrach Hodgdon, Stephen Evans, Joshua Wingate, John Waldron 3d, Caleb Hodgdon, John Wentworth, Jr., John Kielle, and John Gage be a committee.

Voted, they have the following instructions, viz.:

1st. We expect that to the utmost of your power you carefully intend the preservation of peace and good order in the town so far as the same may be en-

dangered by a discussion of sentiment relative to political matters.

2d. We enjoin you that by every lawful means you see the recommendations and proceedings of the Continental Congress strictly complied with by the inhabitants of this town so far as we are therein concerned.

3dly. As examples you are to encourage every kind of Temperance, Frugality, Industry, and Economy and to discountenance every species of Vice, Immorality, and Profaneness. Neither to use any sort of Gameing or unlawful diversions yourselves nor suffer it to be done within your knowledge without intimating your own dislike and the displeasure of the town thereat.

4ly. Whereas, Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen are continually strolling through the country with Goods, Wares, and Merchandise (much of which was undoubtedly forwarded by the enemies of America) in order to vend the same to the great hurt and decay of trade and in defiance of a good and wholesome law of this Government—You are therefore not knowingly to harbor, conceal or entertain any one of them, nor purchase any of their wares, nor permit any within your knowledge to do it, and in case any Taverner, Innholder, or Retailer within this town, after being duly informed thereof, shall be knowingly guilty of either the acts in this instruction mentioned —You are to take every legal measures to prevent their ever hereafter being licensed by the Court of Sessions either as Taverners or Retailers.

5ly. Notwithstanding any persons may be so daring and hardy as to counteract the sense of the town expressed in these instructions, you are by no means to suffer any insult or abuse to be offered to either their persons or estates, but use your utmost endeavor to prevent the same.

6ly. Of all breaches of these Instructions you are as soon as may be to inform your neighbors and the Selectmen of the town that whenever it may be necessary the town may be convened in order to consult and advise thereon.

July 13, 1776.—Voted that forty-two shillings be given by the town to each of the soldiers enlisted and that shall enlist since the 11th inst., and proceed in the present expedition to Canada, not exceeding fifteen or sixteen men, and that the Selectmen hire the money (and pay the same) in the best manner they can immediately on the town's account.

May 5, 1777.—Voted that Col. Otis Baker, Capt. Thomas Young, and Capt. John Hayes be empowered to enlist what men is wanting to make this town's quota of men for completing the Battalions to be raised in this State, on the best terms they can.

Voted, that the Selectmen furnish the Committee with money to hire said men and raise the same in the next tax bill.

May 15, 1777.—Voted that the Alarm and Train Band Lists have three shillings a day and one shilling and sixpence a half day allowed them by the town for each day they train in a year more than the law requires.

Sept. 10, 1777.—It was "voted that thirty dollars be given to each soldier who enlists for the Continental Service until the last of November next, and that the Selectmen pay each soldier the said sum when mustered."

March 30, 1778.—It was "voted that a committee of two persons be chosen to inquire into the state of our quota of Continental troops, and if we are found lacking to take the most effectual measures for filling up the same."

June 15, 1778.—It was "voted that Mr. John Bm. Hanson, Col. Joshua Wingate and Maj. Caleb Hodgdon be a committee to hire six men as soldiers to go to Rhode Island to reinforce General Sullivan's Division."

May 10, 1779.—It was "voted that the Selectmen advance the Continental and State bounty agreeable to a request of the Committee of Safety if they have it in stock, and if not the Selectmen are empowered to hire money for said purpose."

July 5, 1779.—It was "voted that the Selectmen advance the Continental bounty being £60 and State bounty of £30 and travel for five men, and if they have it not in hand that they hire the same and have power to raise it in the next year's tax."

"Voted that a committee be chosen to hire eight men for the Continental Army one year and five men for the service at Rhode Island six months."

Aug. 30, 1779.—It was "voted that a hundred dollars a month be given nine men to serve as soldiers at Portsmouth, &c., including what the State is to pay them."

June 26, 1780.—It was "voted that the Selectmen be a committee for the purpose of getting eight men for the Continental Service on the best terms they can."

July 4, 1780.—It was "voted that the Selectmen with the two Captains of the Companies in Dover be a committee to get our quota of militia men for the Continental service."

Jan. 22, 1781.—It was "voted that Mr. Andrew Torr, Capt. John Gage, and Maj. Benja Titcomb be a committee to get the proportion of men wanting from this town to fill up and complete the Continental Army in the cheapest and most expeditious manner possible."

March 5, 1781.—It was "voted that each Recruit from this Town as their quota of men for completing the Continental Army have and receive as wages fourteen bushels of Indian Corn per month during their stay in service, and that the Selectmen give their security for the payment of the same accordingly."

July 16, 1781.—On the petition of Capt. Thomas Young and Capt. James Calef, stating that they had been "ordered by Col. Stephen Evans without loss of time to enlist or draft fourteen able bodied effective

men to serve three months if not sooner discharged, wherever the commander in chief shall order as soldiers," it was "voted that Capt. Young and Capt. Calef be a committee to raise the 14 men required, and that they give thirty shillings silver money to each man that enlists, which they shall have whether called on to go into service or not, and when they march each man shall receive thirty shillings more like money."

Sept. 19, 1781.—At a town-meeting held for raising soldiers, it was "voted that nine men now to be raised for three months be given ten silver dollars each as bounty and paid fourteen bushels of merchantable Indian corn per month by the town in January, 1782."

After this date we find no record of any further proceedings in relation to the war.

The capture of Fort William and Mary, Dec. 14, 1774, largely by men from Durham, intensified the struggle. Of the men concerned in it prominently were Sullivan, Adams, Scammel, and others.

The then Governor, John Wentworth, the best of all the royal Governors of that day, descended from that William Wentworth who was elder of the Dover First Church, and of the same blood with that Earl of Strafford who was beheaded in the time of the first Charles, and with the British premier, the Marquis of Rockingham, soon sailed away never again to set foot upon his native soil. John Langdon, after gallant service in the war and priceless service in its civil support, became Governor and the first president of the Senate of the United States. John Sullivan, then a lawyer in Durham, was son of that John Sullivan who was once schoolmaster of the town of Dover, and who was the father of Governors, and was born on Dover side of the Salmon Falls. To him the refugee Livius wrote from Montreal in 1777 urging his return to the royal cause, promising him particular reward, and saying, "You were the first man in active rebellion," and Livius had fled from Portsmouth. Sullivan became major-general and Governor of his State. Winborn Adams, also of Dover blood, was lieutenant-colonel when he met his death at Stillwater. Alexander Scammel, of that Durham party, was adjutant-general of the army when he fell at Yorktown. Demeritt, Griffin, Bennett, Chesley, Noble, and Durgin of that expedition all did service in the army of the Revolution.

When news came of the slaughter at Concord, New Hampshire was aroused. Men collected from every quarter. "It is surprising," wrote Col. John Wentworth, April 25th, "to see the number who collected. Some came to Dover, twenty miles or more." Shadrach Hodgdon and Stephen Evans represented Dover in the convention of the "Friends of Liberty," which met at Exeter on the 13th of May. That convention voted to raise two thousand men, and to accept those who had already hurried to the field. Three regiments were raised. Stark's and Reid's had the glory of fighting at Bunker Hill. The other, the Second, Col. Poor's, was largely on duty on the coast, from Odiorne's Point to the Merrimac. Most of the Dover soldiers were in that Second, but there were scattering recruits in the Third certainly.

In the Second was the company of Capt. Winborn Adams,—John Griffin, first lieutenant, Zebulon Drew, second lieutenant,—from Durham, which was at Bunker Hill. In the same regiment was Capt. Jonathan Wentworth, "old Colonel Jonathan," of Rollinsford, James Carr, first lieutenant, Jethro Heard, second lieutenant. He made a forced march of sixty-two miles previous to the battle of Bunker Hill, and arrived in Chelsea on that morning, but could not cross the river on account of the enemy, and went round by way of Medford. Jonathan Wentworth was adjutant of Col. Evans' regiment at the capture of Burgoyne, and in 1778 was on the staff of Sullivan with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. His posterity are here. He had two brothers in service, one of whom died in the army. In the Third Regiment was Ezra Green, its surgeon, well known to many living, who had passed his hundred years when he died in Dover. He served on land until 1778, and then sailed with John Paul Jones, and was surgeon of the "Ranger" in its great battle. Immediately after the battle of Bunker Hill reinforcements went forward. I find in Belknap's diary, on the second day after the battle, "Benj. Titcomb's co. marched from here." This was that Benjamin Titcomb, brother of old Col. John, who afterwards became lieutenant-colonel, and one of the most gallant men in the army. Though severely wounded in three different battles he served through the war, and ended his days here at his house by Dunn's bridge. His descendants are still in Dover. With him in 1775 was his first lieutenant, Frederick Mordantt Bell, who, a captain in 1777, was mortally wounded at Stillwater. His granddaughter is still here. Ephraim Evans was second lieutenant in the same company. The present Dover also raised at once another company,—John Waldron, captain, Timothy Roberts, first lieutenant, Paul Welland, second lieutenant, John Heard, ensign, —and sent it to Cambridge, mustered in July 3, 1775.

In 1775 the six towns which composed ancient Dover had, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, one thousand and seventy men, including the sick, the feeble, the exempt, and the sailors off at sea. Of this number, in the early autumn of that year, one hundred and fifty, or nearly one-seventh of the whole, had shouldered the musket and were actually in the field. It was evidence of the same alacrity which caused New Hampshire to furnish more than half the men who fought the battle of Bunker Hill, at the very gates of Boston.

Washington made an urgent appeal to New Hampshire for men, and Sullivan added his influence. Thirty-one companies volunteered and marched to

Cambridge. In this force were the companies of Elijah Dinsmore, of Lee; Alpheus Chesley, of Durham; Moses Yeaton, of Somersworth; and John Waldron, of Dover. In December, 1775, New Hampshire had in the field over five thousand men! John Waldron was in service when the exigency arose. He came home to Dover to raise recruits. Of his own company, Ebenezer Ricker was first lieutenant, and John Goodwin was second lieutenant. Tradition has told us that in four days he and his selected officers enlisted in this vicinity seven hundred men, which he commanded as colonel. The roster does not appear on our adjutant-general's books, and we had therefore doubted the truth of his colonelcy; but documents recently produced show him at Cambridge the next spring, in command of his regiment, and with the missing roster. The energetic Col. John Walderne lived where the late Taylor Page lived, above Garrison Hill. The son of Harrison Haley, of this city, is the grandson of the colonel's grandson. An entry in Belknap's diary says: "Dec. 9, 1775, dined at Capt. John Waldron's, and prayed in the companies." The companies of the upper vicinity were, therefore, camped at Walderne's. The fathers pitched their tents there, on that high ground looking down into Dover. They saw then but one spire, if the parish church had one. They looked down on a few score of houses. "Route step, march!" As they obeyed, with flint-lock guns at a shoulder and powder-horns by their side, they passed beautiful Garrison Hill and its few houses, and the spot where Heard's garrison had stood out against the savages eighty-six years before, almost as lonely as then. From that spot they found no houses till the site of Otis' garrison, the scene of barbarous slaughter in 1689. And next was the then elegant mansion of the soldier of Louisburg, Thomas Westbrook Walderne. They crossed the then new upper bridge (no historian tells us whether its piers were of faced stone or of crib-work), and they saw only a grist-mill and a saw-mill on the dam which then fretted the waters of the Cochecho. They passed over a hill in front of the place where Varney's Block now stands, and saw one house high up on the side of the road, where Coffin's garrison had once fallen. Crossing the gully, they must have stopped in front of the first house reached, that of John Wentworth, Jr., that old house still standing next south of the Belknap Church, and saluted the youthful patriot lawyer, whose heart was alive in the cause. Then the houses became more plentiful, and they passed in front of the Dover Hotel, then in its early prosperity, and so went on the Durham road and on to the siege of Boston.

It is not the purpose to follow the history of the seven years' struggle. With the statement that the towns which made ancient Dover did their full share, we can barely mention the names of a few others who did service. We see the name of Hercules Mooney, of Lee. He had been a captain under Col. Meserve, in 1757. In 1777 he was lieutenant-colonel in Col. Long's regiment, at Ticonderoga, and in 1779 was colonel, and commanded a regiment. In Col. Long's regiment was also Lieut. Samuel Stackpole, also at Ticonderoga, and later under Washington farther south. Dr. Paul A. Stackpole, of this city, is his grandson. In September, 1776, Col. Thomas Tash, the old French war soldier, led a regiment to reinforce the Continental army, which with others joined Washington in Pennsylvania, and was at Trenton and Princeton. Joseph Smith was his adjutant, and Jonathan Chesley his quartermaster. Timothy White, who had been at the capture of Louisburg, was quartermaster of Col. Joshua Wingate's regiment, raised for Canada, but which joined the Northern army in New York. Hon. John H. White, late of this city, was Timothy White's grandson. Dr. Samuel Wiggleswath was surgeon of that regiment. Lieut. Enoch Chase, of Dover, was with Winborn Adams and Benjamin Titcomb and Frederick M. Bell, and was in the Burgoyne campaign. He was captain in 1780 and 1781. Mrs. J. B. H. Odiorne is his granddaughter. In Moses Yeaton's company, in 1775, was Lieut. Samuel Wallingford. He was captain in Col. Gilman's regiment in 1776 (James Nute his first lieutenant), and was lieutenant of marines on Jones' "Ranger" in 1778, when he fell in its action with the "Drake." Col. Stephen Evans, a soldier at the capture of Louisburg, commanded a regiment at the capture of Burgoyne. He was a colonel on the staff of Gen. Whipple in 1778. He lived to a ripe old age, and his descendants are in Dover. Alpheus Chesley was lieutenant-colonel in Col. Walderne's regiment in 1776, and Jonathan Chesley was quartermaster under Col. Wingate in 1778. William Twombly was ensign in Col. Reid's regiment in 1777 and later. Numerous descendants are still here. Of the Dover company in Col. Evans' regiment in the Burgoyne campaign, James Libby was captain, Joshua Roberts, first lieutenant, Nathan Horn, second lieutenant, and Francis Warren, ensign.

The records of others, and of the rank and file from Dover in the war, have not been preserved, nor the record of the sailors who went from Dover. Of these it can only be said that the large number of volunteers from Dover proved worthy of their descent from the hardy emigrants who came from the maritime counties of England.

But three men should be mentioned who were not in the army. Col. John Wentworth, of Rollinsford, was Speaker of the House in 1771, and to the commencement of the Revolution. Of the same name with the Governor, and of the same blood, his position was peculiar. He proved true and efficient. He was president of the several Provincial Conventions which met in 1774–75. On the 11th of June, 1774, he wrote to the Massachusetts committee:

"A rivetted opinion of the good and gracious intentions of our lawful sovereign constrains me to

believe that, to reinstate in his royal favor, he needs only to be divested of the unfavorable impressions of America's inveterate foes, whose secret machinations evidently tend to disunite what, when disunited, will be no longer powerful.

"The sons of freedom in New Hampshire, I believe, sympathize with your metropolis in its present distress. So mighty a display of ministerial vengeance can be accounted for only from your noble efforts to stem the torrent of oppression."

He died in 1781, and thus did not live to see our independence acknowledged.

His son, John Wentworth, Jr., of Dover, was the only lawyer in Strafford County except John Sullivan. "His father's blood," said Governor Langdon, "runs through all his veins." Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D., of Chicago, is his grandson.[1]

CHAPTER CXVIII.

DOVER.—(*Continued.*)

THE PEOPLE CALLED QUAKERS.—MASONIAN CLAIMS.

THE following accounts of the coming of Quakers to Dover are taken from George Bishop's "New England Judged by the Spirit of the Lord," the first part of which was published in 1661, and the second in 1667, the whole being republished in 1702–3. The reader must remember that the narrative is written by a man who was too deeply interested in the events to be an impartial historian: In the year 1662, Mary Tomkins and Alice Ambrose, who came from Old England, and George Preston and Edward Wharton, of Salem aforesaid, came to Piscataqua River, and passed up, landed at the town aforesaid (Dover), whither to go it was with them from the Lord, where they had a good opportunity in the inn with the people that resorted to them, who reasoned with them concerning their faith and hope, which to the people being made manifest, some to the Truth thereof Confessed, and others, being not able to gainsay the Truth, ran to Rayner, their Priest, and told him that such a people were come to Town; and that they had discourse with them about their Religion, and were not able to contradict what they said, and therefore desired him to come forth and help them. "Or else," said they, "we are like to be run on ground."

At this the Priest chafed and fretted, and asked the people, "Why they came amongst them?" To which they answered, "Sir, it is so we have been amongst them, and if you come not forth to help us we are on ground;" and said the Priest's wife, "Which do you like best, my Husband or the Quakers?" Said one of them, "We shall tell you that after your husband hath been with them." Whereupon in come Rayner in a fretting and forward manner, saying, "What came ye here for? see the laws of the country are against such as you are." "But what hast thou against us?" replied Mary Tomkins. "You deny magistrates," said the priest, "and ministers and the churches of Christ." "How sayest so?" replied Mary. "And you deny the Three Persons in the Trinity," said the priest. To which Mary answered, "Take notice, people, the Man falsely accuseth us, for godly Magistrates and the Ministers of Christ we own, and the Churches of Christ we own, and that there are three that bear Record in Heaven, which three are the Father, Word, and Spirit, that we own, but for the three persons in the Trinity, that's for thee to prove." "I will prove three Persons in the Trinity," said the priest. "Thou sayest so," said George Preston, "but prove it by the Scriptures." "Yes," replied Rayner, "by that will I prove it where it is said, 'And he is the express image of his Father's Person.'" "But," said one, "that is falsely translated." "Yea, it is," replied a learned man, "for in the Greek it is not Person but substance." "But," said the priest, "it is a Person, and so there is one Person." "Thou sayest so," said George. "But prove thy other Two, if thou canst," said the priest. "There are three Somethings," and so in a rage flung away, called to his people from the window to go away from amongst them; but Mary soon after got after him, and spake to him to come back, and not to leave his People amongst them he called wolves; but away packt the priest, whereupon she said unto the people, "Is not this the hireling that flees and leaves the flock?" So truth came over them all, and there was great service for the Lord, and many were convinced of the truth that day, and notwithstanding the terror of your wicked laws, many waxed bold, and invited them to their houses, and they had at that time a good and great meeting amongst them, and the power of the Lord reached many of them that day. Having had this good service at that time at Dover for the Lord, they passed away into the province of Mayne, being invited to Major Shapleigh's.

If Parson Rayner had "written a book" he would have presented a different view of this theological discussion. The account of his "fretting, etc.," is doubtless drawn from imagination; it is totally opposed to all other accounts of his character. But the Quakers did not remain long in Maine, for "towards the winter it came into the hearts of Alice Ambrose, Mary Tomkins, and Ann Coleman to go and visit the seed of God amongst them that had received the truth in Piscataqua River, where they were not long, but a flood of persecution arose by the instigation of the priest, who caused them to be apprehended by Virtue of your Cart-Law, and order was made to whip and pass them away as followeth:

"'To the constable of Dover, Hampton, Salisbury,

[1] See chapter lxxxix.

Newbury, Rowley, Ipswich, Wenam, Linn, Boston, Roxbury, Dedham, and until these vagabond Quakers are out of this jurisdiction.

"'You and every one of you are required in the King's Majesty's name to take these vagabond Quakers, Anna Coleman, Mary Tomkins, and Alice Ambrose, and make them fast to the cart's tail, and drawing the cart through your several towns, to whip them upon their naked backs, not exceeding ten stripes apiece on each of them in each town; and so to convey them from Constable to Constable till they are out of this jurisdiction, as you will answer it at your peril; and this shall be your warrant. Per me, Richard Walderne, at Dover, dated Dec. 22, 1662.'

"A cruel warrant, through eleven townships by name and whatsoever else were in that jurisdiction to whip three tender women, and one of them little and crooked, with ten stripes apiece at each place in the bitter cold weather, through such a length of ground, near eighty miles, enough to have beaten their flesh raw and their bones. Oh, the mercies of the wicked, how are thy cruelties! The devil certainly bore through that warrant (and as men used to say) top and topgallant, no interruption. Your warrant was through these towns ten stripes apiece, enough to sink down any man whom God did not uphold; but this outruns the law in the constable, as the proverb is: there is eleven named which, according to the rate of ten in a place, is one hundred and ten apiece laid on so as, if it were possible, the knots might kiss the bones every stroke. And yet this was not enough: if any more towns through them they must go. From whom sprung this unreasonable warrant? who influenced all this? And through whose instigation were they apprehended? And who drew the warrant? *Omne malum*, saith the proverb, *incipit a sacerdote*, that is, all evil begins from the priest; or from the priest all evil hath its beginning. Priest Raynor aforesaid (who could not evince his own position, but as has been said, instead of proving three persons in the Trinity by the Scriptures, said 'They were three Somethings') and so fled away, being not able to stand before the power and force of truth in these servants of the Lord, and sets on this deputy magistrate, Walden, who began to tell them of your law against Quakers. Mary Tomkins replied, 'So there was a law that Daniel should not pray to his God?' 'Yes,' said Walden, 'and Daniel suffered, and so shall you' (see how he appears influenced by this priest's spirit mad and blind), and so demands Alice Ambrose her name; said, 'She is written in the Lamb's book of life.' He answered, 'Nobody here knows this book, and for this you shall suffer.' So, on a very cold day, your Deputy Walden caused these women to be stripped naked from the middle upwards, and tied to a cart, and after awhile cruelly whipped them, whilst the priest stood and looked and laughed at it, which some of the Friends seeing, testified against, for which Walden put two of them (Eliakim Wardel, of Hampton, and William Faurbish, of Dover) in the stocks. Having dispatched them in this town, and made way to carry them over the waters and through woods to another, the women denied to go unless they had a copy of their warrant; so your executioner sought to set them on horseback, but they slid off, then they endeavored to tie each to a man on horseback; that would not do neither, nor any course they took till the copy was given, insomuch that the constable professed that he was almost wearied with them. But the copy being given them, they went with the executioner to Hampton, and through dirt and snow at Salisbury half-way the leg deep, the constable forced them after the cart's tail, at which he whipped them, under which cruelty and sore usage the tender women traversing their way through all, was a hard spectacle to those who had in them anything of tenderness; but the presence of the Lord was so with them (in the extremity of their sufferings) that they sung in the midst of them to the astonishment of their enemies.

"This Walden keeps a Saw Mill, and is a log sawyer, but that day that he sentenced these women, his wife caused him to have hand cuffs put on.

"The tender women they tied with Ropes to the Cart at Dover to be whipped, which being very cruel, James Heard asked whether those were the Cords of the Covenant.

"The constable of Dover's name was Thomas Roberts, who looking pitifully the same night through his extreme toil to bring the servants of the Lord thither to be whipped as they had been at Dover, they were so far above his cruelty that they made some good things for his refreshment, which he took. This disgraceful sentence was executed no farther than Salisbury. But these gentle dealings did not reclaim the wanderers.

"After their release they passed a short time at Maj. Shapleigh's, in Kittery, but when 'after a little space at Maj. Shapleigh's' they returned again to Dover, the place of their late barbarous execution, and there visited their friends who had both received and suffered with them; where being met together on the next First Day of the week after their coming together, whilst they were in prayer, the constables, Thomas Roberts, aforesaid, and his brother John, like sons of Belial, having put on their old *clothes* with their aprons, on purpose to carry on their drudgery (taking Alice Ambrose), the one by the one arm and the other by the other arm, they unmercifully dragged her out of doors, with her face towards the snow, which was knee deep, over stumps and old trees near a mile; in the way of which, when they had wearied themselves, they commanded two others to help them, and so laid her up Prisoner in a very wicked man's house (Thomas Canny's), which when they had done, they made haste with the rest that were with them to fetch Mary Tomkins, whom, as they were dragging along with her face towards the snow, the poor Father of these two

wicked constables followed after, lamenting and crying, 'Wo, that ever he was the Father of such wicked children.' (From this man Thomas Roberts, whose labor was at an end, and who had lived in Dover thirty years, and a member of their church about twenty years, they took his cow away, which gave him and his wife a little milk, for not coming to their worship.)

"So thither they hauled Mary Tomkins also, and kept them both all night in the same house, and in the morning, it being exceedingly cold, they got into a certain Boat or Canoe, or kind of Trawl hewed out of the body of a tree, which the Indians use on the water, and in it they determined to have the three women down to the harbor's mouth; and they put them in threatening that they would now so do with them that they would be troubled with them no more.

"Whither to go the three women were not willing. They forced them down a very steep place, in deep snow, and furiously they took Mary Tomkins by the arms and dragged her on her back over the stumps of trees, down a very steep hill to the water side, so that she was very much bruised and after was dying away; and Alice Ambrose they plucked violently into the water and kept swimming by the Canoe, being in danger of drowning, or to be frozen to death. (What acts of violence and cruelty are here!) Ann Coleman they put in great danger of her life also, in view of enemies in great hazard, and in all probability they had destroyed them quite according as they had said, viz.: That they would do so now as that they would be troubled with them no more; but on a sudden a great Tempest arose, and so their cruel and wicked purpose was hindered, and back they had them to the House again and kept Prisoners there till midnight, and then they cruelly turned them all out of doors in the frost and snow, Alice Ambrose's clothes being before frozen like boards, and was much and to no other thing could be attributed but to the arm of the Lord that Alice especially and the rest had not been killed; such unmercifulness to their fellow-creatures lodgest in the Breasts of these wicked men who doubtless thought by these Things to have dispatched them; but the hand of the Lord, who keeps all those who wait upon him, preserved and upheld them, to whom be the glory. Amen."

Neither imprisonment, fines, nor starvation could daunt these fearless disciples of the Inner Light. Show them a whipping-post, they cling to it; a prison, they enter it; a halter, and they put their heads in it. Others fascinated by the glory of persecution came to the place of its infliction.

"George Preston, Edward Wharton, Mary Tomkins, Alice Ambrose, Alice Gary, having been at Dover [Neck], passed from thence over the water to a place called Oyster River, where, on the first day of the week, the women went to Priest Hull's place of worship; who standing before the old man he began to be troubled, and having spoken something against women's preaching, he was confounded and knew not well what to say; whereupon Mary standing up and declaring the truth to the people, John Hill in his wrath thrust her down from the place where she stood, with his own hands, and the Priest pinched her arms, whereupon they were had out of the place of worship, but in the afternoon they had their meeting, unto which came most of the Priest's Hearers, when truth gave the Priests such a blow that day, that a little while after the Priest left his Marketplace and went to the Isles of Shoals, three leagues in the sea."

Another aspirant for martyrdom soon came,—Elizabeth Hooten. Bishop says:

"Then at Dover for asking Priest Rayner aforesaid a Question, she was put in the Stocks and kept in prison four days in the cold weather, being an ancient woman which might have cost her her life, but the Lord preserved her; Richard Walden aforesaid (whose wife, it is said, begged the office of Deputy Magistrate for him that he might mischief Friends) being he who executed this cruelty through the instigation of the Priest, as before he had done to others of whom I have made mention; more cold storms she endured and Persecution in the service of the Truth in these Parts than she was able to express, being made a strength to Friends, and leaving the others without excuse."

She says of herself, "I was imprisoned also at Hampton and Dover where a wicked Constable Came with a warrant and fetched away a poor old man's heifer [Thomas Roberts' probably] who had little else to maintain him, for £3 5*s.* fine imposed on him by fine of 5 shillings a day for not hearing their teacher which was a horrible oppression, five times worse than the Bishop's law which is but one shilling a day for not coming to hear their Common Prayer. I being present asked him 'who made that warrant?' He said the Treasurer, Peter Coffin. But he read it 'in His Majesty's name;' I asked him 'who was that Majesty?' He said 'the King.' Then said I, 'in the King's name restore the poor man his heifer, for he hath made no such law.' But he would not. So I went to Peter Coffin the Treasurer and cleared my conscience unto him and told him 'that he had done contrary to God's law and the King's law in taking away the poor man's cow, for that the King had sent to them That their Church members should not make laws by themselves excluding others.' He told me that he would take away more yet, But the Lord stopped him in that purpose.

"From him I went to Richard Walden the magistrate, to whom I said, Yesterday thou and thy wife were at a fast and to-day a poor man's cow is taken away in his Majesty's name by a Warrant. 'I asked him if he made that warrant.' He said 'no.' I said 'then make a warrant to fetch him again.'

"But he answered, 'if I had a cow he would fetch her.' I said it was contrary to God's law, and to the

king's. Then said he, 'it is the Devil's law.' I answered, 'then thou may take it home; as thou sayest it is the Devil's law, so say I, for thou has said it.' Then I bid him repent and turn from these wicked laws and wicked actions, or else God would cut them off. From him I went again to the constable, and bid him return the poor man his cow again, for he did not as he would be done by. But he answered, 'if the magistrate commanded him to take away the man's life he must do it.' So you may see by what law these men act in prosecuting the just, as Walden said himself, 'it is the Devil's law.' So a company of blood-thirsty men are, etc.

"Edward Weymouth was the wicked one that dragged her. Hate-Evil Nutter, a ruling elder, was present stirring up the constables to do this thing for which no warrant had they as ever could be known, or did appear for procuring none they turned them out at Midnight, as is related."

The magistrates did not visit the burden of punishment upon strangers alone; they also dealt with their own delinquents.

For absence from public worship on the Sabbath the law required a fine of five shillings each day; for attending a Quaker meeting the penalty was the payment of ten shillings; for permitting a Quaker to rest in his house the hospitable criminal must pay forty shillings per hour. These penalties were now inflicted. The records of the court tell us that William Roberts, of Oyster River, had been absent from public worship on twenty-eight Sabbaths; William Williams, Sr., eight days; William Follett, sixteen days; James Smith, fourteen days, "and one day confest to have been at a Quaker meeting;" John Goddard had been absent four days, and had heard the Quakers twice; Thomas Roberts, Sr., thirteen days, for which his cow was taken, as has already been related; James Nute, Sr., and wife and son, twenty-six days, "and for Entertaining Quakers four hours in one day" he was find £8; Humphrey Varney pleaded "non-convicted" for his absence, "unto whom the law was this day read and he admonished;" Mary Hanson had been absent thirteen days; Robert Burnum "had been to Strawberry Bank" to meeting, and explained the matter, "which showed him to the Court not to be obstinate;" Jelian Pinkham, thirteen days. These fines were vigorously exacted, and such treatment had precisely the effect which might have been expected. The very sufferings of the Quakers had aroused the sympathy of those who probably would never be interested in their teachings save by interest in themselves. The steadfastness with which these oppressed persons bore their afflictions did more to spread their tenets than a score of preachers. And it is worthy of notice that the Quakers have flourished in the very places of their sufferings, while many of the descendants of their persecutors embraced their faith. Of such was the posterity of Edward Weymouth and Thomas and John Roberts, who have earnestly upheld the faith that their fathers persecuted.

"In the year 1663, on the 4th day of the 5th Month, Edward Wharton, aforesaid, being at Piscataqua River, and hearing of the cruelties done by your Court at Dover, was pressed in Spirit forthwith to repair to the Court where your Magistrates being assembled, he cryed aloud and said, 'Wo to all oppressors and Persecutors, for the indignation of the Lord is against them, Therefore, Friends, whilst you have time prize the day of his patience and cease to do Evil and learn to do well, ye who spoil the poor and devour the needy, ye who lay Traps and Snares for the innocent.'

"These words of advice and council and denunciation of Judgment against that which oppresses and persecutes the innocent, were very hard to your Court, and Thomas Wiggins aforesaid (an old bloody Professor) being in a great rage cryed out 'Where is the Constable? Where is the Constable?' The Marshal coming they had him to the stocks and put in his legs and so held him, till having consulted what to do, they had him in again, and then William Hathorne of Salem, who sat at that time Judge of the Court, demanded of him 'wherefore he came thither?' who answered, 'To bear my testimony for the Truth against Persecution and Violence.' Whereupon the said Wiggins fell to raging again, to whom Edward said, 'Thomas Wiggins, Thomas Wiggins, thou shouldst not rage so; thou art old and very gray, and thou art an old Persecutor; its time for thee to give over, for thou mayest be drawing near to thy grave.' Which gave an issue to an order to whip him through three towns, ten stripes at each town.

"Jerry Tibbetts Constable having received the warrant, he was bid to have Edward away and tye him to the Cart tail and whip him through the town. To which Edward answered manfully as he was passing from them, 'Friends, I fear not the worst ye may be suffered to do unto me, neither do I seek for any favor at your hands.' And to William Hathorne he said, 'O William, O William, the Lord will surely visit thee.' So to a pair of cart wheels he was tyed with a great Rope about his middle and a number of People to draw them about, when the Executor cruelly whipped him, told him that he must prepare to receive the like at the next town, which was about fourteen miles from thence through the woods; which being a long way for a man to travel on foot whose back was so torn already, to serve their pleasure in his own Execution, he told them he should not go unless they provided a horse for him or that they dragged him thither, whereupon your Executioner Complaining to your Court, this order according to this copy was issued forth as followeth:

"'To the Constables of Dover or Either of them: These are to require you That whereas Edward Wharton a vagabond Quaker hath been sentenced according to Law, and at present a Horse, according to that sentence, cannot be obtained, These are in his Majesty's name to and require you to commit the said Edward to the Prison at Dover, there to

remain in close Custody till the next second day of the week; and there you are to Execute the said sentence according to Warrant formerly delivered unto you; hereof you are not to fail.

"'Dover the 4th of 5th Month 1663

"'Thomas Wiggins
"'William Hartshorne
"'Eliazer Lusher.'"

This sentence was executed.

"At another time Thomas Newhouse, John Liddal, Edward Wharton, Jane Millard, Ann Coleman, on a first day of the week, coming to your worship house in Dover, were by Walden's Command (of whom I have formerly spoken) haled to prison, where after he had caused them to be detained almost two weeks though he confessed, That for aught he knew they might be such as were spoken of in the 11th of Hebrews, yet he must Execute the Law against them, and so set them at Liberty. The people promised that the Priest Rayner should give them a fair reasoning when his worship was done; but he broke their word and packed away; and though the women followed him to his house yet he would not turn but clapt to his door, having taken out the key and turned Anna Coleman out of the house."

In time the laws against the Quakers ceased to be enforced. The result of all the rigor used against them in Dover was that they eventually became a third of the entire population, a most orderly, thrifty Christian body. Their first house of worship stood on Dover Neck, on the east side; it was afterwards taken across the river into Kittery. Their second house, built before 1720, stood on the corner of Silver and High Streets, where the house of Jacob K. Purinton now stands, in which are kept the Friends' records. This meeting-house had disappeared before 1780, and the present one had been erected.

Masonian Claims.—The grant to Capt. John Mason of lands covering Dover, and overriding, apparently, the Hilton patent, descended, on his death, in 1635, to his heirs. It is needless to trace the claims, so far as Dover is concerned, prior to 1680.

On the 30th of December, 1680, Mason arrived from England to enforce his claims, bringing with him a mandamus to admit him to a seat in the Council. But instead of having the disputed claims brought to trial, he commenced issuing arbitrary orders to the people, requiring them to take leases of him, forbidding them to cut firewood and the like. Such proceedings became so intolerable that the Council forbade them, and at last Mason departed for England, exceedingly irritated at his reception. The manner in which his orders had been treated may be inferred from the following:

"Robert Mason Esqr Proprietor of the Province of New Hampshire maketh oath, That the Writing hereto annexed is a true Copy of the Declaracon which he caused to be set up at the usuall places in the several Towns of the sd Province, And that Maior Richard Walderne did say to this deponent, That no such Papers should be set up to amuse the People and did show unto this Depont one of the afore sd Declaracons or some part thereof that he had pulled down.

"Robert Mason.

"Taken upon Oath the 17th of October 1684 before me.

"R. Chamberlain, *Just. P.*"

John Cutt died on the 27th of March, 1681, and Walderne, of Dover, who was Deputy Governor, succeeded to his office as President of the province; this post he occupied until the arrival of Edward Cranfield, 4th of October. Of course, while Walderne was at the head of the government, nothing was done regarding the claims of Mason, who was then in England. The appointment of Cranfield was made in pursuance of an arrangement in which Mason's interest in the whole province was mortgaged to him for twenty-one years. Cranfield was therefore a party directly interested in Mason's claims, and this was the cause of the rancor with which he pursued those who opposed his purposes. Only six days after his arrival he suspended Walderne and Martyn from the Council on frivolous pretexts, but this use of his power only served to render him odious in the very commencement of his administration. Ashamed, perhaps, of this action, on the 14th of November he restored them to their places.

The Assembly met on the same day, but after a short period of harmony, their opposition to his measures became so irritating that the Governor adjourned the Assembly. Its next session was no more to his mind, and he then dissolved it, an act which aroused the anger of the whole body of the people, unused as they were to such proceedings. One person, Edward Gove, a member of the Assembly from Hampton, endeavored in a half-crazy manner to excite the people to arms, but however much they were dissatisfied with the government, they had no sympathy with Gove's wild proceedings. His attempt failed entirely. He himself was brought to trial on an accusation of high treason. A special court was created Feb. 15, 1682–83, of which Walderne was judge. Gove was convicted, being the first and last man convicted of high treason in the State of New Hampshire, and the horrible sentence of the law was passed upon him by Maj. Walderne; it is said that the judge shed tears as he pronounced the sentence.

In pursuance of the previous arrangements the Governor called upon the inhabitants, Feb. 14, 1683, to take leases of Mason within one month. But this, of course, was out of the question. Within the month, however, Walderne, accompanied by John Wingate and Thomas Roberts, all large land-owners, waited upon the Governor. He directed them to see Mason; the proposition of Walderne that the whole affair should be referred to the King was refused, and there was therefore no way of avoiding a series of legal quarrels.

Walderne was again suspended from the Council, as were Martyn and Gilman. "The judicial courts were also filled with officers proper for the intended business. Some who had always been disaffected to the country, and others who had been awed by threats and promises, took leases from Mason, and these served for under-sheriffs, jurors, evidences, and other necessary persons.

"Things being thus prepared, Mason began his law-suits by a writ against Maj. Walderne (who had always distinguished himself in opposition to his claim) for holding lands and felling timber to the amount of four thousand pounds. The major appeared in court and challenged every one of the jury as interested persons, some of them having taken leases of Mason, and all of them having lands which he claimed. The judge then caused the oath of *voire dire* to be administered to each juror, purporting 'that he was not concerned in the lands in question, and that he should neither gain nor lose by the cause.' Upon which the major said aloud to the people present, 'that his was a leading case, and that if he were cast they must all become tenants of Mason, and that all persons in the province being interested, none of them could legally be of the jury.' The cause, however, went on, but he made no defense, asserted no title, and gave no evidence. Judgment was given against him, and at the next Court of Sessions he was fined for 'mutinous and seditious words.'"

Suits were instituted against many other landowners, and decided in the same summary manner. In Dover, besides Walderne, there were John Heard, Sr., William Horne, Jenkin Jones, William Furbur, Jr., John Hall, Jr., Joseph Field, Nathaniel Hill, James Huckins, William Tasker, Zachary Field, Philip Chesley, Jr., Thomas Chesley, Robert Burnham, Anthony Nutter, William Furbur, Sr., Thomas Paine, Charles Adams, Thomas Edgerly, Henry Longstaffe, Thomas Stevenson, John Meader, John Woodman, John Windiet, John Davis, Sr., Joseph Beard, John Roberts, Joseph Stevenson, Samuel Hill, Philip Lewis, John Gerrish, John Hill, Joseph Hall, Thomas Roberts, Sr., and perhaps others, who were thus declared dispossessed. From seven to twelve cases were dispatched each day. Some executions were levied, but the officers could neither retain possession nor find purchasers, so that the property soon reverted to its owners. These matters went on until the representations of Nathaniel Weare so influenced the Board of Trade that they ordered Cranfield to suspend the suits. Executions, however, were issued after this; the success which they met with may be learned from an incident which occurred in Dover: Certain officers, attempting to levy an execution, were driven off; they returned on the Sabbath, with warrants to apprehend the rioters; a tumult ensued, which was ended by a young girl's knocking down one of the officers with her Bible; such a spirit it was useless to resist.

The suits were suspended, however, and were not resumed until long after Walderne's death. It is unnecessary for us, therefore, to say more than that in the final decision the rights of the colonists were fully preserved. The "proprietors," so called, who bought out the Masonian heirs or holders in the next century, quit-claimed all settled lands at once; and thus ended the controversy.

CHAPTER CXIX.

DOVER.—(*Continued.*)

PROGRESS FROM THE REVOLUTION.

THE population of the town in 1776 was less than 1700. By a census of the State, taken in the previous year "for the purpose of establishing an adequate representation of the people," Dover was returned as containing males under sixteen years of age, 410; males from sixteen years of age to fifty, not in the army, 342; males above fifty years of age, 74; persons gone in the army, 28; all females, 786; negroes and slaves for life, 26. Total population, 1666.

All of the working members of this community were mainly engaged in the cultivation of the soil, and a few of them added thereto the business of sawing logs and grinding corn. A small number perhaps may have been called mechanics,—tanning the leather and making the shoes of their neighbors, shoeing their cattle, building their houses and small boats for the river, etc., when there was any call for such labor. Some lumber business still remained; some ship-building was also carried on at Dover Point; but all of them relied mainly upon the produce of the land for support; for here, as elsewhere, a man was hardly considered a desirable acquisition to the town unless he had an interest in the soil. As early as 1666 the town had voted that no more persons should be admitted to citizenship until all former grants had been laid out and recorded on the town's book, and a list made out of all inhabitants, so that "the town may see how many we are to take care of."

There was then little which might properly be called a village in the town. Dover Neck, where the settlers of 1633 had first laid out a city, which was never built, then, as it had for one hundred and fifty years, contained a considerable population. But after Cochecho, as that part of the town around the falls was called, succeeded, in 1713, in removing the place of meeting on the Sabbath by building the new meeting-house at Pine Hill, the prestige of the Neck, as the seat of government, which it had maintained for nearly a century, departed. South of the river, stretching from what is now Central Square to the road beyond Pine Hill, there may have been twenty dwelling-houses. On what is now called Silver Street there were half a dozen more. On the north side of the river, in addition to the Walderne house, standing just back of where Morrill's Block now stands, there were but four other houses on all the territory now comprising the most thickly-settled section of the city. The landing was principally used as a depot for the lumber and for tying up the boats of those of the inhabitants who possessed boats, and there was in addition a few scattered trees, remnants of the forests which once covered it, and a cooper's shop only. These were the main, if not the only, roads for travel

through the town. Of the buildings then standing upon them, not more than half a dozen now remain. The long winding street from Garrison Hill through the landing to Pine Hill still exists, but the whole conformation of the land over which it passes has been greatly changed. Hills have been dug down and ravines filled up, if the crooked places have not always been made straight, not only in the vicinity of the falls, but elsewhere along its course, until hardly one stone remains upon another, or one shovelful of earth rests where it did at that time.

The only public buildings in the place were the meeting-house, built in 1758, the predecessor of the present house at the Corner; the Friends' meeting-house, now standing, built in 1770; the jail, of unknown antiquity, which was located where Daniel Niles' house now stands; and a school-house, which stood on or near the spot where the building so long devoted to the purpose of "teaching the young idea how to shoot" still stands, though now used as a ward house.

At the Falls, near the upper bridge, besides the Walderne house already referred to, its then occupant, Thomas Westbrook Walderne, the fourth in descent from Maj. Richard Walderne, the first proprietor, had a saw- and grist-mill. His barns occupied the present site of the American House, and his possessions stretched from the river far away towards Garrison Hill. Opposite to him, on the south side of the river, the descendants of old Peter Coffin were still lords of the soil, holding it so tenaciously that when, in 1820 or thereabouts, the town laid out Washington Street, they refused for a long time to accept the money which was awarded them as damages, considering it little less than sacrilege to alienate any part of the land which their far-off ancestor had handed down to them. Within the last forty years, Coffin's woods, now covered in part by streets and residences and the railroad track, Coffin's orchard of antediluvian apple-trees, occupying all the space from Washington up to and beyond Orchard Street, and jutting down into the very heart of the city, and Coffin's Brook, over which the City Hall has been erected, have disappeared, but the brook, covered from view, still flows on.

On all the territory now comprising the compact part of the city there must in 1776 have been less than fifty families. The old Dover Hotel, or some parts of it, then Gage's tavern, stood where it now stands. Rev. Jeremy Belknap, afterwards known as the "Historian of New Hampshire," was the minister in the town, living in the house which he built, and which was taken down to make place for the Belknap school-house. Col. Thomas W. Walderne, Col. Otis Baker, Col. John Gage, Capt. Stephen Evans, Capt. Caleb Hodgdon, Capt. Joshua Wentworth, and Capt. John Walderne were its most prominent inhabitants, serving as officers in the provincial militia, as moderators at town-meetings, as selectmen, and as representatives in the Provincial Legislature. John Wentworth, Jr., was the only lawyer. John Sullivan, of Durham (once a part of Dover), was the only other lawyer of the county. He was drilling a company of minute-men, and he became a major-general in the Revolution.

There was little trade in the town; the few articles for consumption or wear not produced at home were bought of itinerant dealers or procured at Portsmouth, which with Exeter, then the seat of the provincial government, was the residence of the principal men of the State. The spoils of Governor Wentworth's seat, at Wolfeborough, consisting, among other things, of "a valuable collection of books and two fine weather-glasses," having been confiscated and advertised by the Committee of Safety for sale in Dover, the Assembly, "considering that they would be more likely to sell at a much greater advantage at Exeter, where there was a constant resort of people from other towns," ordered the sale to be adjourned to that place. The keys of a store which was opened here in 1776, by James McMarster, of Portsmouth, and put in charge of one Peter Mitchell, were taken from him by the Committee of Safety, and his goods confiscated because of his disloyalty to the patriot cause; and stringent resolutions were passed in town-meeting against dealing with hawkers, peddlers, and petty chapmen, who were represented as "strolling through the country with goods, wares, and merchandise, much of it undoubtedly forwarded by enemies of the country." Innholders, especially, were forbidden to entertain such persons under the penalty of having their licenses taken from them.

Though the province had been divided into counties, and Strafford County had been organized in 1771, it was not until 1773 that it had its separate courts, all its judicial business being transacted in Rockingham County, on account of the sparseness of the population here.

Such was the condition of Dover, briefly sketched, when the Revolution commenced and the country entered upon the great struggle for independence. Early in the contest the people had assembled in town-meeting, and with great unanimity pledged their best efforts for their country's success, and they made this resolution good by contributing to the extent of their ability both of men and money to secure it.

The close of the war of the Revolution left the country poor and deeply in debt, with a worthless currency, and the people distressed for the means of paying their taxes and their private obligations. Then, as in recent times, the effects of war were widely felt long after the cessation of hostilities, and it was not until after the establishment of the Constitution that the prosperity and business of the country began to revive.

The ratification of this new bond of union by the requisite number of States was hailed in Dover, as elsewhere, with great rejoicings.

Dover then had no newspaper, and some correspondent here sent the subjoined notice of the great occasion to the newspaper at Portsmouth, from which it was copied into the Salem *Mercury*. The printer unfortunately considered his space of more importance than the order of procession, omitted it in the publication, and there is now no living witness of the event who can supply it:

"PORTSMOUTH, July 1st.—A Correspondent has favored us with the following sketch of the Procession at Dover, in Consequence of having the most important Pillar in Federal Edifice Erected in New Hampshire: In the afternoon of Tuesday last, a number of gentlemen of that town assembled, and being embodied, Nine Cannon were discharged, at the distance of nine minutes from each other—the nine States in the Union were given as toasts, one immediately preceding each Cannon, in the order they adopted the Constitution, and were succeeded by Nine Cheers.

"The Corps of Light Horse and a company on foot joined—The member of the Convention from Dover, was then waited on, and a toast was given as a testament of thanks, for his services and succeeded by Musick and a *feu-de-joy* from horse and foot. [Here follows an account of the order of procession.] After passing the town, animated by the approving smiles of the ladies present—a semicircle was formed near the meeting-house, where Nine Cannon were again discharged, and nine toasts were publickly given. After repeated cheers and expressions of unaffected joy, the Company received an invitation to the Hall-Chamber, where nine flowing bowls, and four Empty ones stood prepared for their reception, and Nine social Songs were sung, which closed the Evening in harmony."

The four empty bowls were symbolic of the four States which had not at that time ratified the Constitution, as the *nine* flowing ones were of those which had. What added interest to the occasion was the fact that New Hampshire was the ninth State which ratified the great charter, and the ninth State made the Union of the States a living reality.

In 1790, when the census was first taken by authority of Congress, Dover had a population of nineteen hundred and ninety-eight, having increased but one hundred and thirty-two in the fifteen previous years. In 1800 the number was two thousand and sixty-two, an addition of sixty-four only.

Slavery had in a great measure disappeared during the Revolution, and was finally extinguished on the adoption of the State Constitution. Some of those held to service had purchased their freedom, some had taken it by going abroad and failing to return, others had been voluntarily emancipated. Thomas Westbrook Walderne, in his will, dated Aug. 7, 1779, bequeaths to heirs his negro Dinah and her two children, Chloe and Plato. The framers of the Constitution, while making provision for the freedom of those born from and after its adoption, appear to have thought it expedient to leave the few that remained nominally the property of those who had profited by their services, so far at least as to require them to support those unable to support themselves, instead of leaving them to become town paupers. This is apparent from the fact that in 1798, on the petition of a citizen to have the town "accountable for the future maintenance of a poor negro woman then in his family," the town voted that it would not be accountable.

During this period the town was slowly recovering from the depression consequent on the war. Dr. Dwight, in his travels through New England in 1796, in recording his impressions of the town, uses the following language: "The scite of Dover is chiefly a declivity. The buildings are substantial and decent, but formed with very little taste or beauty. A small number of them only are painted, and most of these with a dull, disagreeable color. There is nothing sprightly in the appearance of the town, except the activity of its inhabitants. The commerce of Dover consists chiefly in lumber. The material is daily diminishing, and in a short time will probably fail. Whether a substitute can be found by the inhabitants, I am ignorant."

In 1792 the first newspaper published in the place appeared, and we are able to glean from its columns some idea of what Dover was doing. Trade and a variety of mechanical pursuits had been added to its industry. The selectmen were directed by a vote of the town to sell lots on the Landing, for the purpose of promoting and encouraging trade. Many lots were thus disposed of, stores were built, and business began to grow up in that locality. The bridge over the Pascataqua, leading from Durham to Newington, and connecting Dover with Portsmouth, was opened. A post-office was established, a court-house was built in 1791, and is still standing, turned half round and now cut up into dwellings. In that court-house used to be heard Jeremiah Smith, Webster, Mason, and Bartlett. The Strafford Bank was incorporated. The Legislature, for the first and last time in its history, held its session here in 1792. Ship-building to some extent was followed. Dover merchants shipped lumber and other products to the West Indies, receiving in return molasses, sugar, rum, etc. Some of them imported goods directly from Europe, and advertised them for sale by the cargo. The Landing at this time first became the centre of business, and continued for years the principal mart of trade. Its merchants dealt with all the surrounding country up to and beyond the "Pond" (in modern parlance Winnepesaukee Lake) and the White Mountains. On a winter's day, as old people have often related, the country teams coming into town in the morning frequently extended from Ela's tavern to near the foot of Garrison Hill.

In 1810 the population of the town had increased to two thousand two hundred and twenty-eight. Dr. Dwight, who again visited Dover about this time, says, "I found Dover considerably improved since my last visit, and, what was not a little gratifying to me, furnished with a good minister of the gospel."

The embargo and the war of 1812 interfering with mercantile pursuits, the business men of the town embarked in other industries. In 1812 the Dover Cotton-Factory was incorporated, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and, as the Lower Falls were supposed to be fully occupied with the saw- and

grist-mills thereon, the first factory was built two miles up the river, and was long known as the Upper factory. This was built in 1812, and, like most new enterprises, was but moderately successful to its projectors. In 1821 a nail-factory was established at the Lower Falls, at which one thousand tons of iron were rolled and seven hundred tons manufactured into nails annually, but this business becoming unprofitable it was abandoned.

At this time (1821) the Dover Cotton-Factory, having obtained possession of the Lower Falls, so long the property chiefly of the Waldron family, enlarged their operations. They increased their capital to five hundred thousand dollars, and built the first cotton-mill erected in the village. This is now known as No. 2, having been so called when erected to distinguish it from the mill at the Upper Falls, which was long since taken down.

The remaining history of this manufacture, which transformed Dover into a city, will be given farther on.

The rapid advancement of the town in wealth and population dates from the establishment of this great enterprise. In 1820 the population was 2870. Within the next ten years these numbers had nearly doubled, the census of 1830 showing the population to be 5449, while the taxable property had more than doubled. In this time many new streets had been laid out and new bridges built, hundreds of new dwellings had been erected, five or six new religious societies organized and new churches built. In 1823 the Dover Bank and the Savings-Bank of the county of Strafford were chartered, the Dover Aqueduct Company incorporated, and the Strafford Guards organized. Two additional newspapers (the *Gazette* in 1825, and the *Enquirer* in 1828) had been established to aid the *Dover Sun* (which for thirty years had shone for all) in giving light to the people. Old Dover, after a life of two centuries, had passed away, and a new town with a new population and new industries had come into existence. Previous to this time it had been exceeded in population not only by Portsmouth, but by Gilmanton, Sanbornton, and several other farming towns in the State which had not been settled for more than one hundred years after the Hiltons landed at Dover Point, but now it became second only to Portsmouth, a position which it maintained for nearly twenty years, or until the sudden growth of Manchester made that the metropolitan city of New Hampshire.

In 1840 the population of Dover had increased to 6458, and its proportion of the State tax from $11.17 in 1820 to $30.98. In 1850 the population was 8186; the valuation $2,917,598.

During the first of these decades (1830 to 1840) business was somewhat affected from various causes. The disastrous effects of Eastern land speculations, the excitement in relation to nullification and the tariff, the suspension of specie payments and the monetary revulsions which followed crippled business and retarded and in some cases put an end to enterprises here as well as elsewhere in the country. Many manufacturing establishments suspended operations for a season, wages in others were reduced, and turnouts among the operatives added to the derangement. All the mills in Dover were for a time idle. The population and business of the town, however, made a handsome increase in these ten years, though not in so great a ratio as in the previous ten. Many handsome dwellings were erected, and several new business blocks were added to those previously built.

In 1841 the opening of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and the construction a few years after of the Cochecho Railroad to Alton, to both of which Dover people contributed liberally, had a marked effect upon the business of the town. While its local trade and interests were on the increase, its importance as a distributing point for interior trade declined. The Dover Packet Company, which had for many years given life and activity to the wharves and storehouses on the river, soon discharged its last cargo, the Landing ceased to be the centre of business, which from this time gathered around the railroad station and the streets leading most directly to it.

The Dover Packet Company, when in its prosperity, was the only channel of intercourse between Dover and the business world. With all the freight of the manufacturing company and that of the business men of the place to carry, it employed quite a number of coasting vessels, and its commerce with Boston was larger than that of any other place east of New York except Portsmouth. A Boston paper of the period remarks with satisfaction at the growing importance of the manufacturing business, when a large portion of the cotton goods consumed in the country were imported, that "the last Dover packet from New Hampshire brought nearly as many cotton and woolen goods to this market as were brought by the packet-ship 'Dover,' and more than were brought by the packet 'New England,' from Liverpool. Cotton goods which were purchased in England for thirty-eight cents, and thought remarkably cheap, were not better cottons than now can be purchased here at twenty cents." Any other highway for the transportation of heavy goods than that of water was then undreamed of. Surveys for a canal from Dover to the lake had been made, and the feasibility of building it was a matter of frequent discussion. A steamboat was put upon the lake in 1833 by the aid, in part, of the business men of Dover. In 1836 an appropriation of ten thousand dollars was obtained from the general government for improving the navigation of the Cochecho. The era of railroads, however, was approaching; notices began to appear in the papers that a road was in the process of construction from Wilmington to Andover, meetings were held to aid in its continuance to Dover, and on the 31st of August, 1835, books for subscriptions to its

stock were opened in Dover. With the decline of its commerce, ship-building as an art died out on the Cochecho. The last vessel of any considerable size built here, a ship of six hundred tons, was launched Sept. 14, 1837, by Capt. Robert Rogers, from his yard near the Gulf.

In 1842 the town-hall building, with accommodations for the county courts, county offices, town officers, etc., was built at an expense of more than $20,000; to be rebuilt and enlarged in 1867, after being badly damaged by fire, at a cost of more than $50,000.

In 1847 the introduction of the shoe manufacture and trade for the Southern and Western markets added largely to the business of the place, employing after a few years a large capital, and in a good season more workmen than any other industry.

The Sawyer Woolen-Mills, another enterprise of the last twenty-five years, and of growing importance, has built up a new village in the south part of the city. Its history will be given farther on.

In 1855 the town government, after an existence of two hundred and twenty-two years, or from 1633, was superseded by a city organization.

With the city government came in the use of gas in lighting the streets and dwellings, improved sidewalks, a police court, a more efficient administration of the laws, and other "city institutions," quiet and orderly elections included,—the business of voting being dispatched in a day instead of occupying two or three as frequently occurred under the town organization,—the only drawback being the usual penalty of greatness, an increase of taxation.

In 1860 the population of the city was eight thousand five hundred and two; its valuation, $3,884,842. In 1870 the number of inhabitants was nine thousand two hundred and ninety-four; the valuation, $5,018,320, showing a comparatively small increase during the ten years, which will be long remembered for the great war for the preservation of the Union which was fought to a successful issue, and the great sacrifice of life and property which was required.

To raise and put its quota into the service, under the various calls which were issued, the city advanced upwards of $250,000, increasing its expenditures from $59,272 in 1860 to $233,462 in 1865.

In 1871 Congress appropriated $10,000 for the purpose of removing obstructions in Cochecho River. In 1872 an additional sum of $10,000 was granted, followed by a like amount in each of the two following years. In 1875 the sum was increased to $25,000, and later a further sum of $15,000, which gave free access to all vessels which are employed in the coal and other freighting business upon the river.

In November, 1872, ground was broken for the construction of the Portsmouth and Dover Railroad, an enterprise which had been in contemplation for more than twenty years. The road was built in that and the following year, and opened for travel in February, 1874, costing some $800,000, of which sum the city, in its municipal capacity, contributed $225,000, while many of its citizens made liberal private subscriptions.

In March, 1875, the "Dover Building Association" was organized with a capital of $10,000. Since that time it has invested between thirty and forty thousand dollars in real estate, building about thirty dwelling-houses, many of which have already been satisfactorily disposed of, affording handsome dividends to the stockholders in the enterprise, and furnishing desirable tenements to a valuable class of population.

In 1876 the valuation of the city for purposes of taxation had increased to $7,339,828. Add to this the investments in railroads, in government bonds, and other property exempt from taxation, and the whole amount will reach, if it does not exceed, ten millions of dollars, or not less than $1000 to each of the population on an even divide, could such a distribution be made.

CHAPTER CXX.

DOVER.—(*Continued.*)

THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST.

The Lower Falls and their Mills.—Up to the year 1642 the falls had run undisturbed. In that year, the first in which we have any notice of them, we find, 1st 6th mo., 1642, that the town by grant of that date, and again by subsequent grants 30th 6th mo., 1643, conveyed to Richard Walderne, who had come here to seek his fortune, the falls, fifty acres of land on the north side, and sixty acres on the south. Here the major built a mill.

He built mills on both sides of the river. On the 20th of December, 1649, the major sold to Joseph Austin, the ancestor of all the Austins hereabouts, for twenty-five pounds, one-quarter part of the saw-mill on the south side, with all appurtenance.

The remainder he held until the 27th of May, 1671, when he sold to Peter Coffin another quarter of the south side privilege.

The major himself lived about where the north side of Central Avenue is, a few rods, perhaps, from Central Street. No other house or buildings, save his outbuildings, stood on the west side of Central and Franklin Streets, from the river to Otis' garrison, just above Brick Street, for perhaps two hundred years. That property, together with the whole of the north side mill privilege and the half of the south side, on the old major's violent death, in 1689, descended to his only son, Richard. Richard lived here a portion of his life, but by and by moved to Portsmouth.

He devised the property by will, April 6, 1730, to

his son Richard, the secretary of the province, at whose death, Aug. 23, 1753, it descended to the secretary's sons, Thomas Westbrook and George. Thomas W. lived in the mansion built on the old property, and which stood exactly back of Morrill's Block, a few feet west, with the end lapping over the line into Second Street. A handsome yard was in front, as it faced the east, and its garden ran down to the river; the old house still stands near by. Thomas W. bought out his brother George's right to the mill and homestead 21st of November, 1758, and by will dated 7th of August, 1779 (proved 8th of June, 1785), devised it to his two sons, Daniel and Charles, or to either survivor in case the other died without lawful issue before attaining the age of twenty-one. Charles did so die, and Daniel came into possession. Daniel lived in the old house. He mortgaged, by deeds dated 29th of April, 1811, and 18th of December, 1815, the falls and all the land on the north side of the river, excepting the small lot then in possession of Abigail Boardman (next below the Mark Walker lot), to the New Hampshire Strafford Bank; the bank came into possession 31st of January, 1820, and conveyed the whole to William Payne, of Boston, 23d of April, 1821, who obtained release of dower the same day. Thus passed out of the Waldron possession the lands lying north of the river and west of Main Street to the river, as the north boundary of the "Horne lot" goes, then following of the river half the way to Whittier's fall till it met the Horne property, then running a little east of north till it met the John Waldron property, thence east to the road, and down the road to the west side of Main Street again. This did not include their property on the east of Main Street nor south of the river.

So far as is now known, no buildings stood on the north side of the falls in the "Factory Square" except mills for a great many years. Over a hundred years ago the Waldrons erected a building which was used as a tavern by Capt. Thomas Shannon. This stood near the present gate, but a little nearer the river, and faced Central Street. Capt. Shannon left it, however, about 1796, and went to Rochester Plains, continuing in the same business. It was afterwards occupied by tenants.

Samuel Ricker and his family occupied it once. Other tenants succeeded, but its dilapidated condition rendered it a poor residence. A "mill-house," built probably earlier than the Shannon house, stood a rod or two east of the north end of that building. It was a structure of logs, and in later days was inaccurately known as the "garrison house." It had been used for millers' families. These, with the grist- and saw-mills, were all which the company found on the northern side of the mill property. The company took these away, and placed their "counting-room" about where the gate now is, north of the river. They built a blacksmith-shop running from near the "counting-room" (a gate between) almost to the river. These are now all gone, but the shed running north from the gate, which was built at an early date, still remains.

The nail-factory, the first substantial in the new regime, still standing and occupied for shops, was erected in 1821. The business proved unprofitable, and was abandoned in 1826. The machine-shop was a more modern affair, and the present "wood shop" replaced the old one at too recent a date to be worth attending to. The brick store now occupied by the firm of Moulton & Cate was occupied for the company by John B. H. Odiorne as a general variety store. Here they disposed of their own goods in part and did a general business with up country, as was the custom in the early history of manufacturing. As experience showed the inconveniences of this system, and especially after the company had sunk a fortune in the business, the trade was given up. Odiorne and his brother-in-law, Samuel W. Carr, as Odiorne & Carr, went on on their own account, but probably with no great success. After they gave up business the building was used for many years as the storehouse of the company's goods, sometimes an office or two being let, and sometimes not. By and by, Benjamin Barker, who came from Rochester, hired it. Since his return thither it has had various tenants, but it is only within a few years that his enterprise has given it a lively appearance.

This land was not all Waldron property. Striking a line from the counting-room gate or a little south, on Central Street, about east to the river, and we have two sections,—the upper one was the Waldron privilege, the lower was the town's,—and after the opening of Washington Street and the building of the lower bridge, was cut and sold as house lots; to this, by and by. Of that part of the Waldron grant which lay on the south side of the river, as just described, Maj. Walderne sold one-quarter to Joseph Austin, Dec. 20, 1649. This quarter descended by inheritance to his son, Thomas Austin; Thomas conveyed it, May 14, 1719, by deed, to son Joseph; from him, either by a daughter's marriage or some other way not recorded, it passed to the hands of Tristram Coffin, of Dover, who, by will dated April 27, 1761, and proved Aug. 26, 1761, devised it to his son Eliphalet (brother to Aunt Debby and Mrs. Bickford); he sold it, Nov. 3, 1795, to Jacob Currier. Another quarter was sold by Maj. Walderne to old Peter Coffin, May 27, 1671. Old Peter conveyed it, Nov. 24, 1714, to his grandson, Eliphalet Coffin, of Exeter, who, by will proved Sept. 13, 1736, devised the said interest to his son, Rev. Peter Coffin, of Kingston, who, Oct. 21, 1741, conveyed the said part, together with his share of what was saved out of the mill "that was lately carried away," to John Gage, of Dover. John Gage having died, his estate was divided, Nov. 18, 1794, between Capt. John Gage, Jonathan Gage, Moses Gage, and Sarah, wife of Nathan Horne; the quarter of the mill privilege fell to Capt. John and Jonathan jointly.

In a further division between the two, made March 17, 1795, the "quarter" was released to John; John sold it, July 25, 1795, for fifty pounds to John Phillips Gilman, of Dover, so that at the beginning of the year 1796 the south side was owned half by the heirs of Thomas W. Walderne, a quarter by John P. Gilman, and a quarter by Jacob Currier.

On the 14th of May, 1796, the property was divided. Daniel Waldron's half was next to Central Street, running ten or twelve rods on that street, and about nine down the river. Currier and Gilman took the other half, almost where the Factory bridge stands, having also a right of way through Waldron's land and a right to build flumes from the dam.

On the 6th of May, 1797, Currier and Gilman also divided, in a way impossible to be made intelligible, and of no sort of use now if it could be. Gilman sold a part of his share, 21st of August, 1798, to Samuel Gerrish, Jr.; on Gerrish's death it descended to his children, John and Alphonso, and is sold by virtue of license, 29th of April, 1811, to Daniel L. Currier, an oil-mill then standing there.

Currier conveyed it by deed, 24th of March, 1821, to John Williams, of Boston, and Isaac Wendell, of Dover, who conveyed it, 28th of April, 1821, to William Payne, of Boston. Gilman conveyed the residue of his share to John Gage, 21st of August, 1798, whose daughter, Mary Wingate Gage, inherited it, on whose account it was sold by license to Jacob M. Currier, who included it in his sale 26th March, 1821, as below.

Jacob Currier conveyed out of his share, 31st of October, 1801, to Daniel L. Currier, a privilege for a fulling-mill, who conveyed it to Ephraim Foss, Jr., who seems to have conveyed it to Jacob M. Currier, subject to lease, which expired 1st of February, 1824. On the 20th of May, 1815, Jacob Currier sold to William Currier a quarter of an oil-mill standing on the premises, which said William conveyed, 25th of May, 1820, to Jacob M. Currier; Jacob Currier also conveyed all his remaining interest, 28th of January, 1818, to Jacob M. Currier, who thus owned the whole quarter, and who conveyed said quarter to William Payne, 26th of March, 1821.

The upper part of the south side, which, in the division of 14th of May, 1796, was assigned to Daniel Waldron, he sold, 21st of January, 1819, to Jonathan Locke, the tavern-keeper. Locke sold it, 30th of April, 1821, to William Payne. Thus the whole mill property came into the hands of William Payne, who was a wealthy citizen of Boston, and the first president of the Dover Factory Company, and who conveyed the whole to the company, with other lands hereabouts, 27th of April, 1822, and thus the water of Maj. Walderne's mill privilege was set to turning spindles. As to the buildings which have stood on this south side tract prior to its occupation for cotton-factories, it is hard to be very specific. There can be traced an "old" saw-mill there in 1649; a saw-mill in 1671, in 1719, and in 1735; an oil-mill in 1798, 1806, 1811, 1815, and 1818; a grist-mill in 1798 and 1818; a carding-machine "in the building containing and covering said grist-mill and oil-mill" on Jacob Currier's part in 1818; Jeremiah Stickney also had a card-factory there somewhere between 1810 and 1820, and Ephraim Foss, Jr., had a fulling-mill about where No. 3 picker stands, from 1821, and doubtless earlier, to 1st of February, 1824.

The "Dover Cotton Factory" was incorporated Dec. 15, 1812, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, which built in 1815 the No. 1 factory at "Upper Factory" village; it was a wooden structure, and has long since disappeared. The company had its capital enlarged, June 21, 1821, to five hundred thousand dollars, about the time when it bought up the titles of the lower falls, as described above. The capital was enlarged, June 17, 1823, to one million dollars, and the name changed to "Dover Manufacturing Company." The capital was again enlarged, June 20, 1826, to one million five hundred thousand dollars, but the company did not succeed, and a new company, the present one, the "Cocheco Manufacturing Company," was incorporated June 27, 1827, with a capital of one million five hundred thousand dollars, which purchased of the old company all their works and personal property.

No. 2 was built in 1822, but this building ceased to be called No. 2 when the new No. 2 (first section), on north side of river, was opened for work in 1881.

The old No. 3 was occupied in 1823, and was superseded by the new No. 2 (second section), which began work in 1882.

No. 4 was opened in 1825, and No. 5 in its present form, which replaced the old printery in 1850. The new No. 1, standing on the south side of Washington Street, was finished in 1878.

The manufacture of cloth began under the care of John Williams, the first agent. He was the founder of this industry here, and thus of Dover's modern prosperity. It was his indefatigable activity which turned capital to these falls. When the corner-stone of the "old nail factory" was laid, it received the inscription:

"July 4th, A. L. 5821.
W. & W."

This meant John Williams and Isaac Wendell. Mr. Williams had secured the introduction of the cotton manufacture, and remained the agent of the corporation which had begun at "Upper Factory." John Williams was its founder; Moses Paul, clerk when the work came to the lower falls; John Chase, its first general mechanical superintendent; Andrew Steele, its first master-mechanic; Samuel Dunster (still living in Attleboro', Mass.), the builder of the first practical machinery of the calico printery.

John Williams was succeeded by James F. Curtis, who remained until 1834, when Moses Paul became

agent. Moses Paul was one of Dover's best citizens. Born in Waterborough, Me., 28th of March, 1798, he was nine years of age when the family came to this Dover, with whose prosperity he was to be so thoroughly identified. He was fifteen years of age when he entered the employ of his uncle, John Williams, twenty-six years of age when he was promoted to be superintendent of the mill at Upper Factory, thirty years of age when he was superintendent of the mills on the lower falls, thirty-six years of age when he became agent, and it was after twenty-six years of this latter service that he died, universally lamented, July 9, 1860. He was succeeded, Aug. 1, 1860, by the present agent, Zimri S. Wallingford, who had been superintendent from 1849, and over the mechanical department five years previous. The success of his administration is visible. The enlargement of the work is seen in the fact that when he took charge the mills had a so-called capacity of fifty-seven thousand spindles; their present capacity one hundred and twenty thousand. Twelve hundred operators are on the books of his charge.

The first printing of calico in these works was under the superintendence of Dr. A. L. Porter, who was succeeded, before 1830, by John Duxbury, a thoroughly experienced printer in England. His successors have been George Mathewson, John Bracewell, and the present superintendent, Washington Anderton, who took charge in 1880. The original printery was in the present No. 5, and other buildings near but now removed.

In 1832 it was said:

"The principal manufacture is fine cotton cloth, No. 40, for calicoes, which are bleached and printed on the spot; No. 18, sheeting, and No. 30, shirting, also are made. The number of people employed in these three cotton mills, machine-shops, and calico-printing establishments is eight hundred females and three hundred men and boys. These mills consume about two thousand six hundred bales of cotton, and turn out four and a half million yards of cloth annually, or about fifteen thousand yards daily. The calico-works made into fine prints and dyed goods (colored cambrics) two thousand five hundred pieces of twenty-eight yards each, or seventy thousand yards, per week. The following articles, with many others not specified, were used by this establishment in one year:

Cash paid for wages	$168,616.00
Pine wood produced in New Hampshire, 3940 cords	11,820.00
Hard wood produced in New Hampshire, 685 cords	2,740.00
Coal produced in Pennsylvania, 1000 tons	7,500.00
Charcoal produced in New Hampshire, 3000 bushels	270.00
Cow manure produced in New Hampshire, 30,565 bushels	3,056 50
Oil produced in Massachusetts, 8349 gallons	5,954.98
Flour produced in New York and Maryland, 548 barrels	2,659.00
Amount paid for freight	13,000.00"

Of the report of the treasurer, Haward Stockton, in 1882, a brief abstract of some of its important features:

"To the stockholders of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company. You have before you the accounts containing the results of the business of the company for the year ending April 29, 1882. 12,003 bales of cotton were purchased, 12,064 used, the price averaging 11⅜ cents (nearly). The mills manufactured 29,767,417 yards of cloth. Besides the manufactured cloth, 9,179,145 yards of goods were purchased for printing. The whole quantity printed is 38,825,276 yards. The balance of profit and loss account is $96,184.90, which makes the net profit for the year $198,740.87. Of this we have paid $150,000 in dividends, and appropriated the rest to rebuilding mills. The middle section of new mill No. 2 has been built and is in successful operation, but the small profit now made on prints does not warrant any further outlay at present, and the construction of the south section has been deferred." Clerk, Z. S. Wallingford; Treasurer, Haward Stockton; Directors, Amos A. Lawrence, John A. Burnham, J. Ingersoll Bowditch, T. Jefferson Coolidge, John McDuffee, John L. Gardner, Jr., Haward Stockton.

Sawyer Woolen-Mills.—These mills are situated in Dover, on the Bellamy Bank River, the water-power of the three lower falls of which is controlled and utilized by this company, as is also the reservoir in Barrington, which was built in 1863–64, and enlarged in 1881, with capacity of about four hundred and fifty acres. Tide-water reaches to the lower mill, and is navigable for coal barges and sloops of moderate capacity. The Portsmouth and Dover branch of the Eastern Railroad has a station at these mills, which is about sixty-six miles from Boston, the freight of which can be discharged directly into the warehouses which are connected with the mills. The Boston and Maine Railroad Station is one and a half miles distant. The works comprise two brick mills, with the necessary store-houses, etc., as follows: lower mill, two hundred and twenty-five by thirty-eight feet, three stories and basement; lower addition, ninety by twenty-five feet, two stories and basement.

This mill is operated by a forty-inch Risdon turbine-wheel, under a fall of twenty feet; also a Corliss engine of seventy-five horse-power.

Upper mill, two hundred and seventy-two by forty, three stories and Mansard roof.

Upper addition, seventy by thirty, two stories and basement.

Upper addition, thirty by seventy, three stories and basement.

Upper addition, fifty-eight by thirty, two stories and basement.

Upper addition, fifty-eight by forty, three stories.

Upper addition, one hundred and forty-five by forty, three stories.

Operated by two turbines, viz.:

One forty-three-inch Risdon, fall twelve feet.

One forty-two-inch Houston, fall twelve feet.

Also a Harris-Corliss engine of ninety horse-power.

Two brick store-houses, each one hundred and twenty-six by forty, four stories.

One brick store-house, one hundred by thirty, two stories.

Counting-room building, fifty-seven by forty, two stories.

Dry-house, repair-shop, coal-house, stable, agent's house, and fifty tenements, all substantially built, with slated or graveled roofs.

The mills are equipped with machinery of the latest and most approved patterns, are lighted with gas, have a complete fire apparatus, including automatic sprinklers and such other conveniences as pertain to a first-class concern.

The business was commenced by Alfred I. Sawyer, who came to Dover from Marlborough, Mass., in 1824.

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company then owned all of the water-powers on the Bellamy Bank River, in Dover, having secured them by purchase made through the agency of Isaac Wendell, in 1823–24. They had also secured land covering the outlet of Chesley's Pond, in Barrington, upon which now is built the reservoir dam.

Alfred I. Sawyer leased of the company the privilege near the bridge, upon which was a grist-mill called the "Libbey Mill." Another building was erected in 1826 in connection with the grist-mill, and on the same fall, in which he carded rolls, fulled, and dressed cloth. In 1832 he bought the Hanson Cotton-Factory at Bellamy, moved and erected it on the falls about twenty rods below. In this mill he commenced the manufacture of woolen flannels with one set of machinery. The business prospering, the mill was enlarged, and another set of machinery added in 1837.

In 1845, Mr. Sawyer bought of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company all of their rights in the property, and continued the business without interruption until his death, which occurred in 1849. The business then passed to his brother, Zenas Sawyer, 1849–50; Z. & J. Sawyer, 1850–52; F. A. & J. Sawyer (Francis A. Sawyer, of Boston, and Jonathan Sawyer, of Dover), 1852–73, when Charles H. Sawyer was admitted, and the concern incorporated as the Sawyer Woolen-Mills.

In 1858 the property now known as the lower mill was purchased, with the two sets of machinery which it contained.

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company sold this property in 1845 to C. C. P. Moses, and on the site of the old foundry, which had been operated by William and Daniel Osborne, he built a brick mill, in which he manufactured paper until 1855, when it was changed into a flannel-mill. Since its purchase by F. A. & J. Sawyer, the old machinery has been replaced by new, and the mill gradually enlarged until it now contains sixteen sets. The old mill, before mentioned as started in 1832, was continued in operation until 1872, when it was replaced by the present structure, which contains fourteen sets of machinery, with preparation and finishing machinery for both mills, or thirty sets.

Flannels were made until 1862, when the machinery was gradually changed until 1866. Since then attention has been entirely devoted to the manufacture of fine fancy cassimeres, cloths, and suitings, which have established for themselves a wide reputation.

An exhibit was made at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, for which the company was awarded a medal and diploma of merit.

The mills were incorporated in 1873 with a capital of six hundred thousand dollars.

Statistics, 1882.—Sets of cards, 30; Crompton broad fancy looms, 115; spindles, 9280; annual consumption of wool (in the year), 2,400,000 pounds; coal, 2000 tons; value of annual product, $1,200,000; persons employed, 450.

Isaac B. Williams & Sons.—The foundations of the present business of Isaac B. Williams & Sons, of Dover, N. H., was laid by the senior partner in 1842 in the manufacture of belting for the Cocheco Manufacturing Company.

In 1871 the firm-name became I. B. Williams & Son, Frank B. Williams having been taken into the partnership. In 1875 the business had outgrown its quarters in the Cocheco Manufacturing Company's buildings, so that larger and better facilities were needed to supply the increased demand for their goods, and a large and valuable property on Orchard Street was purchased, and so added to and remodeled as to afford the desired facilities.

In 1878, George H. Williams was admitted to the partnership, and the firm-name changed to I. B. Williams & Sons.

In 1882 the firm, by reason of still increased and increasing trade, were compelled to tear down and entirely rebuild their factory, having in the mean time purchased an adjoining property. A large and handsome brick building, four stories high, one hundred and forty feet long by forty-five feet wide, with a tower, containing elevators and stairways, five stories high, now cover their land.

The motive force is furnished by an engine rated at sixty horse-power, connected with a boiler of eighty horse-power.

The factory now contains all the modern machinery required to produce in all respects a perfectly reliable belt, all of which are manufactured from the finest of oak-tanned leather, finished and perfected in their own building under the firm's own immediate supervision and inspection.

Forty-five thousand sides of leather were used in 1881, and with the present building and machinery the firm will be able to produce one million dollars worth of belts per year.

Their goods are sold throughout the United States and South America, and with the facilities now in hand the factory will be one of the largest in the country.

CHAPTER CXXI.

DOVER.—(*Continued.*)

Town and City Officers and Representatives.

TOWN CLERKS.

THE *list* of clerks is doubtless complete, but early *dates* are scarce.

1. William Walderne. Perhaps from 1635; certainly from Dec. 1641 until his death Sept. 1646.

2. George Smith. Appointed by Massachusetts in Nov. 1646, and served one year.

3. William Pomfrett. Chosen by the town Nov. 1, 1647; served certainly into 1665, and perhaps to 1670. In his writing is our oldest extant volume of our records, and it is marked "No. 7" on its parchment cover.

4. Deacon John Hall. Certainly in 1670, perhaps earlier; served into 1679, doubtless later, and perhaps to 1685. He had been chosen clerk by the town June 6, 1659, but the court refused to swear him into office.

5. John Evans. Probably chosen early in 1686. A vote of Sept. 13, 1686, fixed his pay, and vote of Oct. 1686 orders that all the town books and papers be brought to the selectmen, to be by them delivered to "John Evans the towne clerke." He probably served until his murder by the Indians, June 28, 1689.

6. John Ham. He signed the record of the election of his successor, March 12, 1693–94.

7. John Tuttle. Chosen unanimously March 12, 1693–94; was in office in 1719, and probably until his death, which took place in 1719 or 1720.

8. Thomas Tebbets. Chosen April 25, 1720, and may have been a little earlier; was in office Sept. 8, 1727.

9. Paul Gerrish. From March 15, 1727–28, until his death, June 6, 1743.

10. Joseph Hanson. From June 27, 1743, until into 1758, and apparently until his death Sept. 5, 1758.

11. Ephraim Hanson, son of the last preceding. From Sept. 18, 1758, until 1772, and apparently until his death, March 24, 1772.

12. Thomas Westbrook Waldron. From March 30, 1772, until his death, April 3, 1785.

13. John Burnham Hanson, brother of Ephraim, above. From April 25, 1785, until his death, Dec. 17, 1788.

14. Nathaniel Cooper. From Dec. 29, 1788, until his death, March 4, 1795.

15. Walter Cooper, son of the last preceding. From March 30, 1795, until his resignation, which took effect Nov. 4, 1799.

16. Dominicus Hanson, grandson of Joseph, above. From Nov. 4, 1799, until his resignation, Oct. 29, 1816.

17. Andrew Pierce. From Nov. 4, 1816, until election of successor.

18. James Richardson. From March 14, 1820, until election of successor.

19. Charles Young. From March 11, 1836, until election of successor.

20. George Piper. From March 15, 1838, until election of successor.

21. Thomas Stackpole. From March 18, 1843, until election of successor.

22. George Thomas Wentworth. From March 13, 1845, until election of successor.

23. Charles Emery Soule. From March 14, 1850; resigned Dec. 31, 1852.

24. Charles Augustus Tufts, great-great-grandson of Joseph Hanson above. Appointed by the selectmen Jan. 5, 1853; served until election of successor.

25. Amasa Roberts. From March 12, 1853, until the organization of the city government March 25, 1856.

SELECTMEN.

1647, Nov.—Ambrose Gibbons, William Pomfrett, Anthony Emery, Richard Walderne, Thomas Layton.

1648, Nov. 27.—Ambrose Gibbons, Richard Walderne, Thomas Layton, Anthony Emery, William Pomfrett.

1649–50.—No record.

1651, Dec. 8.—Capt. Richard Walderne, Mr. Valentine Hill, Henry Lankstaff, William Wentworth, William Furber.

1652–54.—No record.

1655.—Hatevil Nutter, John Bickford, Henry Lankster, Job Clements, and probably one more.

1656.—No record.

1657, March 30.—Valentine Hill, Elder William Wentworth, Ralph Hall, William Furber.

1658, April 19.—Capt. Ralph Hall, Thomas Layton, Thomas Canney, Thomas Footman, Robert Burnum.

1659, June 5.—Lieut. Ralph Hall, James Nute, Richard Otis, Robert Burnum, Henry Lankster.

1660, June 13.—Elder William Wentworth, Peter Coffin, Deacon John Hall, William Beard, Robert Burnum.

1661, June 5.—Elder Hatevil Nutter, Ralph Hall, William Furber, John Goddard, Thomas Beard.

1662, June 15.—William Pomfrett, William Beard, John Woodman, Richard Walderne, Ralph Hall.

1663, April 20.—Capt. Richard Walderne, Ralph Hall, Ens. John Davis, Henry Lankster, John Bickford, Sen.

1664, April 28, and 1665.—Capt. Richard Walderne, Henry Lankster, Sergt. John Roberts, Ens. John Davis, Elder William Wentworth.

1666, April 2.—Capt. Richard Walderne, Anthony Nutter, Robert Burnum, John Martin, Job Clements.

1667, April 8.—Capt. Richard Walderne, Job Clements, Sergt. William Furber, Ens. John Davis, Corp. Anthony Nutter.

1668, April 20.—Capt. Richard Walderne, Elder William Wentworth, Robert Burnum, Lieut. Peter Coffin, Sergt. John Roberts.

1669, May 3.—Capt. Richard Walderne, Henry Lankster, Lieut. Peter Coffin, Job Clements, Robert Burnum.

1670, March 7.—William Furber, William Wentworth, Philip Cromwell, Thomas Roberts, Jr., John Woodman.

1671, March 13.—Capt. Richard Walderne, Philip Cromwell, Thomas Roberts, Jr., William Furber, Ens. John Davis.

1672, March 4.—Capt. Richard Walderne, Lieut. Peter Coffin, Henry Lankster, Robert Burnum, Anthony Nutter.

1673, month lost.—Capt. Richard Walderne, Anthony Nutter, John Roberts, Robert Burnhum, John Gerrish.

1674, March 2.—Capt. Richard Walderne, John Roberts, Anthony Nutter, John Wingett, John Gerrish, Robert Burnum, John Woodman.

1675.—Capt. Richard Walderne, Job Clements, Peter Coffin, Anthony Nutter, John Woodman.

1676.—John Clements, Philip Cromwell, Anthony Nutter, and doubtless two others.

1677, March 5.—Capt. Richard Walderne, Job Clements, Lieut. Anthony Nutter, Ens. John Davis, Sergt. John Roberts.

1678–85.—No record.

1686.—John Woodman, Thomas Edgerly, Nicholas Harrison, John Winget, John Tuttle.

1687, Aug. 10.—John Winget, John Tuttle, William Furber, Thomas Chesley, Sr., John Woodman.

1688, May 21.—John Tuttle, Thomas Chesley, William Furber, Tristram Coffin, Thomas Edgerly, James Huckins.

1689–1693.—No record.

1694, April 16.—Corp. Thomas Roberts, Samuel Heard, John Bickford, Jeremiah Burnum, Capt. John Woodman.

1695, April 22.—Capt. John Gerrish, Zacharias Field, Nathaniel Hill, Thomas Chesley, Sr., Joseph Meader.

1696, April 27.—Capt. John Gerrish, Lieut. William Furber, Corp. Thomas Tebbets, Ens. Stephen Jones, Sergt. Thomas Downs, Thomas Bickford.

1697.—No record.

1698.—James Davis, Ezekiel Wentworth, Nathaniel Hill, and doubtless two others.

1699, May 30.—Ens. Thomas Tebbets, Nathaniel Heard, Joseph Hill, Joseph Smith, Thomas Edgerly.

1700–1.—Not certain. A very imperfect record *probably* belongs to one of these years, which gives John Drew, [Tristram] Heard, . . . [Sm]ith, Sr.,—Davis,—[B]ickford.

1702, April 6.—Samuel Tebbetts, John Meader, Jr., Joseph Jones, Ezekiel Wentworth, John Downing.

1703, April 5.—Thomas Roberts, Sr., Tobias Hanson, Joseph Jones, Francis Mathes, John Dam. Jones and Mathes refused to serve and Samuel Chesley and Robert Huckins were chosen April 17.

1704, April 25.—Serg. Thomas Roberts, William Frost, Francis Mathes, Capt. Samuel Chesley, John Dam.

1705, April 7.—Samuel Emerson, Richard Waldron, Esq., Capt. John Knight, Joseph Meader, Jonathan Woodman.

1706, April 22.—Thomas Roberts, Sr., Richard Waldron, Joseph Jones, Capt. Samuel Chesley, Capt. John Knight.

From this time the elections were in May until 1717, and perhaps later.

1707–10.—Thomas Roberts, Sr., Richard Waldron, Capt. John Knight, Joseph Jones, Serg. Francis Mathes.

1711.—Serg. Joseph Roberts, Richard Waldron, John Smith, Sr., Serg. Joseph Meader, Capt. John Knight.

1712.—Joseph Roberts, Richard Waldron, John Smith, Joseph Meader, Sr., John Smith, Sr., Lieut. John Downing.

1713.—Lieut. Joseph Roberts, Col. Richard Waldron, Serg. Joseph Meader, Sr., John Smith, Sr., Lieut. John Downing.

Newington, separated from Dover, held its first meeting Aug. 6, 1713.

1714.—Lieut. Joseph Roberts, Col. Richard Waldron, Mr. Joseph Jones, Ens. Francis Mathes, Lieut. John Downing.

1715.—Capt. Thomas Tebbets, Tobias Hanson, Joseph Meader, John Amblar, Serg. Thomas Roberts.

1716.—Capt. Thomas Tebbets, Col. Richard Waldron, Ens. Paul Wentworth, Serg. Joseph Meader, Mr. John Amblar.

1717.—Capt. Thomas Tebbets, Col. Richard Waldron, Ens. Paul Wentworth, Lieut. Joseph Jones, Mr. Philip Chesley.

1718–19.—No record.

1720, May 26.—Thomas Tebbetts, Thomas Roberts, Tobias Hanson, John Smith, Francis Mathes.

1721.—Joseph Roberts, Tobias Hanson, Timothy Robinson, and doubtless two others.

1722–23.—No record.

1724.—Stephen Jones, John Smith, Benjamin Wentworth, Nicholas Hartford, and probably one other.

1725.—Francis Mathes, James Nute, John Smith, and doubtless two others.

1726.—Nicholas Hartford, James Nute, Francis Mathes, and doubtless two others.

1727, May 5.—Paul Wentworth, Nicholas Hartford, Samuel Smith, James Nute, Francis Mathes.

From this time (and perhaps earlier) the elections were in March.

1728.—Nicholas Hartford, Thomas Hanson, James Nute, Capt. Francis Mathes, Samuel Smith.

1729.—John Canney, Capt. Paul Wentworth, Capt. Stephen Jones, Jonathan Tomson, John Winget.

1730.—Nicholas Hartford, Lieut. John Wingett, Capt. Stephen Jones, Capt. Paul Wentworth, Jonathan Thompson.

1731.—Paul Wentworth, Nicholas Hartford, Lieut. John Wingett, Capt. Francis Mathes, Lieut. Samuel Smith.

1732.—Capt. Thomas Millet, Lieut. John Wingett, Paul Wentworth, Capt. Francis Mathes, Lieut. Samuel Smith.

Durham was separated from Dover 15th May, 1732.

1733.—Nicholas Hartford, Tobias Hanson, Lieut. James Davis, Paul Wentworth, Capt. Thomas Wallingford.

1734, 1735.—Capt. Thomas Millet, Lieut. John Winget, Paul Wentworth; under vote to have but three.

1736, 1737, 1738.—Capt. Thomas Millet, Lieut. John Winget, Capt. Paul Wentworth, Eli Demeritt, Jr., Capt. Tristram Coffin.

1739.—Joseph Austin, John Gage, Capt. Thomas Wallingford, Lieut. Thomas Davis, Joseph Hanson, Jr.

1740.—Capt. Thomas Millet, John Winget, Capt. Paul Wentworth, Eli Demeritt, Jr., John Wood.

1741.—Capt. Thomas Millet, Lieut. John Winget, Capt. Thomas Wallingford, Eli Demeritt, Jr., Joseph Hanson, Jr.

1742–43.—Capt. Thomas Millet, Lieut. John Winget, Joseph Roberts, Capt. Thomas Wallingford, Eli Demeritt, Jr.

1744–45.—Thomas Millet, Lieut. John Winget, Eli Demeritt, Jr., Thomas Wallingford, Ephraim Ham.

1746.—Thomas Millet, Capt. Joseph Hanson, Thomas Wallingford, Maj. Thomas Davis, Capt. John Winget.

1747.—Thomas Millett, Capt. John Winget, Eli Demeritt, Capt. John Wentworth, Ephraim Ham.

1748.—Thomas Millet, Capt. Joseph Hanson, Maj. Thomas Davis, Col. Thomas Wallingford, John Gage.

1749-50.—Thomas Millet, Ephraim Ham, Eli Demeritt, Capt. John Wentworth, Capt. John Winget.

1751.—(Thomas Millet chosen, but declined to serve) Lieut. Stephen Roberts, Capt. Thomas Westbrook Waldron, Shadrach Hodgdon, Dr. Moses Carr, Joseph Hanson, Jr.

1752.—Thomas Millet, Capt. John Winget, Eli Demeritt, Capt. John Wentworth, Joseph Hanson, Jr.

1753.—Capt. Thomas W. Waldron, Thomas Millet, Lieut. Solomon Emerson, Capt. John Wentworth, Joseph Hanson, Jr.

1754.—Thomas Millet, Capt. Thomas W. Waldron, Capt. John Wentworth, Lieut. Solomon Emerson, Joseph Hanson, Jr.

Somersworth was separated from Dover 22d April, 1754.

1755.—Thomas Millet, Joseph Hanson, Jr.,.James Young.

1756.—Samuel Emerson, Joseph Hanson, Jr., Ebenezer Demeritt, Capt. Thomas W. Waldron, James Young.

1757.—Samuel Emerson, Joseph Hanson, Jr., Ebenezer Demeritt, John Gage, Jr., James Young.

1758.—Capt. Howard Henderson, Joseph Hanson, Jr., Ebenezer Demeritt, Capt. Thomas W. Waldron, James Young.

1759–61.—Capt. Howard Henderson, Joseph Hanson, Ebenezer Demeritt, James Young, Capt. Thomas W. Waldron.

1762.—Thomas Tuttle, Ephraim Hanson, John Winget, Nathaniel Horn, Ens. Joseph Roberts.

1763.—Thomas Tuttle, Ephraim Hanson, John Winget, Jr., Nathaniel Horn, Ens. Joseph Roberts.

1764.—Elijah Estes, Otis Baker, John Tasker, Jacob Sawyer, Lieut. Joshua Wingate.

1765.—Elijah Estes, Otis Baker, John Tasker, Jacob Sawyer, Lieut. Joshua Wingate.

1766.—Clement Meserve, Solomon Hanson, Daniel Hayes, Nathaniel Horn, Capt. Dudley Watson.

1767.—Lieut. Clement Meserve, Capt. John Gage, Daniel Hayes, Nathaniel Horn, Ephraim Ham.

1768.—Capt. Caleb Hodgdon, Capt. John Gage, Nathaniel Horn.

1769.—Lieut. William Hanson, Ephraim Hanson, Ezekiel Varney.

1770.—Capt. Caleb Hodgdon, John Waldron (3), John Kielle.

1771–73.—Capt. Caleb Hodgdon, Capt. Stephen Evans, Lieut. John Wingate.

1774–75.—Capt. Caleb Hodgdon, John Kielle, Samuel Heard.

1776.—Benjamin Pierce, John Waldron (3), John Gage.

1777.—Ephraim Ham, Col. John Waldron, Andrew Torr.

1778.—Col John Waldron, Andrew Torr, Ephraim Ham.

1779.—Col. Joshua Wingate, John Burnham Hanson, Capt. John Gage.

1780.—Joshua Wingate, John Gage, Andrew Torr.

1781.—Maj. Caleb Hodgdon, Col. John Waldron, Maj. Benjamin Titcomb.

1782.—Ens. Andrew Torr, Capt. John Gage, Col. Joshua Wingate.

1783.—John Kielle, Ens. Andrew Torr, Col. John Waldron.

1784–85.—Andrew Torr, Col. John Waldron, John Kielle.

1786.—John Kielle, John Waldron, Andrew Torr.

1787–89.—Andrew Torr, John Waldron, John Kielle.

1790.—Joseph Drew, Stephen Sawyer, John Kielle.

1791–92.—Andrew Torr, John Waldron, Ephraim Ham.

1793–97.—Capt. Moses Wingate, Stephen Sawyer, Aaron Roberts.

1798–99.—Deacon Benjamin Peirce, Col. John Waldron, Andrew Torr.

1800.—Deacon Benjamin Peirce, Stephen Sawyer, Moses Wingate.

1801.—Col. John Waldron, Capt. Moses Wingate, Deacon Benjamin Peirce.

1802.—Stephen Sawyer, Tobias Tuttle, Daniel Henderson.

1803.—Stephen Sawyer, Daniel Henderson, Samuel Wentworth.

1804.—Tobias Tuttle, Mark Walker, Samuel Kimball.

1805.—Tobias Tuttle, Stephen Sawyer, Samuel Kimball.

1806–7.—Tobias Tuttle, Samuel Kimball, Ephraim Ham (3).

1808–10.—Tobias Tuttle, Stephen Patten, Jr., Jonathan Hanson, Jr.

1811–12.—John Waldron, Nicholas Peaslee, Capt. Andrew Peirce.

1813–14.—Tobias Tuttle, Andrew Peirce, Nicholas Peaslee, Samuel Kimball.

1815.—Andrew Peirce, Nicholas Peaslee, Samuel Kimball.

1816.—Andrew Peirce, Nicholas Peaslee, Stephen Patten, Jr.

1817.—Nicholas Peaslee, Samuel Kimball, Stephen Patten, Jr.

1818.—Samuel Kimball, Nicholas Peaslee, Jonathan Locke.

1819.—Samuel Kimball, John Kittredge, Nicholas Peaslee.

1820.—John Kittredge, Samuel Kimball, Nicholas Peaslee.

1821–22.—John Kittredge, Samuel Kimball, Joseph Tuttle.

1823.—Samuel Kimball, Thomas W. Kittredge, Joseph Tuttle.

1824–25.—Samuel Kimball, Thomas W. Kittredge, Andrew Varney.

1826–27.—Thomas W. Kittredge, Andrew Varney, Eri Perkins.

1828.—Thomas W. Kittredge, Andrew Varney, Walter Sawyer.

1829.—Thomas W. Kittredge, Andrew Varney, Daniel Osborne.

1830.—Thomas W. Kittredge, Andrew Varney, Walter Sawyer.

1831.—James B. Varney, Ebenezer Hanson, Alonzo Roberts.

1832.—Ezekiel Hurd, James B. Varney, Ebenezer Hanson.

1833–34.—Ezekiel Hurd, Andrew Peirce, Jr., Alonzo Roberts.

1835.—John Riley, William Hale, Jr., Ezekiel Hurd.

1836.—Ezekiel Hurd, John Riley, David Peirce.

1837.—Ezekiel Hurd, David Peirce, James Tuttle, Jr.

1838.—John Riley, Sharonton Baker, Andrew Varney.

1839.—Sharonton Baker, Andrew Varney, Thomas E. Sawyer.

1840.—John Riley, Sharonton Baker, Stephen Toppan.
1841.—John Riley, Stephen Toppan, Samuel Howard.
1842.—Samuel Howard, Joshua Banfield, Solomon Jenness.
1843.—Nathaniel Wiggin, Daniel Pinkham, Ezekiel Hurd.
1844.—Ezekiel Hurd, Nathaniel Wiggin, John H. White.
1845.—John Tredick, Samuel Dunn, Jr., William B. Wiggin.
1846.—Samuel Dunn, Jr., William B. Wiggin, Andrew Varney.
1847.—Samuel Dunn, Jr., Andrew Varney, Oliver S. Horne.
1848.—Thomas E. Sawyer, Oliver S. Horne, Elijah Wadleigh.
1849.—Samuel Dunn, Jr., Ezekiel Hurd, Leonard S. Rand.
1850.—Sharonton Baker, Samuel Dunn, Andrew Varney.
1851.—Edmund J. Lane, Samuel S. Clark, Andrew Varney.
1852.—Samuel S. Clark, Edmund J. Lane, Moses Gage.
1853.—Jonas D. Townsend, John Clements, Samuel Dunn.
1854.—Jonas D. Townsend, John Clements, Nathaniel Paul.
1855.—Charles Clements, Daniel Hussey, David Steele,—the last Board.

The act incorporating the city of Dover was signed June 29, 1855.

It was accepted by the citizens of Dover at a town-meeting held Aug. 15, 1855.

The first mayor took the oath of office March 25, 1856, and the city government was then inaugurated.

The following were the first city officers:

Mayor, Andrew Peirce.

Aldermen.—Ward 1, Oliver S. Horne; Ward 2, Joseph D. Guppy, Oliver Wyatt; Ward 3, Jeremy Perkins, Jeremiah Horne; Ward 4, Thomas Henderson, Jr.

Common Council.—Moses Paul, President; Ward 1, Ebenezer Faxon, Samuel Dennis, Thomas J. Willey; Ward 2, Oliver Libbey, Reuben Twombly, George W. Wendell, Solomon H. Fuller, Abram M. Drake, James O. Reynolds; Ward 3, Moses Paul, William F. Estes, Alfred Caverly, James M. Horne, John B. Stevens, Alphonso Bickford; Ward 4, James Wentworth, Isaac Twombly, Enoch Pinkham.

MAYORS FROM 1857 TO 1883.

1857. Thomas E. Sawyer.
1858–59. James Bennett.
1860. Albert Bond.
1861–62. Alphonso Bickford.
1863–65. William F. Estes.
1866–67. Joshua G. Hall.
1868–69. Eli V. Brewster.
1870–72. William S. Stevens.
1873–74. Charles H. Horton.
1875–76. Edward P. Hodsdon.
1877–78. Solomon H. Foye.
1879–80. Joseph D. Guppy.
1881–82. Charles M. Murphy.

CITY CLERKS.

Henry T. Wiswall, from March 25, 1856, until election of successor.
John B. Stevens, Jr., from Aug. 16, 1864.

JUDGES OF THE POLICE COURT.

The court was established by vote of the town March 12, 1853.
John Hubbard White, April 8, 1853, to June 26, 1857.
Richard Kimball, June, 1857, to March, 1868.
Daniel Hall, March, 1868, to July 6, 1874.
Daniel Smart Ward, July 7, 1874, to July, 1876.
Daniel Hall, July, 1876, to May, 1877.
John Riley Varney, May 9, 1877.

CITY SOLICITORS.

1857–62. Henry T. Wiswall.
1863–65. Thomas E. Sawyer.
1866–67. Samuel M. Wheeler.
1868–70. Joshua G. Hall.
1871–72. George F. Hobbs.
1875. William H. Dodge.
1876. John R. Varney.
1877. Calvin Sanders.
1878–79. George F. Hobbs.
1880. Samuel M. Wheeler.
1881. John C. Caverly.
1882. Charles S. McLane.

CITY MARSHALS.

1856–57, March 25. Daniel Smith.
1858. Shubael Varney.
1859–60. Jonathan P. Baker.
1861. Daniel Smith.
1862–63. Lucien B. Legg.
1864. George W. Colbath.
1865–68. Gilman Vickery.
1870. Joseph S. Abbott.
1871. Jonathan P. Baker.
1872. Joseph S. Abbott.
1873–77. Jasper G. Wallace[1]
1877–79, February. John W. Rines.
1880–81. John S. Dame.
1882. Reuben A. Libbey.

[1] Died Jan. 20, 1877.

CHIEF ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The present organization was established by act of the town, March 15, 1848.

Samuel Drew, 1848–50.
Richard N. Ross, 1851–68.
Edmund Freeman, 1869–70.
Solomon H. Foye, 1871.
Silas Dunn, 1872.
Mark F. Nason, 1873.
Thomas L. Tebbetts, 1874; resigned Jan. 6, 1881.
Charles E. Smith, Jan. 6, 1881.
Charles F. Dean, July 20, 1881.

CHAIRMEN BOARD OF EDUCATION FROM 1870 TO 1881.

An act abolishing the several school districts and constituting one district for the city was approved June 24, 1869, and took effect from and after the second Tuesday of March, 1870.

1870–71. Thomas E. Sawyer.
1871–72. Thomas E. Sawyer.
1872–73. Thomas E. Sawyer.
1873–74. Thomas E. Sawyer.
1874–75. Thomas E. Sawyer.
1875–76. Charles O. Libby.
1876–77. George B. Spalding.
1877–78.[2] George B. Spalding.
1879–80. George B. Spalding.
1880–81.[3] George B. Spalding.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.[4]

1881–82. George B. Spalding, chairman.

Representatives.—Dover was independent until annexed to Massachusetts, Oct. 9, 1641. At the next General Court, that of May, 1642, Savage says that William Walderne appeared from Dover and sat one day. The General Court held sessions in the spring and autumn of each year. Deputies were chosen, sometimes for one session, sometimes for the year. Our early town records are defective, and Massachusetts records show the names of only those who attended. Residence was not a requisite of eligibility.

1642.—William Walderne.
1643.—Edward Starbuck.
1644.—William Hilton.
1645.—William Heath (of Roxbury).
1646.—William Walderne, Edward Starbuck (probably second session and after Walderne's death).
1647.—None recorded.
1648.—William Furber.
1649.—None recorded.
1650.—Lieut. John Baker.
1651.—None present. In September, Dover was fined ten pounds for being unrepresented at both sessions of that year.
1652.—Valentine Hill.

On account of increase of population Dover was granted liberty, Oct. 19, 1652, to send two deputies in future:

1653.—Valentine Hill.
1654.—Capt. Richard Walderne, Valentine Hill.
1655.—Valentine Hill.
1656.—Capt. Richard Walderne.
1657.—Capt. Richard Walderne, Valentine Hill.
1658–65.—Capt. Richard Walderne.
1666–68.—Capt. Richard Walderne, Speaker.
1669–70.—Capt. Richard Walderne.
1671.—Capt. Richard Walderne, Lieut. Richard Cook, of Boston.
1672.—Capt. Richard Walderne, Lieut. Peter Coffin.
1673.—Capt. Richard Walderne, Speaker, Lieut. Peter Coffin.
1674.—Capt. Richard Walderne, Speaker: Anthony Nutter.
1675.—Capt. Richard Walderne, Speaker.
1676.—Anthony Nutter, first session; Capt. Richard Walderne, second session.
1677.—Capt. Richard Walderne.
1678.—None recorded.
1679.—Lieut. Peter Coffin. Capt. Richard Walderne was Speaker, but represented Kittery, not Dover.

[2] Chosen by aldermen.
[3] Chosen by the City Councils.
[4] From wards, chosen at ward meetings; at large, chosen by City Councils.

Here ended the union with Massachusetts. The commission establishing the province of New Hampshire and appointing John Cutt president of the Council, passed the Great Seal Sept. 18, 1679, and was publicly proclaimed at Portsmouth, Jan. 22, 1679–80. The first General Assembly met March 16, 1679–80.

During the continuance of New Hampshire as a province, deputies were not chosen at stated times, but whenever an Assembly was summoned by writ, which, as well as the dissolution, was at the pleasure of the president and Council. In early years an Assembly continued in existence five years, unless sooner dissolved; later, three years.

We give the dates of meeting and dissolution of the successive Assemblies; not the dates of election in the town. The town records are very poor in reference to deputies, and sometimes the provincial records do not give a list of members of an Assembly. The months of January, February, and March we place in the years of modern usage; that is, January, 1679–80, we call January, 1680.

1680, March 16 to (?).—Peter Coffin, Lieut. Anthony Nutter, Richard Walton, Jr., Speaker.

1682, Nov. 14 to 1683, Jan. 20.—No record of names.

1684, Jan. 14.—Dissolved the next day; John Gerrish, John Woodman, Lieut Anthony Nutter.

1684, May — to May —.—No record of names.

1684, July 22.—Very brief; no record of names.

No Assembly was called during the administration of Andros. Upon his overthrow the several towns appointed delegates to a convention to consult upon a method of government.

In Dover:

1690, Jan. 1.—Capt. John Woodman, Capt. John Gerrish, Lieut. John Tuttle, Thomas Edgerly, Lieut. John Roberts, Nicholas Follet.

No result being reached by this convention, a large number of citizens of New Hampshire petitioned, Feb. 20, 1690, that the town be received by Massachusetts, which that government agreed to. Deputies therefore could again be sent to its General Court, but it does not appear that Dover sent any.

Samuel Allen was appointed Governor of New Hampshire March 1, 1692, and assumed the duties of office August 13th following. Separate Assemblies were again called, and were summoned by writ of the royal Governor up to the time of the Revolution.

1692, Oct. 4 to 1693, Aug. 5.—John Woodman, Job Clements, William Furber.

1693, Oct 18 to 1694, May 24.—William Furber, John Woodman, Job Clements. Clements refused to take the prescribed oaths, and Lieut. John Tuttle was returned, who took the oath March 6, 1694.

1694, Nov. 1 to 1695, May 8.—John Woodman, William Furber, John Hall.

1695, May 15 to 1695, Nov. 2.—John Hall, Ens. William Furber, John Woodman.

1695, Nov. 6 to 1696, July 23.—The same.

1696, Sept. 16 to 1696, Sept. 24.—John Hall, Thomas Chesley, Job Clements. Clement apparently refused the oaths again.

1697, June 5 to 1697 (no date).—Capt. John Gerrish. (Probably others, but no names appear.)

1697, Dec. 28 to 1698, March 11.—Joshua Cromwell, James Davis, William Furber.

1698, April 5 to 1702, Sept. 9.—Capt. John Tuttle, Lieut. William Furbur, Lieut. James Davis. At adjourned session Aug. 7, 1669, in place of Furber and Davis appear Capt. John Woodman and Nathaniel Hill. In place of Capt. John Tuttle, James Davis appeared June 10, 1701.

1703, Jan. 12 to 1703, April 13.—Assembly list (entire) is wanting, and that year of Dover records also.

1703, June 23 to 1703, Dec. 11.—William Furber, Nathaniel Hill, Capt. John Woodman.

1704, Feb. 8 to 1709, June 27.—Capt John Woodman, Lieut. William Furber, Lieut. Nathaniel Hill, Capt. John Tuttle is, on Dover records, said to be chosen Nov. 17, 1707, but no mention on Provincial records.

1709, June 30 to 1714, Nov. 5.—Nathaniel Hill, Stephen Jones, Ezekiel Wentworth. Mr. Wentworth died, and Capt. Timothy Gerrish was sworn in May 6, 1712.

1715, April 20 to 1715, Sept. 15.—Capt. Timothy Gerrish, John Downing, Stephen Jones.

1715, Nov. 8 to 1716, May 18.—James Davis, Samuel Tebbets.

1716, Aug. 21 to Dec. 5.—The same.

1717, Jan. 10 to Jan. 28.—The same.

1717, May 13 to 1722, June 28.—The same.

1722, July 2 to 1727, Nov. 21.—James Davis, Capt. Timothy Gerrish, Capt. Samuel Tebbets. Mr. Gerrish removing from the province, Benjamin Wentworth was sworn in June 10, 1724. He died, and Paul Gerrish was sworn in April 26, 1727.

1727, Dec. 13 to 1728, Jan. 27.—Paul Gerrish, Capt. Samuel Tebbets, John Smith. Mr. Smith does not appear on provincial records.

1728, April 9 to 1730, Dec. 3.—Paul Gerrish, Capt. Samuel Tebbets, Capt. Francis Mathes.

1731, Feb. 3 to 1732, May 18.—Paul Gerrish, Capt. Francis Mathes, Capt. Thomas Millet.

1732, Aug. 29 to 1733, March 10.—Paul Wentworth, Nicholas Hartford, William Damm.

1734, Jan. 1 to 23.—Paul Gerrish, Paul Wentworth, Capt. Thomas Millet.

1734, Oct. 8 to 22.—The same.

1735, April 30 to May 17.—The same.

1736, April 21 to May 12.—The same.

1737, March 8 to Nov. 17.—The same.

1739, Oct. 24 to 1740, Feb. 26.—Paul Gerrish, Thomas Millet, Capt. Thomas Wallingford.

1740, July 21 to Aug. 7.—Lieut. Thomas Davis, Capt. John Gage, Capt. Thomas Wallingford.

1741, Feb. 12 to March 18.—The same.

1742, Jan. 13 to 1745, Jan. 1.—Capt. John Canney (a Quaker, who "affirmed"), Capt. Thomas Wallingford.

1745, Jan. 24 to May 3.—Capt. Thomas Wallingford, Thomas Millet, Capt. John Winget.

1745, June 5 to 1748, June 4.—John Gage, Col. Thomas Wallingford, Maj. Thomas Davis.

1749, Jan. 3 to 1752, Jan. 4.—Thomas Millet, Maj. Thomas Davis, John Wentworth.

1752, Sept. 19 to 1755, Sept. 18.—Thomas Millet, Maj. Thomas Davis, Capt. John Wentworth, (3d), apparently same as next above.

1755, Oct. 23 to 1758, Oct. 19.—Capt. Thomas Westbrook Waldron, Thomas Millet.

1758, Nov. 16 to 1761, Nov. 2.—Capt. Thomas W. Waldron, Capt. Howard Henderson.

1762, Jan. 27 to 1765, March 8.—The same.

1765, May 21 to 1768, March 18.—The same.

1768, May 17 to 1771, April 13.—Capt. Thomas W. Waldron, Otis Baker.

1771, May 22 to 1774, March 7.—Otis Baker, John Gage.

1774, April 7 to June 8.—Capt. John Waldron, Capt. Caleb Hodgdon.

1775, May 4, practically ended July 18 (the last Assembly under the crown, and revolutionary in temper).—Otis Baker, Capt. Caleb Hodgdon.

In the period 1774–83, the first date being that of the meeting of Convention or Assembly.

1774, July 21.—At Exeter, Capt. John Waldron, Capt. Caleb Hodgdon, Capt. Joshua Wingate, Capt. Stephen Evans, Nathaniel Cooper,—chosen July 18th.

1775, Jan. 25.—Maj. Caleb Hodgdon, John Waldron (3d), Joshua Wingate, Stephen Evans, Nathaniel Cooper,—chosen Dec. 27, 1774.

1775, April 21.—Stephen Evans, Capt. John Waldron, Nathaniel Cooper, —probably by former election.

1775, May 17.—Capt. Shadrech Hodgdon, Capt. Stephen Evans,—chosen May 15, for six months.
1775, Dec. 21.—Stephen Evans, Otis Baker,—chosen Dec. 9.
1776, Dec. 18.—(Col. Otis Baker elected, but declined) Col. Stephen Evans, John Wentworth, Jr.,—chosen Dec. 9.
1777, Dec. 17.—John Wentworth, Jr., Maj. Caleb Hodgdon,—chosen Dec. 1.
1777, June 10.—Convention to form a government, Capt. John Gage, Maj. Caleb Hodgdon,—chosen at adjourned meeting June 1, 1778.
1778, Dec. 17.—John Wentworth, Jr., Caleb Hodgdon,—chosen Dec. 8.
1719, Sept. 22.—Constitutional Convention, by adjournment of that first assembling June 19, 1777, Maj. Caleb Hodgdon, Capt. John Gage,—chosen Aug. 30.
1779, Dec. 15.—John Wentworth, Jr., Maj. Caleb Hodgdon,—chosen Nov. 29.
1780, Dec. 20.— Col. Joshua Wingate, John Kielle,—chosen Nov. 27; also authorized to act in Constitutional Convention which met June 5, 1781.
1781, Dec. 19.—Maj. Caleb Hodgdon, Col. John Waldron,—chosen Nov. 26.
1781, Constitutional Convention continued, Col. Otis Baker, Col. Joshua Wingate,—chosen at adjourned meeting May 6, 1782.
1782, Dec. 18.—Col. John Waldron, Maj. Caleb Hodgdon, chosen Dec. 2.
——— Col. John Waldron, Capt. James Calef,—chosen Dec. 8, 1783. Under the State Constitution.
1784, March 29.—Capt. James Calef.
1785.—Col. John Waldron.
1786.—Col. John Waldron.
1787.—Joshua Wingate.
1788.—Dr. Ezra Green, to Convention on Constitution of the United States.
1788.—John Waldron was senator, and Andrew Torr chosen to fill the vacancy.
1789.—Andrew Torr.
1790.—John Kielle.
1791.—John Kielle.
1791.—John Waldron, delegate to Constitutional Convention which met Sept. 7, 1791.
1792.—John Kielle.
1793.—Col. John Waldron.
1794.—Col. John Waldron, also senator. Andrew Torr to fill vacancy, Oct. 6.
1795.—Andrew Torr, Richard Tripe.
1796.—Capt. Moses Wingate, Richard Tripe.
1797.—Col. John Waldron, Capt. Moses Wingate.
1798.—Col. John Waldron.
1799.—Capt. Moses Wingate.
1800.—Joseph Gage.
1801-2.—Col. John Waldron.
1803.—Col. Joshua Waldron. Sept. 19, Daniel Henderson.
1804-6.—Daniel Henderson.
1807-10.—Amos Cogswell.
1811.—Tobias Tuttle.
1812.—Amos Cogswell.
1813.—Moses Hodgdon, Tobias Tuttle.
1814.—Tobias Tuttle, Amos Cogswell.
1815.—Amos Cogswell, John Waldron.
1816.—Daniel M. Durell (M. C. 1807-09), John Williams. Mr. Durell resigned, and John Waldron was chosen Nov. 4.
1817.—John Williams, Andrew Peirce.
1818.—Andrew Peirce, William Flagg.
1819.—Andrew Peirce, Nathaniel W. Ela.
1820.—Charles Woodman, Andrew Peirce.
1821-22.—Charles Woodman, Speaker Nathaniel W. Ela.
1823.—William Hale, James Bartlett, Andrew Peirce, Speaker.
1824.—James Bartlett, Andrew Peirce, Nathaniel W. Ela.
1825.—James Bartlett, John Williams, Robert Rogers.
1826.—John Williams, James Bartlett, Daniel M. Christie, Samuel Kimball.
1827, John Williams, Daniel M. Christie, Samuel Kimball, Eri Perkins.
1828.—John Williams, Daniel M. Christie, Eri Perkins, Samuel Kimball. Mr. Christie resigned, and John Wheeler was chosen Nov. 3.
1829.—James Bartlett, John Wheeler, John Riley, Walter Sawyer.
1830.—James Bartlett, Daniel M. Christie, Jacob Kittredge.
1831.—Daniel M. Christie, Jacob Kittredge, Samuel W. Carr, Cyrus Goss.
1832.—Samuel W. Carr, John P. Hale, Thomas E. Sawyer, Elhanan W. Fenner.
1833.—Nathaniel Young, William Hale, Jr., Thomas E. Sawyer, John H. White.
1834.—John H. White, Thomas W. Kittredge, John B. H. Odiorne, Nathaniel Young.
1835.—Thomas W. Kittredge, Thomas E. Sawyer, John B. H. Odiorne.
1836.—Thomas E. Sawyer, Thomas W. Kittredge, Andrew Peirce, Benjamin Wiggin.
1837.—Noah Martin, Joseph H. Smith, Charles Ham, Daniel Hussey.
1838.—Thomas E. Sawyer, George Wadleigh, William Pickering Drew, Benjamin Wiggin.
1839.—Daniel M. Christie, George Wadleigh, William Pickering Drew, Oliver S. Horne.
1840.—Thomas E. Sawyer, Oliver S. Horne, Jonas D. Townsend, Samuel Drew.
1841.—Thomas E. Sawyer, Andrew Peirce, Jonas D. Townsend, Daniel M. Christie.
1842.—Andrew Peirce, Thomas T. Edgerly, Daniel Hussey, Nathaniel Jenness.
1843.—Andrew Peirce, Nathaniel Jenness, Horace Clark.
1844.—Charles Ham, James W. Cowan, Hanson Roberts, David Wilson, Alfred H. Otis.
1845.—Elijah Wadleigh, Wells Waldron, Thomas E. Sawyer, Andrew Peirce.
1846.—Elijah Wadleigh, Thomas E. Sawyer, Daniel M. Christie, Nathaniel Low, Wells Waldron, John P. Hale (Speaker).
1847.—Thomas E. Sawyer, Darius T. Johnson, Nathaniel Low, William F. Estes, Samuel Hanson (2d), Elijah Wadleigh.
1848.—Samuel Hanson, Calvin Hale, George Wadleigh.
1849.—Daniel M. Christie, George Wadleigh, Joseph T. Peaslee, John H. Wiggins, James R. Moulton.
1850.—Calvin Hale, Thomas E. Sawyer, Benjamin Wiggin, Thomas W. Kittredge, James Austin, William F. Estes.
1850, Oct. 8.—To Constitutional Convention which met Nov. 6, 1850. Thomas E. Sawyer, Andrew Peirce, Shubael Varney, Asa Freeman, William Plaisted Drew, John H. Wiggins.
1851.—Thomas W. Kittredge, Joseph Morrill, Benjamin Wiggin, William B. Wiggin, James Austin, William F. Estes.
1852.—George P. Folsom, Silas Moody, Joseph Morrill, John H. Wiggins, William B. Wiggin, Joseph Hanson (3d).
1853.—None.
1854.—James Bennett, George Mathewson, George P. Folsom, Silas Moody, Daniel H. Wendell, William Hale.
1855.—Daniel M. Christie, Nathaniel Wiggin, James Bennett, William S. Stevens, Ivory Paul, Edmund J. Lane
1856.—Ward 1, Uriah Wiggin. 2, George Quint, John R. Varney. 3, Edmund J. Lane, Richard N. Ross, Solomon H. Foye. 4, Samuel Tuttle.
1857.—Ward 1, Uriah Wiggin. 2, George Quint, John R. Varney. 3. Solomon H. Foye, Richard N. Ross, William F. Estes. 4, Ivory Paul.
1858.—Ward 1, William W. Meader. 2, Willis H. Estey, Charles W. Thurston. 3, Thomas J. W. Pray, John T. Hanson, William F. Estes. 4, John W. Towle.
1859.—Ward 1, Charles W. Wiggin. 2, Charles W. Thurston, John B. Bruce. 3, John T. Hanson, Thomas J. W. Pray, Charles H. Horton. 4, Simon J. Torr.
1860.—Ward 1, Daniel Smith. 2, John B. Bruce, John M. Durgin, William J. Reade. 3, Charles H. Horton, George W. Colbath, Josiah B. Folsom. 4, Simon J. Torr.
1861.—Ward 1, Daniel Smith. 2, William J. Reade, Jeremiah Horne. 3, Josiah B. Folsom, Charles W. Woodman, William W. Meader. 4, Benjamin P. Peirce.
1862.—Ward 1, William S. Stevens. 2, Jeremiah Horne, John H. Leighton. 3, Charles W. Woodman, William Burr, John B. Stevens. 4, Benjamin P. Peirce.
1863.—Ward 1, William S. Stevens. 2, John H. Leighton, Jonathan Morrill. 3, William Burr, John B. Stevens, Daniel M. Christie. 4, Isaac M. Nute.
1864.—Ward 1, Asa S. Baker. 2, Oliver Wyatt, Jonathan Morrill. 3, John E. Bickford, Samuel M. Wheeler, Eli V. Brewster. 4, Isaac M. Nute.
1865.—Ward 1, Asa S. Baker. 2, William H. Earle. 3, Samuel M. Wheeler, Eli V. Brewster, John E. Bickford. 4, Jesse Meader.
1866.—Ward 1, Cyrus Littlefield. 2, Winslow T. Perkins, Walcott Hamlin. 3, Benjamin Gerrish, Jr., Joshua Varney, William B. Foss. 4, Jesse Meader.
1867.—Ward 1, Cyrus Littlefield. 2, Winslow T. Perkins, Walcott Ham-

lin. 3, Benjamin Gerrish, Jr., William B. Foss, Thomas J. Palmer. 4, Thomas Footman.

1868.—Ward 1, William T. Wentworth. 2, Hiram F. Snow, Alvah Moulton. 3, Thomas J. Palmer, Samuel M. Wheeler, George Wadleigh. 4, Thomas Footman. (Thomas H. Cushing had been chosen, but he died May 5th, and George Wadleigh was chosen May 30th.)

1869.—Ward 1, William T. Wentworth. 2, Hiram F. Snow, Alvah Moulton. 3, Samuel M. Wheeler, Speaker, George Wadleigh, Oliver Wyatt. 4, Charles H. Sawyer.

1870.—Ward 1, Samuel W. Baker. 2, Leonard S. Rand, William H. Trickey. 3, Horatio G. Hanson, Samuel M. Wheeler, Speaker, Oliver Wyatt. 4, Charles H. Sawyer.

1871.—Ward 1, Samuel W. Baker. 2, Leonard S. Rand, William H. Trickey. 3, Horatio G. Hanson. 4, John Roberts.

1872.—Ward 1, John B. Hull. 2, Jonas D. Townsend, James E. Lothrop, Russell B. Wiggin. 3, George T. Day, Calvin Hale, Moses D. Page, Jasper H. Randlett, John C. Varney. 4, John Roberts.

1873.—Ward 1, John B. Hull. 2, Jonas D. Townsend, George B. Wentworth, Mark F. Nason. 3, John C. Varney, Jasper H. Randlett, Charles M. Murphy, Moses D. Page. 4, John Clements.

1874.—Ward 1, None. 2, Simeon F. Platts. 3, Charles M. Murphy, Samuel C. Fisher, Joseph Hayes, William H. K. Fernald, Joshua G. Hall. 4, John T. G. Tuttle.

1875.—Ward 1, Simeon E. Platts, Ivory Varney. 2, Jonathan D. Stratton, Benjamin Collins, Patrick Cosker, John Kennedy. 3, Joseph Hayes, Samuel C. Fisher, William H. K. Fernald, Charles O. Libby. 4, John T. G. Tuttle. (Albert F. Seavey was recorded as chosen in Ward 2, but he did not claim a seat.)

1876.—Ward 1, Ivory Varney, John N. Wentworth. 2, Mark F. Nason, Albert F. Seavey, Patrick Cosker, John Colbath. 3, Washington P. Hayes, John S. Hayes, Charles O. Libby, William H. Vickery. 4, Charles H. Sawyer.

1876, Nov. 7.—To Constitutional Convention which met Jan. 8, 1877: Ward 1, John H. Leighton, Asa F. Baker. 2, William S. Stevens, Joseph D. Guppey, John B. Bruce. 3, Samuel M. Wheeler, Zimri S. Wallingford, Charles H. Horton. 4, George B. Spalding, John E. Bickford, John Clements.

1877.—Ward 1, James M. Hayes, James H. Billings. 2, John N. Wentworth, Joseph W. Cate, Albert F. Seavey. 3, William H. Vickery, George F. Mosher, William H. Palmer. 4, Charles H. Sawyer, Washington P. Hayes, John S. Hayes.

1878.—Ward 1, James M. Hayes, James H. Billings. 2, Joseph W. Cate, James F. Seavey. 3, William H. Palmer, George F. Mosher, Joseph T. S. Libbey. 4, David F. Meader, Charles W. Woodman, George B. Spalding.

1878, Nov. 12.—Under amended Constitution, to serve two years from the first Wednesday in June, 1879: Ward 1, John H. Caverley. 2, James F. Seavey, Benjamin F. Rackley. 3, Joseph T. S. Libbey, Thomas E. Cushing. 4, Charles W. Woodman, David F. Meader. 5, John Killoran.

1880.—Ward 1, Ralph Hough. 2, Jacob H. Blaisdell, Alonzo H. Quint. 3, Edward M. Swan, John C. Tasker. 4, George S. Frost, Thomas M. Pray. 5, Patrick Devlin, Patrick Mellon.

CHAPTER CXXII.

DOVER.—(*Continued.*)

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The First Church.—This church is Congregational. The settlement of Dover commenced in the spring of 1623, when Edward Hilton landed upon Dover Neck and built upon the extremity of Hilton's Point. There was no ministry, because of the fewness of the inhabitants, until 1633, when an accession was made to the settlement by a company of about thirty persons from the west of England, who landed at Salem, Mass., Oct. 10, 1633, and immediately came to Dover.

In this company was Rev. William Leverich, "an able and worthy Puritan minister." He intended to remain here, but after a trial of nearly two years, his support proved inadequate and he left the town. He went to Boston, was admitted a member of the First Church there, May 9, 1635, was settled at Sandwich from 1638 or 1639 to 1652, was employed as a missionary in 1653, and probably till 1657; in 1658 removed to Huntington, L. I., whence he went in 1670 to Newton, where he died in 1677, aged seventy-seven. During his ministry the first meeting-house was erected.

George Burdett was second minister. He had left Yarmouth, England, in 1634, came to America, and was admitted to the church in Salem, Mass., where he preached a year or more. In 1637 he came to Dover, where he became preacher, and soon after Governor, displacing Capt. Thomas Wiggin. A man of plausible address and good scholarship, he was generally popular until his correspondence with Archbishop Laud and some instances of immoral conduct were discovered, when he hastily removed to Agamenticus, Me., in 1638. A similar course there ended in his returning to England, where, entering the royalist army in the civil war, he was taken prisoner by the Parliament troops and committed to prison. Nothing further is known of him.

Hanserd Knollys, third minister, born in Calkwell, Lincolnshire, England, in 1598, a graduate of Cambridge, England, ordained by the bishop of Peterboro', June 30, 1629, held the living of Humberstone, Lincolnshire, but resigned it from conscientious scruples, arrived at Boston, Mass., July, 1638, and at Dover in August. He was forbidden to preach by Mr. Burdett, but after that person's departure he exercised ministerial functions. Under his care the First Church was organized in December, 1638, it being the oldest but one of the churches in New Hampshire. When Mr. Larkham came in 1640 difficulties arose between them, and the people became divided. Mr. Knollys left in 1641, and reached England Dec. 24, 1641. He was there a man of eminent piety and zeal, and a decided Baptist. He suffered greatly from persecution, and died Sept. 2, 1691. His reputation has been aspersed, but, as it now appears, evidently from prejudice. He published twelve works, the most interesting of which is his autobiography.

Thomas Larkham, fourth minister, born at Lyme, Dorsetshire, England, May 4, 1601; graduated at Cambridge, and settled at Northam, near Barnstaple, England; coming to Dover in 1640, he was received as minister in place of Mr. Knollys, but remained only until 1642. In that year he returned to England and settled in Tavistock, Devonshire, where he was, says Calamey, "a man of great piety and sincerity." Ejected by the Uniformity Act of 1662, he lived in great persecution from the Established Church, and died in 1669 in the house of his son-in-law, where he was concealed for fear of imprisonment.

He published three works, the chief of which was a quarto of five hundred and twenty pages on the "Attributes of God."

Daniel Maud, fifth minister, born about 1585, "a man of quiet and peaceable disposition," had been a minister in England, arrived at Boston in 1635, was admitted freeman May 25, 1636, and officiated as schoolmaster for some years. He came to Dover in 1642, being recommended by the ministers in answer to the request of the people of Dover. He died in 1655, his will being dated 17th 11th mo., 1654 (Feb. 17, 1655), and proved June 26, 1655. The second meeting-house was built in 1653, in accordance with a town vote dated 5th 10th mo., 1652; it stood upon the site of the former; a bell was placed upon it in 1665, and a fortification built round it in 1667, the remains of which are still visible.

John Reyner, sixth minister, came to America in or near 1635, settled in Plymouth, Mass., in 1636, left that place in November, 1654, and settled in Dover in 1655. "He was a man of meek and humble spirit, sound in the truth, and every way irreproachable in his life and conversation." During the last few years of his life he was assisted by his son and successor, John Reyner, Jr. He died April 20, 1669, aged sixty-nine. His will was dated April 19th, and proved June 30th, his widow Frances being executrix. He owned and bequeathed an estate in the parish of Batly, Yorkshire, England.

In his time extra services were held at Cochecho on the Sabbath in the winter for several years, William Wentworth, an elder of the church, being employed by the town to preach there.

John Reyner, Jr., seventh minister, son of John Reyner, his predecessor, was born, probably, in Plymouth in 1643; graduated at Harvard College in 1663, and became assistant to his father about 1667. Upon his father's death he was invited, July 22, 1669, to become pastor, and continued to officiate, but was not regularly settled until July 12, 1671. He died at Braintree, Mass., Dec. 21, 1676, "of a cold and fever," says Hull. "that he took in the field among the soldiers." His wife was Judith, daughter of Edmund Quincy, of Braintree. Of him it is said, "he possessed a double portion of his father's spirit."

John Pike, eighth minister, was born in Salisbury, Mass., May 15, 1645; graduated at Harvard College in 1675, came to Dover "for the work of the ministry," Nov. 1, 1678, and was settled Aug. 31, 1681. He was absent some of the time during his settlement here on account of the Indian wars, but he died here in the pastorate, March 10, 1709–10. His wife, Sarah, daughter of Rev. Joshua Moody, died Jan. 24, 1702–3. His will was dated March 6, 1709–10. "He was esteemed as an extraordinary preacher, and a man of true godliness."

Nicholas Sever, ninth minister, was born in Roxbury, Mass., April 15, 1680; graduated at Harvard College in 1701, and was ordained at Dover, April 11, 1711. He resigned his charge in the spring of 1715, on account of an almost total loss of voice. In 1716 he was appointed tutor in Harvard College, where he remained for twelve years. Not long after he was appointed judge of Court of Common Pleas in Plymouth County, Mass., a station for which he proved himself eminently qualified. He died April 7, 1764.

Prior to his settlement the regular meetings of the Sabbath had been held at Dover Neck, but Mr. Sever preached partly at Cochecho. The third meeting-house was erected on Pine Hill, about 1713, but the old one at the Neck stood until about 1720.

Jonathan Cushing, tenth minister, was born in Hingham, Mass., Dec. 20, 1690; graduated at Harvard College in 1712, and was ordained pastor of this church Sept. 18, 1717; during most of his ministry he preached at Cochecho; he died March 25, 1769, having had a colleague for the two years previous. He "sustained the character of a grave and sound preacher, a kind, peaceable, prudent, and judicious pastor, a wise and faithful friend." During his ministry one hundred and thirty-three were added to the church, of whom nine were by letter.

The fourth meeting-house was dedicated Dec. 13, 1758, and stood upon the site of the present house; the former one was sold in pursuance of a vote passed Nov. 26, 1759. The parish was incorporated distinct from the town June 11, 1762.

Jeremy Belknap, D.D., eleventh minister, was born in Boston, Mass., June 4, 1744; graduated at Harvard College in 1762; was ordained colleague with Mr. Cushing, Feb. 18, 1767, and became sole pastor in 1769. He married Ruth Eliot, June 15, 1767. His connection ceased Sept. 11, 1786, and he was installed pastor of the Federal Street Church in Boston (afterwards Dr. Channing's) April 4, 1787; he died of a paralytic attack June 20, 1798. In his ministry here forty-three were added to the church, of whom five were by letter.

Dr. Belknap was distinguished for his literary attainments and beloved for his personal character. He was an ardent patriot in the Revolution, and by his writings and correspondence did eminent service. He published numerous works, the best known of which is his "History of New Hamsphire."

Robert Gray, twelfth minister, was born in Andover, Mass., Oct. 9, 1761, graduated at Harvard College in 1786, and was ordained over this church Feb. 28, 1787. He married, March 27, 1787, Lydia Tufts, of Charlestown, Mass. His connection as pastor ceased May 20, 1805. He preached afterwards in the western part of Barrington, though he was never again settled, and died in Wolfborough, N. H., Aug. 25, 1822. During his ministry thirty-four were added to the church.

Caleb Hamilton Shearman, thirteenth minister, was born in Brimfield, Mass., in 1779; graduated at Brown University in 1803; was ordained at Dover May 6, 1807, and dismissed May 7, 1812. He left

Dover about 1815, went to Charleston, S. C., and afterwards to New York State, where he died. Six persons are recorded as having united with the church during his ministry.

Joseph Ward Clary, fourteenth minister, was born in Rowe, Mass., Nov. 21, 1786; graduated at Middlebury College in 1808, received his theological education at Andover, and was ordained pastor of this church May 7, 1812. He was dismissed, by mutual council, Aug. 6, 1828, and on the 29th of November was installed pastor at Cornish, N. H.; he resigned his pastoral charge in 1834, and died April 13, 1835, "a good and pious man, a serious and faithful pastor." Mr. Clary was reinterred Dec. 19, 1835, in Pine Hill burying-ground, by desire of this church. During his ministry sixty-nine united with the church.

Hubbard Winslow, D.D., LL.D., fifteenth minister, was born in Williston, Vt., Oct. 30, 1799; graduated at Yale College in 1825, received his theological education at New Haven and Andover, and was ordained pastor Dec. 4, 1828. In the midst of a promising revival his health failed and he was obliged to leave the place; he was dismissed by council Nov. 30, 1831. During his ministry and previous to the settlement of his successor, one hundred and eighty were added to this church, of whom thirty-one were by letter. Mr. Winslow was installed pastor of the Bowdoin Street Church in Boston Sept. 26, 1832, and dismissed in March, 1844. He was in active service many years, especially in charge of seminaries for the liberal education of young ladies. He published various works, mainly educational. He died at Williston, Vt., Aug. 13, 1864, aged sixty-five.

David Root, sixteenth minister, was born in Piermont, N. H., June 17, 1791; graduated at Middlebury College in 1816; received his theological education principally under the direction of Dr. N. S. S. Beman, late of Troy, N. Y.; labored as a missionary some time in Georgia; was ordained pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1819; resigned his charge in 1832, and was installed pastor of this church Feb. 6, 1833; his connection ceased Sept. 4, 1839. During his ministry here one hundred and sixty-six were added to the church, of whom thirty-nine were by letter. Mr. Root settled in Waterbury, Conn., in 1840, and afterwards at Guilford. He died in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30, 1873, aged eighty-three.

Jeremiah Smith Young, seventeenth minister, was born in Whitestown, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1809; received his theological education at Andover, where he graduated in 1839; was ordained here Nov. 20, 1839; his connection was dissolved September, 1843, in consequence of ill health, and he never afterwards settled. During his ministry one hundred and eighty united with the church, of whom thirty-four were by letter. He died in Somerville, Mass., April 26, 1861, aged fifty-two.

Homer Barrows, eighteenth minister, was born in Wareham, Mass., Dec. 19, 1806; graduated at Amherst College in 1831, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1834; was ordained pastor of the Second Church in Middleboro', Mass., June 1, 1836; left that place in 1842; was stated supply at Norton, Mass., for three years, and was installed pastor of this church July 9, 1845. His connection was terminated by a mutual council held July 6, 1852. During his pastorate fifty-eight were added to the church, of whom twenty-seven were by letter. Mr. Barrows was installed pastor of the church in Wareham, Mass., Oct. 27, 1852, and was afterwards, from 1859 to 1869, acting pastor at Plaistow, N. H. He now resides at Andover, Mass.

Benjamin Franklin Parsons, nineteenth minister, was born in Wiscasset, June 22, 1820; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1841; received his theological education at New York and Bangor, graduating at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1846. He was ordained as the first minister of the Congregational Church at Watertown, Wis., Jan. 25, 1847; installed as first pastor of the First Church at Waukegan, Ill., Nov. 1, 1848; resigned his charge in October, 1852, and was installed pastor of this church Jan. 12, 1853. He was dismissed Sept. 3, 1856, and at once became pastor of the Belknap Church in this city, from which he was dismissed Oct. 24, 1861. He is still in ministerial service, and from November, 1874, has been acting pastor of the church in Woonsocket, R. I.; his home is in Derry, N. H. During his ministry here forty-one were added to the church.

Elias Huntington Richardson, twentieth minister, was born in Lebanon, N. H., Aug. 11, 1827; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1850, and at Andover in 1853; was ordained pastor of the church in Goffstown, N. H., May 18, 1854; dismissed Oct. 30, 1856. He was installed over this church Dec. 10, 1856, and dismissed Dec. 10, 1863. He was settled in Providence, R. I., Dec. 30, 1863, afterwards in Westfield, Mass., and in 1872 became pastor of the First Church in Hartford, Conn., where he still remains. During his ministry ninety were added to the church, and thirty by him after he was dismissed.

Avery Skinner Walker, twenty-first minister, was born in Union Square, Osage Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1829; graduated at Oberlin College in 1854, and at Union Theological Seminary in 1857. He was ordained by the Third New York Presbytery, June 14, 1857, and was acting pastor at Lodi, N. Y., from 1875 to June, 1860. He was installed pastor at Rockville, Conn., Feb. 13, 1861, dismissed Sept. 20, 1864, and was installed over this church Nov. 16, 1864. He was dismissed Sept. 7, 1868, and was installed pastor at Fairhaven, Mass., from which place he removed to Gloversville, N. Y., where he is still pastor of its Presbyterian Church. Seventy were added to the church during his ministry.

George Burley Spalding, twenty-second minister, was born in Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 11, 1835; gradu-

ated at the University of Vermont in 1856, studied law at Tallahassee, Fla., entered the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, in 1858, remaining two years, graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1861; was ordained and installed as minister at Vergennes, Vt., Oct. 5, 1861, dismissed Aug. 1, 1864; installed over the North (now Park) Church in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 28, 1864, dismissed March 23, 1869; installed over the First Church in Dover, N. H., Sept. 1, 1869.

Rev. Dr. Belknap says that "mention is made of persons with the title of elders from 1647 to 1662, and it appears that there were three elders, viz.: Nutter, Wentworth, and Starbuck." (They were called elders as early as 1638, and probably were chosen when the church was organized.)

Elders: Hatevil Nutter, died 1675; Edward Starbuck, left Dover 1659, and went to Nantucket; died Dec. 4, 1690, aged eighty-six; William Wentworth, died March 16, 1697, aged eighty-one.

Deacons: 1655, John Hall, died about 1693, aged seventy-two; 1675, John Dame, died Jan. 27, 1690;[1] 1717, Oct. 15, Gershom Wentworth, died March 2, 1731, aged eighty-two; 1717, Oct. 15, Samuel Tebbetts, died Dec. 9, 1738; 1731, March 2, John Hayes,[2] died July 3, 1759, aged seventy-three; 1745, April 11, John Wood, died July 27, 1773, aged sixty-five; 1758, April 20, Shadrach Hodgdon, died Nov. 1, 1791, aged eighty-two; 1758, April 20, Daniel Ham, deposed July 6, 1774, died 1803, aged eighty-nine; 1769, Dec. 27, Thomas Hayes, died April 7, 1774, aged fifty-nine; 1774, June 12, Ephraim Kimball, died March 19, 1792, aged sixty-six; 1780, Nov. 5, Benjamin Peirce, died Sept. 12, 1823, aged eighty; 1790, ——, Ezra Green, dismissed Feb. 13, 1829, died July 25, 1847, aged one hundred and one years and twenty-seven days; 1823, ——, John Wingate Hayes, left Dover 1838, died Nov. 11, 1845, aged sixty-eight; 1829, ——, Peter Cushing (2), died June 6, 1874, aged seventy-eight; 1838, Dec. 30, Andrew Peirce, died Sept. 4, 1862, aged seventy-six; 1838, Dec. 30, Edmund J. Lane; 1838, Dec. 30, Isaac A. Porter, dismissed to Belknap Church April 24, 1856, died April 15, 1860, aged eighty-one; 1858, Aug. 9, Joshua Banfield, removed to Hampton 1867, died March 20, 1869, aged sixty-six; 1869, Jan. 19, Nathaniel Low; 1869, Jan. 19, James H. Wheeler; 1869, Jan. 19, Alvah Moulton; 1874, Oct. 27, Oliver Wyatt; 1874, Oct. 27, George Quint, died Oct. 22, 1877; 1878, Jan. 15, John R. Varney, died May 2, 1882; 1878, Jan. 15, John R. Ham.

The first meeting-house was erected in 1634 or earlier, and stood near the Beck Cove, on the western slope of the Neck. The second was built on the spot where the remnant of the fortifications once around it still remains. In 1653 it was to be "forty foote longe, twenty-six foote wide, sixteen foot studd, with six windows, two doores fitt for such a house, with a tile covering, and to planck all the walls, with glass and nails for it."

The order for the fortification was:

"4, 5 mo., 1667. It is Agried with Capt. Coffin to Build the forte about the meeting house on dover neck, on [one] hundred foot square with two Sconces of sixteen foot squre and all the timber to [be] twelfe Inches thicke and the Wall to be Eight foot hige [high] with sells and Braces, and the sellecktmen with the melletorey officers have agreed to pay him an hundred pounds in day workes at 2s 6d p day and alsoe to all persons Concerned in the workes on day to help to Rayse the work at so many on day as he shall appoynt."

The earthwork in which this timber was set is still well preserved.

This house was standing in a ruinous state in 1720. The second meeting-house was probably built little after the year 1700, for Mr. Sever, who was settled in 1711, and dismissed in 1715, preached in both houses. This house was sold in pursuance of a vote of the town, passed Nov. 26, 1759, and was taken down in 1760. It stood on Pine Hill, on land now inclosed in the burying-ground, very near its northern boundary, and a little west of north of the tomb of the Cushing family. The third meeting-house was erected in 1758, and dedicated Dec. 13, 1758, and stood where the present house stands. Feb. 16, 1829, the parish voted to sell the old meeting-house. The northern end was taken off and converted by the purchaser into a dwelling-house, and now stands on the east side of Court Street, near the brook. The remainder of the house was taken down in April. The fourth and present meeting-house was erected in 1829, dedicated Dec. 30, 1829, and cost about twelve thousand dollars. The parish was incorporated as a parish district from the town by an act of the Provincial Assembly, passed June 11th.

Society of Friends.—The first mention we find of any Quakers in Dover, in any history, is that in 1662 three traveling sisters were whipped out of town by order of Maj. Walderne (a copy of Maj. Walderne's order may be found in the collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society, vol. ii. p. 45). Dr. Belknap remarks in his "History of New Hampshire" that the Friends once comprised a third part of the population of the town. Their numbers now are quite respectable. The first "meeting" of Friends in this town was established at Dover Neck as early as 1680, where their first meeting-house was built prior to the year 1700. It stood about half a mile north of the one built by the First Parish two hundred years ago, and was taken down about the year 1770. (The frame and principal materials of this house were taken across the river, and rebuilt for a Friends' Society in Kittery, now Eliot, where it now

[1] No names of elders or deacons appear on the records from 1697 to 1717.

[2] John Hayes, Sr., died in Dover, 1708. Deacon John Hayes "was first-born of the Pilgrim Fathers of the New Hampshire Hayes family."

stands.) And the one now occupied by the society in this village was erected about the same time. Previous to this, however, they had a small house on Silver Street, which was built prior to 1720, for it appears by their records that in December of that year they "agreed to repair their house at Cochecho."

This house stood where the residence of Jacob K. Purinton now stands. At that time they held meeting at Dover Neck as well as Cochecho. The first "Monthly Meeting" was set up in 1702, and their records extend back to that time. The first "Quarterly Meeting" was established in 1708.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1819 the first Methodist meetings for worship were held at a small village which then existed some two miles up the river from the present city proper, called the Upper Factory, where was a small manufacturing establishment.

Rev. John Lord, since a prominent minister in Maine, now deceased, seems to have visited this locality and preached to the people, organizing a class, and subsequently a Sunday-school. "Reformation" John Adams also visited and labored among them, as did Mr. C. G. Chase, a local preacher of excellent reputation, who was for many years after an influential and useful man in this church. Thomas Greenhalgh, a calico-printer, employed at his art in the very beginning of what is now the Cocheco Print-Works, and an English local preacher, also labored with them. The late Solomon Gray and the late George W. Wendell, of Great Falls, both resided at the Upper Factory at this time, and were pioneers in Methodism in Dover. Father Gray was a class-leader, and probably the first in that office in this church.

Dover was erected into a distinct charge in 1823. Rev. Jotham Horton was appointed as the preacher; admitted to the Conference in 1820. He preached alternately at the Upper Factory and in the old courthouse at the village.

Measures were taken in 1824—Mr. Horton's second year—for the erection of a house of worship. A lot of land (that on which the present house stands) was procured of the heirs of the celebrated Maj. Richard Walderne, whose grave is in the immediate vicinity. It was donated on condition that it should be used only and always for the sacred purpose to which it was devoted. The committee appointed to conduct the enterprise conveyed the lot and buildings in due form and time by deed to the trustees of the society as a legal corporation.

The church was not quite completed when Mr. Horton's term of service expired. Rev. John N. Maffitt was appointed his successor. His ministry, owing to his remarkable and peculiar eloquence, secured much attention. The church was finished and dedicated by Rev. Ephraim Wiley, of Boston, April 28, 1825. Mr. Maffitt remained in the pastorate two Conference years. During his ministry in 1827, January 28th, a regular "legal society" or parish organization was formed, according to the usage of those days. The trustees were appointed by this society for many years. They were nominated by the pastor, and so far were in accordance with the discipline of the church. The first board of trustees were Joseph Smith, Lewis B. Tibbetts, Barnabas H. Palmer, Richard Walker, George Piper, George W. Edgerly, and Theodore Littlefield. Rev. Benjamin R. Hoyt, the presiding elder, acted as moderator at the meeting at which the legal society was formed.

Rev. B. R. Hoyt was appointed to "Dover and Somersworth," but confined his attention to Dover, and labored with great acceptance and success two years.

The parsonage-house was built during Mr. Hoyt's administration. It was commenced in 1828, and finished the next year. The first notice we find of the "vestry," in any document, is that a meeting of the "society" for business was held in it May 1, 1827.

In 1827 two hundred members are reported, and in 1828 only sixty-one, evidently some mistake. In 1829, when Mr. Hoyt's labors closed, the number is reported as one hundred and twenty-five.

Rev. John F. Adams was appointed presiding elder as the successor of Rev. B. R. Hoyt, when the latter came to the Dover charge in 1827. He served four years.

In 1829, Rev. Bartholomew Otheman came to Dover as the successor of Mr. Hoyt. The number in church when Mr. Otheman left, in 1830, was two hundred and twelve.

The Quarterly Conference records—the earliest of which in our possession is of the date of Dec. 22, 1828, with J. F. Adams as presiding elder and B. R. Hoyt preacher in charge—give no account of ministers' claims as estimated or paid, or other general expenses of the church. The first note of preacher's salary, then called "claim" or "estimate," I find is in 1841, when the whole amount was four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Rev. John G. Dow was stationed at Dover, as the successor of Mr. Otheman, and served two years. The church was enlarged by the addition of sixteen and a half feet to the rear end. The vestry was also enlarged and the whole inclosure fenced. Arrangements were made for liquidating the debt still remaining on the parsonage. One hundred and twenty-five persons are recorded as admitted to the church within the two years of Mr. Dow's labors. He baptized ninety-six persons. Membership in 1832, two hundred and seventy-four.

Rev. R. H. Deming came in 1832, and remained one year. Some additions were made to the church under his labors, but the records are very scanty. He left a membership of three hundred and thirty-six. He was followed by Rev. Homes Cushman. He left the charge before the close of the year. Number of members reported at the end of this year, two hundred and twenty-five. Rev. Jared Perkins was

the next pastor. It was during this time that the great agitation of the public mind on the slavery question began to cause considerable trouble and disturbance in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Perkins sympathized strongly with the growing anti-slavery sentiment of the time, and readily admitted to his church and pulpit Rev. George Storrs, who came to lecture on the sin of slavery, the "vilest that ever saw the sun." It was on such an occasion that an attempt was made to mob Mr. Storrs, when Mr. Perkins and Rev. Mr. Root, pastor of the Congregational Church, with other friends, led the lecturer between them safely through the raging rabble to the pastor's house. Mr. Perkins began his labors in 1833, and closed his two years in 1835. The membership in 1835 is reported as two hundred and twenty-five. Rev. Eleazer Smith was appointed to the charge as Mr. Perkins' successor in 1835, but by a peculiar arrangement the latter was permitted to remain in Dover a third year, and Mr. Smith served at Great Falls, to which charge Mr. Perkins had been appointed.

Rev. E. Smith became pastor in fact after Mr. Perkins, as he had been in name for the year before. This was in 1837. Rev. Silas Greene was appointed as his successor in 1838. He labored two years with great acceptance. He returned a membership of three hundred and fourteen in 1839.

Rev. J. G. Dow was the presiding elder from the Conference of 1832 to that of 1836, and Schuyler Chamberlain succeeded him in 1837, and served till 1840.

At the Conference of 1840 Rev. E. Scott was appointed pastor. Through his efforts a fine bell was placed in the church tower, and many other improvements were effected.

The New Hampshire Conference held its annual session in Dover in 1841. The bishop presiding was Rev. Joshua Soule, D.D.

Rev. Elijah Mason was appointed pastor next after Mr. Scott, in 1842. He remained two years, and was generally respected as an able and devoted minister, but these were troublous times in the country and in the church. The anti-slavery agitation and the excitement attendant upon the preaching of William Miller, and the predictions of the coming of Christ and the end of the world in 1843 were more or less sources of controversy and party feeling in the Dover Church.

Besides, unfortunately, just at this time there arose "no small stir" among the people on the question of instrumental music in the church. This last matter resulted in a very bitter controversy, and was undoubtedly the real cause, if not the occasion, of the extensive secession which took place during Mr. Mason's second year, 1843. That the question of slavery in the church, and the policy of the church on that matter, as well as the "Second Advent" excitement, contributed their share in disaffection and alienation may be very true, yet it is evident that no division would have resulted but for the agitation on that fruitful source of difficulty, church music. As it was, some sixty members withdrew from the church. This secession finally organized into a "True Wesleyan" Church, and built a small chapel on Charles Street (now the Charles Street Free-Will Baptist Church), where they flourished for a while. Like similar movements elsewhere, however, it soon came to naught. Some few of those good people came back to the old church, some scattered among other denominations.

Rev. Jacob Stevens succeeded Mr. Mason in 1844, and labored two years. March 15, 1845, there were two hundred scholars in the Sunday-school.

Rev. Samuel Kelley came to this charge as the successor of Mr. Stevens in 1846. Mr. Kelley's two years were prosperous. The church was repaired at a cost of about $900.

Rev. Charles N. Smith followed Mr. Kelley as pastor in 1848, and continued two years. Membership, 173 in full; 41 probationers.

Rev. Justin Spaulding followed Mr. Smith in 1850, and served two years. Number of members in 1851, 180; probationers, 10; Sunday-school scholars, 228; raised for missions, $51. At the close of his second year, in 1852, members, 160, a loss of 20, probably by a needed revision of the records; probationers, 19; Sunday-school scholars, 230; raised for missions, $105; salary, $500.

Rev. J. C. Cromack came to the charge in 1852. He served two years. He had some revival, and left the church in good condition. His salary was $550, the largest ever paid up to this time. He reports at the close of his ministry in 1854, members, 212; probationers, 38; Sunday-school scholars, 240; raised for missions, $185.

Rev. Lewis Howard was Mr. Cromack's successor, coming in 1854. He served two years. He reports at the close of his second year, members, 220; probationers, 6; Sunday-school scholars, 230; missionary money, $50.

Rev. F. A. Hewes was Mr. Howard's successor. He died in 1860 at South Newmarket, and was buried in our cemetery at Pine Hill. He reported at the close of his service, members, 225; probationers, 8; total, 233; raised for missions, $71; number of Sunday-school scholars, 233. The church was frescoed and some other repairs effected during Mr. Hewes' service.

Rev. Calvin Holman came to the pastorate in 1858. He served one year, and was then appointed presiding elder of Dover District. The salary was advanced to $700 this year. Members in 1859, 252; probationers, 47; total, 299, a gain of 66 during the year; Sunday-school scholars, 375, a larger number than at any previous time; missionary money, $73.10.

Rev. James M. Buckley came in May, 1859. He reported at the conclusion of his two years, members,

293; probationers, 50; total, 343, a gain of 44 in two years.

Rev. Dudley P. Leavitt came in 1861, and served two years. At the close of his first year a total membership of 207, 19 of them being probationers. Number of scholars in Sunday-school, 310; raised for missions, $115.

Mr. Leavitt was followed by Rev. Linville J. Hall, who served two years. During his terms the old vestry was abandoned, and a new and commodious chapel erected on the eastern side of the church, at a cost of more than $2000. It contained a principal room, seating some 200 persons, used for general prayer-meetings, and two fine class-rooms.

The parsonage also was removed to the site of the old vestry, and brought to face St. John Street. An addition was built on the rear, and the whole building greatly improved in capacity and convenience. He reports at the close of his labors in 1865, 299 members and 26 probationers; total, 325. Sunday-school scholars, 241, and $90 raised for missions.

In April, 1865, the New Hampshire Annual Conference held its session in the Dover Church, Bishop Ames presiding.

Rev. O. H. Jasper was appointed to the charge from this Conference. He served two years, commanding the respect and confidence of the church and the community by his ability as a preacher and his faithful pastoral administration. The indebtedness of the society for the removal of the parsonage and the building of the new chapel was liquidated. It being the occasion of the celebration of the centenary (A.D. 1867) of American Methodism, the people appropriated their contributions in this direction. Mr. Jasper reports at the close of his labors, members, 250; probationers, 22; total, 272. Another sifting of the membership had evidently taken place. The Sunday-school numbered 280. The largest sum was raised for missions of any year up to this time, $300. Mr. Jasper left the church in a healthy condition.

Rev. James Pike was appointed presiding elder, as Mr. Manson's successor, in 1867. He served four years from that date.

Rev. R. S. Stubbs came as Mr. Jasper's successor in 1867. He had two good years. An extensive revival was enjoyed during his labors, which added considerable strength to the church. He reports at the close of his second year, in 1869, 259 members and 70 probationers.

Mr. Stubbs was naturally desirous of remaining a third year in our pastorate, but this arrangement did not meet the approval of the "official board," that body having taken the ground that the old rule of two years should still be the maximum limit of pastoral service in the Dover Church. Mr. Stubbs was removed ostensibly on this ground, and naturally there was considerable discontent among some of the people, but no serious injury resulted.

Rev. James Thurston was appointed as the successor of Mr. Stubbs in 1869. He remained two years. He was received with unexpected cordiality, and sustained by a strong official board and a generous people. He hopes his ministry, so pleasant to himself and family, was not without its good fruits to the church and people. He found a large list of probationers left by his predecessor,—70 in number,—but was not able with his best efforts to find many of them, or to lead a large number of those he did find to full Christian life and church-membership. Mr. Thurston's health was very poor during a part of his term of service, and failed entirely just at the close of his second year. He reports at the Conference of 1870, members, 310; probationers, 8; Sunday-school scholars, 263; collected for all benevolent purposes, $600, $300 being for missions. This was the largest sum ever yet raised for church benevolences. The salary was $1300, the same as it had been for some three or four years previous.

Rev. O. H. Jasper, D.D., was appointed presiding elder at the expiration of Mr. Pike's term in 1871. He served four years, having his residence in Dover.

In 1871, Rev. M. C. Brittain, who had been transferred from the Baltimore Conference, was stationed at Dover. Owing to habits of intemperance, which he said he had formed in the navy, in which he had served as a chaplain, he resigned the charge at the request of the official board and the presiding elder in December. He removed from the city soon after his resignation. The church was deeply affected with grief at this unfortunate event, but treated Mr. Brittain with the greatest kindness, and bore with him some time with charitable hopes of his reformation, which was of no avail, notwithstanding his strong promises and feeble efforts.

By request of the Quarterly Conference, and with the general concurrence of the church and congregation, the presiding elder appointed Rev. James Thurston, who is still residing in this city, as a supernumerary minister, to assume the pastoral charge of the church. Taking charge in January, he acted as pastor the rest of the Conference year, preaching occasionally as he was able, but supplying the pulpit by help from abroad most of the time. This sad episode in our history resulted in less harm to the society than was feared, though a source of some discouragement and a slight loss.

In 1872, Rev. C. W. Millen was appointed pastor, and reappointed in 1873. A new house for the society's use on the Hedding camp-ground was erected at a cost of $400. Mr. Millen reports at the Conference of 1844, members, 290; probationers, 19; total, 309. Sunday-school scholars, 302. Mr. Millen's salary was $1500.

Rev. Wilber F. Crafts came in 1874. Numbers in church in 1875, 265; probationers, 80; total, 345; a gain of 55. Sunday-school scholars, 353. Raised for missions, $218, $41 of which was by the Women's Foreign Mission Society.

The juvenile department of the Sunday-school was organized as a separate, though not independent branch, under the direction and care of Mrs. Crafts.

Rev. O. W. Scott came to the charge after Mr. Crafts, in 1875.

It was decided early in the first year of Mr. Scott's labors to build a new church. This enterprise was commenced in August, 1875, and the elegant structure which now stands on the site of the old edifice was completed and dedicated to God by Bishop Foster, Sept. 6, 1876.

The old church, which had served its purpose for fifty years, though unsuitable for the uses of the society on account of limited capacity and ill adaptation in style and convenience, was yet dear to the older members of the church, and given up with natural reluctance.

The last service in it was held on Sunday, Aug. 1, 1875. The service of the laying of the corner-stone was observed on the 2d of October, 1875, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Barrows, presiding elder of Dover District, who gave an address and laid the stone. The prayer for this service in the ritual was offered by Rev. J. Thurston. The singing was by the choir of the church, led by John S. Hayes. A large congregation attended, and the service was solemn and impressive. The stone contains documents giving an account of the building and demolition of the old edifice, the names of the present pastor, presiding elder, church officials, building committee, city papers, coins, etc., closely sealed up in a copper box.

The new church was dedicated Sept. 6, 1876. It is built of brick, with basement entirely above ground. It is 56 feet wide and 100 feet long, exclusive of the chancel and tower projections, which make its entire length about 120 feet. Its walls from the ground are 45 feet high, and the tower, which is at one corner, has a height of 140 feet. The tower contains a chime of nine bells, with an aggregate weight of 8600 pounds, costing about $3600. These bells are of excellent tone. This is the only chime of bells in a Methodist Church in the world, except the Metropolitan at Washington. The basement contains a complete set of church rooms. Aside from the entries it has a lecture room, with seats for about 600 persons; a smaller vestry, with 175 sittings; a library-room, opening into both these apartments, for the accommodation of both the adult and juvenile divisions of the Sunday-school; a completely appointed kitchen, a parlor for the ladies' circle. The organ was built by Hutchins & Plaisted, of Boston, and cost $3000. The church will seat nearly 1000 persons. The entire cost of the building with furniture is $35,700.

Rev. Morris W. Prince was appointed as the successor of Mr. Scott, and remained till 1879. L. C. Field was pastor from 1879 to 1880; C. E. Hall, 1880–81. In the last nine years the superintendents of the Sunday-school have been William A. Morrill, Emulus Thompson, Harrison Haley, James A. Horne, and E. T. Brigham.

The First Universalist Society was organized March 23, 1825, on which occasion Jonathan Locke was chairman, and J. H. Curtis, clerk. Hiram Rollins, N. W. Ela, Joseph Badger, and John Moore were also prominent members. This society was reorganized in 1837, under the name of the First Universalist of Dover. They have a neat house of worship, pleasantly situated in Third Street. It was erected in 1837, and dedicated December 8th same year. It cost two thousand eight hundred dollars. Rev. Rufus O. Williams was their pastor. He was installed May 23, 1838. Resigned his office May, 1841. A fine-toned bell was placed upon the church November, 1842, at a cost of three hundred and seventy-five dollars. It weighs one thousand three hundred and sixty-five pounds. The church was publicly recognized with appropriate services Dec. 25, 1838. Rev. Eben Francis was born in Boston, May 28, 1819. Began his labors in Dover June 6, 1841; ordained pastor Oct. 13, 1841; dismissed 1844.

His successors have been W. G. Anderson, 1845–46; J. G. Forman, 1847–48; Thomas J. Greenwood, 1848–58; F. E. Hicks, 1858–61; Benjamin F. Eaton, 1862–66; E. Hewitt, 1868–70; J. Crehore, 1871–73; H. W. Hand, 1877–78; J. Gorton, 1878–79.

From June, 1879, there has been no public worship. The house was sold in 1874. But the organization has been preserved, and worship will soon be renewed. A new and elegant brick church of fine architecture is being erected on Franklin Street by the munificence of Thomas W. Peirce, a former citizen of Dover, in commemoration of his parents. The building is called the "Peirce Memorial Church," and is an ornament to the city.

The First Free-Will Baptist Church. — Some time in or near the year 1824, individuals, members of Free-Will Baptist Churches in the main village and at "Upper Factory," began to assemble at the latter place for religious worship. In 1826 a revival was enjoyed.

Organized Sept. 15, 1826, with twenty-five members, at the house of Mrs. Webster, at Garrison Hill. Elder Roger Copp was moderator, and Samuel Davis served as clerk. Sept. 2, 1827, the Lord's Supper was administered for the first time by Elder E. Place. Garrison Hill school-house being too small for the assembly, they gathered under some shady oaks near by.

Meetings were held in Garrison Hill school-house, old court-house in opposite direction, in a hall in Sawyer's building on Landing, an unfinished room over the blacksmith-shop on the hill, Main Street, which took the name of "Iron Chapel," at Deacon Jenness' vestry under G. W. Wendell's house, corner of School and Main Streets, at the academy, and in many private dwellings in the village and at Upper Factory.

Oct. 27, 1830, steps were taken to purchase a lot and to erect a meeting-house on (what is now known as) the corner of Chestnut and Lincoln Streets. This was accomplished at a cost of two thousand dollars, and May 20, 1832, it was dedicated; sermon by Rev. A. Caverno. The strength and efficiency of the church was essentially in the women who worked in the factories, who, under God, were the soul of the movement in building a house of worship. In September, 1834, the church numbered two hundred and fifty.

1838–39 was a time of severe trials, resulting in a division and the formation of a new church (now Washington Street). Under the blessing of God, a precious revival followed.

In 1843, under the labors of Elder Hiram Stevens, the church endured a severe shock from the intense excitement of Millerism, in which the pastor for a time was carried away. It soon recovered, by the help of God, from the injury received. From the unfortunate trials of 1872 and 1873, near the close of Rev. E. A. Stockman's pastorate, it has measurably recovered.

Aug. 17, 1851, the society abandoned its house of worship on Chestnut Street for a new one, remodeled at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, on Charles Street, since which time three thousand dollars or more have been expended in vestry, repairs, and changes. The church has seen many trials, but it has also seen many precious revivals and many souls converted. Sixteen hundred have been members of the church, as near as can be ascertained by the records. Present number, three hundred and nine. Of the original members, only three are now living, viz.: Mrs. Vienna Wendell, William Gray, and Mrs. Dorcas Pray. The latter gave out the first appointment for a Free-Will Baptist meeting in Dover.

Pastors: Andrew T. Foss, in 1827, one year and a half; Mayhew Clark, in 1829, short time; Nathaniel Thurston, in 1831, about three years; Enoch Mack, October, 1835, to May, 1837; A. D. Smith, June, 1837, about two years; Aaron Ayer, in 1839, about two years; Hiram Stevens, in 1842, about two years; S. W. Perkins, in 1844, some over one year; A. D. Smith, in 1846, three years; A. Caverno, in 1849, to April, 1852; Mooers Cole, August, 1852, to May, 1855; A. Caverno, May, 1855, to May, 1856; J. M. Durgin, May, 1856, to April, 1860; James Rand, Oct. 14, 1860, to Sept. 29, 1867; John Malvern, March, 1868, to Sept. 24, 1871; E. A. Stockman, Nov. 15, 1871, to January, 1873; Charles E. Blake, June, 1874, to July, 1875; E. W. Ricker, February, 1876, to March, 1882; H. F. Wood, May, 1882.

Between the pastorates of Stockman and Blake, Brother Louis Malvern supplied six months; also for one year, from 1834 to 1835, Elders A. Sutton, Jonathan Woodman, Clement Finney, and others supplied.

The First Unitarian Society of Christians in Dover.—The first meeting for forming this society was holden Aug. 28, 1827. The society was organized on the 4th of September following.

The first meeting for public worship was holden at the court-house, November 4th of the same year, when Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., then pastor of the New Brick Church, Hanover Street, Boston, and afterwards Professor of Pulpit Eloquence in Cambridge Divinity School, officiated. The house was built of brick, seventy by eighty-three feet, in the year 1828, situated on Locust Street, opposite head of Kirkland Street, and cost twelve thousand dollars. It was dedicated, and Rev. Samuel Kirkland Lothrop ordained Feb. 17, 1829. The dedicatory services were performed by Rev. Dr. Nichols, of Portland, and ordination sermon by Rev. Dr. Parker, of Portland. The church was gathered the evening previous.

Mr. Lothrop was born in Utica, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1804, was graduated at Harvard College in 1825, received his theological education at the Theological School at Cambridge, and was approbated for the ministry August, 1828. He was pastor of the church and society until May, 1834. He was succeeded by Rev. Edgar Buckingham, who was ordained Dec. 30, 1835. He resigned June 17, 1839, and removed to Trenton, N. Y. Rev. John Parkman, native of Boston, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1831, had been settled in the ministry in Greenfield, Mass., and was installed pastor of this church and society April 22, 1840. He remained until 1849. His successors have been:

Henry F. Bond, ordained May, 1851.

Edwin M. Wheelock, ordained Jan. 27, 1857, appointed chaplain, October, 1862, of the Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers.

Francis E. Abbot, ordained Aug. 31, 1864.

Thomas W. Brown, settled Dec. 15, 1869, left May 2, 1875.

Charles A. Allen, settled Sept. 5, 1875, resigned March 30, 1879.

W. R. G. Mellen, began labor Oct. 1, 1880.

Franklin Street Baptist Church was constituted with thirteen members, and recognized in the usual form by a council on the 23d day of April, 1828. The names of members were John Alden, Samuel Chase, John Roberts, Dorcas Alden, Charity Woodward, Hannah Wentworth, Louisa A. Ayer, John Gould, Joshua W. Bazin, William E. Lord, Mary E. Harris, Sarah Wentworth, Sarah J. Ayer.

Before organization, in March, 1828, Rev. Duncan Dunbar was invited to preach to this body of Baptist friends, and as a result of a few Sundays' stay three were baptized on profession of their faith.

Oct. 21, 1829, Brother Elijah Foster was ordained. On the same day the present church edifice was dedicated. The Rev. Elijah Foster continued pastor of the church till the spring of 1831, when he received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass.

In December, 1832, Rev. Noah Hooper was elected pastor, and remained until July, 1833, when he was dismissed to become pastor of the Baptist Church of Sanbornton, N. H. At the same meeting of the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Hooper it was also voted to call Rev. Gibbon Williams to the pastorate. He remained with the church until the summer of 1835, when he accepted the call of the church at Chester.

In November, 1835, Brother Benjamin Brierly was ordained to the work of the ministry and settled as pastor of the church. His stay was nearly two years.

In June, 1838, Brother Lucien Hayden, of Hamilton Theological Seminary, was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, and remained three years.

The successor of Rev. Mr. Hayden was Rev. A. M. Swain, who came to the pastorate of the church in November, 1842, and remained until May, 1844.

In September, 1844, Rev. Oliver Ayer became pastor of the church. He officiated six years and eight months.

Rev. L. D. Hill followed as pastor, coming to the work June 1, 1851, and remaining a little more than two years.

Rev. John Cookson succeeded him March 16, 1854. During his pastorate of one year alterations and improvements in the house of worship to the amount of $550 were made.

Brother Warren B. Clapp, a licentiate of the Franklindale Church, New York, accepted a call from the church, and was ordained as its pastor May 27, 1856. He remained six years.

In August, 1862, Rev. L. D. Hill was again called to the pastorate of this church from Thomaston, Me., and officiated four years.

Deacon John Gould, for thirty-five years an office-bearer in the church, and one of its first deacons, a man greatly loved, died.

In May, 1867, Rev. Alden Sherwin, of Brattleboro', Vt., accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the church, remaining until October, 1868.

In September, 1869, Rev. William T. Chase commenced pastoral labors with the church. After four years and two months he was dismissed to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Lewiston, Me.

In February, 1874, Rev. A. Bryant was chosen to the pastorate, whose stay extended over a period of a year and two months.

On the 30th of September, 1875, Brother Charles A. Towne was ordained to the work of the ministry, and was settled as pastor of the church. He was dismissed May, 1881.

Rev. Robert L. Colwell became pastor in October, 1881.

During the first fifty years of its existence there have been added to the church 662 members, 411 of whom were baptized into its fellowship, and the remainder by letter and experience. Six of the fourteen pastors of the church are still living and in active service.

The year following the organization of the church the Sunday-school work was taken up, and has been engaged in ever since that time.

Roman Catholic Church.—Mass was first said in this town in the winter of 1826, by Rev. Virgil H. Barber, S.J. Among the prominent pioneer Catholics in Dover were William Ashcroft, John Burns, Francis G. O'Neill, Philip F. Scanlan, and William McDevitt.

Services were first held in the court-house. May 17, 1828, the corner-stone of the first Catholic Church was laid, and was completed and accepted in June, 1829. It cost $2800. The church was consecrated Sept. 26, 1830, by Rt. Rev. Dr. Dominick Fenwick, of Boston. The rapid growth of the church demanded a more commodious church edifice, and in 1872 the present building was completed.

The first regular pastor of the church was Rev. Father French, in 1827, who remained two years after the erection of the first church edifice, and was succeeded by Rev. Father Lee, M.D., D.D. He remained three years, and was followed by Rev. Father McNamee, M.D., D.D. He officiated until 1839, and was succeeded by Rev. Father Conovan, who stayed until 1855. Father McShane came next, succeeded by Father Brady. Next came Father Niccolo, who was followed by Father Drummond, assisted by the Rev. Father Blodgett, a convert, who was given full charge of the parish before he had been here a year on account of the feebleness of Father Drummond.

Father Blodgett was one of the most able and enterprising priests that ever presided over this parish. It was through him that the New Hampshire House property and the new Catholic cemetery was secured, and, had he lived, he would have erected upon this property one of the finest churches in the State. Father Blodgett died May 15, 1881, and was the first priest to be buried in Dover. Rev. Father Murphy succeeded, and was soon given full charge of the parish, as Father Drummond became demented, and died in October of the present year.

Father Murphy has improved the New Hampshire House property by erecting on it one of the finest parochial schools in the county; he has also remodeled the main building of the hotel for a nunnery. The present church is to be improved at once, at an expense of thousands of dollars. New steam-heating apparatus is to be put in, also a set of chime bells, and the church is to be frescoed by one of the best artists in that business. The parsonage has been all remodeled and extended under the supervision of Father Murphy.

St. Thomas' Church.—The first account of services in the vicinity of Dover in accordance with the doctrine and ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America is to be found in the report of Rev. Henry Blackaller to a convention held at Hopkinton, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1830. Therein he reports a flourishing parish by the name of St. Paul's Church, Great

Falls, Somersworth. In the spring of 1831, Mr. Blackaller removed to Salmon Falls to take charge of an Episcopal Church (Christ Church) just then established there. In the Convention journal of 1832, Mr. Blackaller reports that since the month of February, 1832, "he has held occasional services in the increasingly populous village of Dover." Friday evening, Feb. 15, 1832, he reports "that our venerable prelate (the late Right Rev. Alexander V. Griswold) preached in the Congregational place of worship in Dover on the doctrines of the church before a numerous and respectable audience, with much apparent interest to all present." He adds that a church of our order is much desired by several respectable families in Dover, and expresses a belief in its ultimate establishment and success. The permanent establishment of this church in Dover is not due entirely or chiefly, however, to the efforts of Mr. Blackwaller, but rather to the now venerable rector of St. John's Church, Charlestown, Mass., the Rev. Thomas R. Lambert, D.D., who in 1839, being chaplain in the navy, began the regular services of the church in what was then Belknap School, a wooden building, then situated on Church Street, since moved to Third Street, and occupied for business purposes. Sept. 2, 1839, gentlemen interested in the formation of a church met in this schoolhouse and entered into an association for this purpose. The signers of the original articles of association were Asa A. Tufts, Richard Steele, Caleb Duxbury, Thomas C. Oakes, William Williamson, Thomas Hough, Stephen Hardy, William Johnson, Daniel Hallam, Samuel H. Parker, Sanborn B. Carter, Thomas R. Lambert, Charles Husband, Edward Husband, Thomas Hampton, James Duxbury, Charles W. Woodman, John Duxbury. The church was called St. Thomas' Church.

Dec. 1, 1839, Rev. William Horton, before rector of Trinity Church, Saco, became rector of St. Thomas' Church, Dover. In 1840 a lot of land was bought on what is now the corner of Central and St. Thomas Street, then a part of the Atkinson estate. A church building was erected and finished January, 1841, at the cost of $5800. The first service was held in the new church Jan. 17, 1841. The church was consecrated by Bishop Griswold, March 17, 1841. August, 1841, the parish consisted of sixty families and forty communicants. Rev. Mr. Horton resigned his rectorship Nov. 10, 1847. The Rev. Thomas G. Salter became rector Dec. 12, 1847. In 1860 gas was put into the church, and the church bell was hung. July 1, 1861, Mr. Salter resigned his rectorship, and Sept. 1, 1861, Rev. Edward M. Gushee became the rector. During our late civil war Mr. Gushee was chaplain of the Ninth New Hampshire Regiment, and in his absence Rev. Charles Wingate officiated as rector. Mr. Gushee resigned in April, 1864. Dec. 1, 1864, the Rev. John W. Clark became the rector. Mr. Clark resigned Sept. 16, 1866. Feb. 3, 1867, Rev. George G. Field was chosen rector. Mr. Field resigned Aug. 16, 1868. Rev. John B. Richmond became rector Nov. 8, 1868. During the rectorship of Mr. Richmond the church building was altered inside and out, and its seating capacity increased. Mr. Richmond resigned April 29, 1876, and the present incumbent, the Rev. Ithamar W. Beard, was chosen rector, and entered upon his duties Nov. 5, 1876. At present the number of families in the parish is about 150; the number of communicants, 106; the Sunday-school, 150 teachers and pupils. The parish has been subject to the usual changes incident to a manufacturing town. It ranks perhaps third or fourth in order among the parishes of this church in New Hampshire.

Washington Street Free-Will Baptist Church.—The church was organized in the Central Street vestry, Feb. 4, 1840. The first covenant was signed by thirteen persons, as follows: William Burr, Enoch Mack, Tobias Scruton, Jonathan C. Gilman, Asa H. Littlefield, M. D. L. Stevens, E. B. Chamberlain, Alfred Scruton, Lucy Y. Foss, Eunice Colbath, Elance Fuller, Chloe Holt, Mary Willard.

Of these only three are now living. The first settled pastor was Rev. J. B. Davis. He entered upon his pastorate the 1st of November, 1840, and remained but one year.

The subsequent pastors have been as follows: Rev. A. K. Moulton, settled in 1841, remained one year; Rev. R. Dunn, settled in 1843, remained one year; Rev. Elias Hutchins, settled in 1845, remained thirteen years; Rev. Charles E. Blake, settled in 1866, remained but one year; Rev. Willet Vary, settled in 1859, closed his labors in 1866; Rev. I. D. Stewart, settled in 1867, remained until 1874; Rev. G. C. Waterman, began his pastorate in 1874, and closed in 1879. The present pastor, Rev. Frank K. Chase, began in October, 1879.

Three hundred and thirty-six converts have been baptized by the pastors. The whole number connected with the church to date is about seven hundred and ten. The church has always been forward in all benevolent work, has been actively engaged in the Sunday-school work, and has enjoyed the presence and counsel of many noble men and women. Upon all great moral questions she has spoken with no uncertain voice.

The services were held at first in the Central Street vestry. When that became crowded they were removed to what was then known as the "Belknap school-house," standing in the rear of the First Parish Church. After that the services were held for a time in the old court-house. The first house of worship owned by the society was the building on Washington Street now known as the Morning Star building.

This was dedicated Sept. 21, 1843. During the pastorate of Rev. I. D. Stewart the society sold out its interest in this building, and erected its brick church on Washington Street. This was dedicated

Oct. 28, 1869. During the last ten or twelve years the church has been quite unfortunate in losing many prominent members by death and removal.

The erection of its house of worship left quite a burden of debt upon the society.

The last of this debt was paid before the close of the last financial year. The society was well united, and the church was making plans for a broader and better work.

On the morning of Tuesday, May 2d, a fire broke out in a small brush-factory near the church. The fire soon spread to the church itself, and in a painfully short time the church was a mass of smouldering ruins. In the afternoon a heavy wind blew the northern gable over. The bricks fell upon the audience-room floor, crushing it like an egg-shell.

A number of persons were standing in the vestry, and five of them were buried beneath the ruins. Four of these were taken out alive. The fifth, Judge John R. Varney, was not missed until late at night. A midnight search was made, and he was found crushed and dead under the bricks and broken timbers.

At an informal meeting of the society, held on Wednesday evening, in the chapel of the First Parish, it was decided to accept the offer of the Belknap Church, which is at present without a pastor and is not holding regular services. The first service in this church was held Sunday, May 7th. The rebuilding of the church, much improved, is (1882) rapidly progressing.

Belknap Congregational Church.—This church was the result of public worship begun in the town hall by Rev. Benjamin F. Parsons, after his resignation of the First Church, from which he was dismissed Sept. 3, 1856. A Sabbath-school was organized July 6, 1856, with forty-five scholars. A society was organized July 7, 1856, and the church Sept. 3, 1856, with forty-four members. The corner-stone of the house of worship was laid July 4, 1859, and the house was dedicated Dec. 29, 1859. Rev. Mr. Parsons was dismissed, on his resignation, Oct. 24, 1861. His successors in service have been Charles H. Pratt, James B. Thornton (began December, 1861), E. A. Spence, Eyre Haskell (began in 1862), Charles C. Watson (installed July 11, 1867), J. W. Savage, Frank Haley, Isaiah P. Smith, James De Buchananne (from 1877 to 1882).

The Advent Christian Church was organized May 4, 1881, by a body of Christians who had worshiped in houses and halls since 1843, having been literally without a resting-place during that period.

At a meeting of the society and its friends in the spring of 1881, George E. Durgin, John Brooks, and William H. Vicery were appointed to contract for the building of a house of worship.

It was built from the plans and under the direction of George Brown, the architect, at a cost of five thousand dollars,—Jacob Emery, contractor and builder. The seats are free and the church is supported by free-will offerings. The building contains an audience-room thirty-six by forty-eight feet, and a vestry in the basement twenty-four by thirty-six.

The house was dedicated April 16, 1882, by a sermon preached by Elder John Couch, of Lawrence, Mass.

There had been no settled minister until September, 1882, when Elder William H. Mitchell, of Kennebunk, Me., received and accepted a unanimous call to be their pastor.

CHAPTER CXXIII.

DOVER.—(*Continued.*)

THE PRESS—SCHOOLS—BANKS.

The Press of Dover.—Dr. Belknap, the distinguished historian of the State, was the minister of Dover from 1767 to 1786, and was a frequent correspondent of the *Gazette*, especially in the trying times of the Revolution, when his patriotic productions did much to uphold the cause of the colonists against the mother-country. The first volume of his "History of New Hampshire," written at Dover, was issued from the press of Philadelphia in 1784, the printers of that city being at that time the most accomplished workmen in the country. The second volume, issued after the author had left the State, was printed in Boston in 1791.

Eliphalet Ladd, who came to Dover from Massachusetts about the year 1790, was the pioneer in newspaper printing in Strafford County. His paper, which was entitled *The Political and Sentimental Repository or Strafford Register*, was started July 15, 1790. The title after a few months was abbreviated to *The Political Repository and Strafford Recorder*, and as such published until Jan. 19, 1792, when the printing-office was destroyed by fire. Mr. Ladd either saved enough of his material or immediately procured a new outfit, and started another paper, which he called *The Phœnix*, so named, doubtless, from the fact that it sprung from the ashes of its predecessor. This he continued to publish until Aug. 29, 1795, when he sold the establishment to his brother-in-law, Samuel Bragg, Jr., who had served his apprenticeship in the office.

Mr. Bragg changed the name of the paper to *The Sun, Dover Gazette, and Strafford Advertiser*, and continued its publication from Sept. 5, 1795, to December, 1811. Its publication was interrupted for a short time in December, 1810, when the office was again burned, and with it not only the printing material but a large stock of books,—the printer keeping a book-store in connection with his office,—and a large portion of an edition of Belknap's "History of New Hampshire," which he was then printing.

Another edition of this history was printed in 1812, by John Mann and James K. Remich, and in 1830 the last edition, with the notes of Dr. Farmer, was

published by Ela & Wadleigh, from the press of the *Dover Enquirer*. Samuel Bragg, Jr., died in December, 1811. His father, Samuel Bragg, Sr., took the establishment and published the paper a few months, when he sold it to John Mann, who had served his time in the office. Samuel Bragg, Sr., was not a printer. He came from Massachusetts to Dover about 1790, and was a lumber dealer for a time. Subsequently he took up the business of carrying the mail on the up-country route, which he traveled on horseback. Starting from Portsmouth and taking Dover in his way, he traveled up one side of Winnipesaukee Pond and down the other, distributing the letters and newspapers, generally occupying a week in his journey.

The only post-office in the county at the beginning of the century was in Dover, and the *Sun* of that day has the postmaster's advertisements of letters remaining in the office for people in Gilmanton, Sandwich, Tamworth, and other towns in the vicinity of the White Mountains.

Mr. Bragg afterwards removed to Barnstead, where he died. Mr. Ladd, the first printer, who married a daughter of the senior Mr. Bragg, died in Dover about 1805. Mr. Mann further abbreviated the title of the paper when he commenced its publication, July 4, 1812, by calling it the *Dover Sun*, by which name it was issued until Aug. 18, 1818. It was then changed to the *Strafford Register*, and continued until Dec. 17, 1822, when it underwent another change and was known as the *New Hampshire Republican*.

Mr. Mann continued to print the paper, but it was edited by Col. Charles W. Cutter, of Portsmouth, who had removed to Dover and opened a law-office, but devoted his time principally to the advocacy of the election of Hon. Levi Woodbury to the office of Governor,—Mr. Woodbury being the candidate of the eastern section of the State against Samuel Dinsmoor, who was supported in the western and northern counties.

This was near the close of Mr. Monroe's "era of good feeling" among politicians, when party lines were pretty much obliterated. Judge Woodbury was elected, receiving a vigorous support from Col. Cutter in the *Republican*. The colonel was an active politician, and one of the most vigorous newspaper writers of the time.

Mr. Woodbury in his administration of the office of Governor had the bad luck to disappoint the most of those who had voted for him, and failed of a re-election the next year. Col. Cutter had previously relinquished the editorial charge of the *Republican*, Oct. 14, 1823, and returned to Portsmouth. Mr. Mann continued its publication until Oct. 30, 1829, when it was discontinued, having existed under various names and different publishers for the period of about thirty-nine years.

The politics of the paper, so far as it had any, especially in its earlier days, were mildly Federal, warming up in hot party times, but generally meddling little with political matters further than to publish occasional extracts from the *Boston Centinel* and other leading party organs of that day, and giving room quite impartially when occasion required to the communications of writers on both sides of the political wedge. The editors at that time were more addicted to the use of paste-pot and scissors than the quill, and considered their duty discharged when they had furnished their readers with the latest foreign news (three months old), the proceedings of Congress (three weeks old), and the few items of domestic and local intelligence which they could conveniently gather up. A "stickful" of "matter" for a "leader" was a rare achievement, and this was very apt to relate to what was of little or no consequence to anybody.

Nearly all the original matter which the papers contained was furnished by the leading politicians of the time, who under the signatures of "Cincinnatus," and "Cato" and "Brutus" and other ancient worthies were accustomed to give to the readers of newspapers that information on political affairs which their successors now impart from the stump.

For thirty-five years the *Dover Sun* shone for all in the old county of Strafford, no other paper being published within its borders except for a short time at Gilmanton, to be hereafter mentioned.

In 1825, when the supporters of Gen. Jackson began to gather up their strength for a successful battle for the Presidency, James Dickman came to Dover from Maine, and commenced the publication of the *Dover Gazette and Strafford Advertiser* as an organ of the Democratic party. The first number was issued Dec. 14, 1825. He continued till June 5, 1827, when he sold out to John T. Gibbs and Joseph Turner, both of Portsmouth, who had been journeymen in the office. Gibbs and Turner continued the publication until July 13, 1830, when Mr. Turner retired, and Mr. Gibbs remained sole proprietor until August, 1858, when he sold the establishment to Dr. Joseph H. Smith and Joshua L. Foster. Mr. Foster retired in 1861, and the paper was then published by Edwin A. Hills for the proprietor until January, 1868, when Everett O. Foss assumed the publication, continuing until August, 1868. Mr. Hills again became the publisher, with A. L. Mellons as editor. In October, 1871, the printing-office of the *Gazette* was removed to Lowell, Mass., where the paper was printed in connection with the *Middlesex Democrat*, but it was published and circulated in Dover and its vicinity.

In 1828 the Republican supporters of Mr. Adams, feeling the need of another paper, induced Mr. Samuel C. Stevens, a bookseller in Dover, to commence the publication of the *Strafford Enquirer*, which he did Feb. 26, 1828. Richard Kimball, Esq., was the first editor of the paper.

July 29, 1828, the establishment passed into the hands of George W. Ela, and the name of the paper

was changed to *The Dover Enquirer*. After the defeat of Mr. Adams in November of that year, *The Signs of the Times*, a Republican paper, which had been published about two years in Portsmouth, by Hampton Cutts and George K. Sparhawk, was united to the *Enquirer*, and it was continued as *The Times and Enquirer* until Jan. 1, 1830, when George Wadleigh became joint proprietor and editor with Mr. Ela. The title of the *Times* was dropped, and the paper was published under the firm of Ela & Wadleigh until May, 17, 1831, when Mr. Ela disposed of his interest to Mr. Wadleigh, removed to Concord, and became one of the proprietors of the *New Hampshire Statesman*.

The publication of the *Enquirer* was continued by Mr. Wadleigh until Jan. 1, 1868, when he sold the establishment to John R. Varney and Joseph T. S. Libbey, who published it under the firm-name of Libbey & Co. Mr. Varney met with an accidental death May 2, 1882, but the paper is continued with the same title and under the same names as publishers. It early took rank as the leading Republican paper in Southeastern New Hampshire, which position it has always sustained. It is a thirty-six-column paper, well printed and patronized.

The *Dover Daily Republican* was started as a Republican campaign paper, Aug. 2, 1880, and published under the management of a committee until Nov. 8, 1880, when it was taken by Libbey & Co., who have continued the publication of it up to the present time. It has twenty-eight columns, is printed on good paper and clear type, and receives its share of the public patronage.

The New Hampshire Globe, a Democratic paper, by Edwin R. Locke & Co., commenced May 18, 1833, and discontinued Sept. 18, 1834. Mr. J. F. C. Hayes, one of the firm, was afterwards connected with papers at Lancaster, Haverhill, Lawrence, and other places.

The Weekly Visitor, a small sheet, was issued Jan. 16, 1844, by Marquis D. L. Stevens, and continued a few weeks.

The Disciple, a monthly publication by Rev. E. Mack, was issued for several months in Dover prior to 1850, and its publication afterwards transferred to New York.

The Dover Telegraph, a small sheet of a miscellaneous character, by T. W. Caldwell and others, was published from Sept. 25, 1846, until April, 1848, when it was issued daily for a few weeks and discontinued.

The Weekly Sketcher, a literary and miscellaneous publication, by John B. Wood, Jr., was issued in Dover for a short time in 1848, when it was removed to Great Falls.

The Advertiser, a small daily sheet, was published for a few weeks in the summer of 1848 by Edward N. Fuller.

The Dover Sentinel, a Democratic paper, by John T. Gibbs & Co., G. H. & S. E. Twombly, and others, was published from May 4, 1860, to January, 1861, and discontinued.

The Daily Bee was commenced March, 1870, and continued until August following by A. B. Berry.

The New Hampshire Chronicle, commenced June 5, 1830, by Charles C. P. Moody, was continued until March 17, 1832, when it was discontinued and its subscription lists transferred to the *New Hampshire Observer* at Concord. *The Chronicle* was neutral in politics, devoting its columns chiefly to religious matters, temperance, etc.

The New Hampshire Palladium, a Democratic paper, by Joseph Turner, then recently of the *Gazette*, was published from Sept. 7, 1830, to Aug. 28, 1832, and discontinued.

The Unitarian Monitor, devoted to the interests of the religious denomination of that name, commenced by John Mann, April 29, 1831, was published in quarto size once in two weeks until April 29, 1834, when its title was altered to *The Monitor*, and the paper was removed to Concord, where it was published by other parties until June, 1836.

The Local Record, commenced January, 1870, was published monthly until May, 1872, and since that time occasionally by Everett O. Foss.

The State Press, a Democratic paper, issued weekly, was commenced May, 1874. Nov. 1, 1878, a company was formed for its publication. Its present managers are Dr. Paul A. Stackpole, Dr. Andrew J. Young (treasurer), and James W. Henderson (secretary).

Foster's Democrat, a weekly newspaper, was established in the city of Dover, N. H., in January, 1872, by George J. Foster & Co., and has been issued on Friday of each week ever since. On the 18th of June, 1873, the same firm issued the first number of *Foster's Daily Democrat*. On these journals J. L. Foster is employed as the editor, and his two sons, George J. and Charles G., are the business managers. The daily venture was made as an experiment, the success of which was at that time generally considered to be very doubtful. But the proprietors decided to push it at all hazards. They thought they knew their business, and the result has proved that they were not mistaken. Several previous attempts had been made by other parties to establish and sustain a daily newspaper in Dover, but they had always failed for lack of experience and business capacity of the projectors. But the senior Foster in this case had seen a good many years of editorial experience, while the juniors were practical printers and trained in the business management of a daily newspaper. In these weekly and daily enterprises the proprietors started out full of pluck and energy, determined, as they said, to make things lively, and treat everybody and all subjects fairly, squarely, and honestly, giving all sides in all cases a chance to be heard, and granting all shades of honest opinion a medium of expression before the public.

Although these journals are Democratic in politics, yet they are boldly *independent*, running with no ma-

chine as such, the organs of no ring, wearing nobody's collar, and will submit to no dictation in regard to their conduct or management from any source whatever. They have a large and increasing circulation, their advertising support is liberal and generous, and alike profitable to publishers and patrons. The senior Foster, assisted by such local and other reporters as may be necessary, devotes his whole time and attention to the editorial conduct of the papers, while the two sons have entire charge of the printing and business departments, employing the competent subordinates necessary to meet all requirements.

Connected with these newspapers is a large and well-appointed job printing-office, with good workmen constantly employed. The whole establishment is provided with the best modern machinery, driven by steam-power, and its several departments are continuously engaged in thrifty and profitable business. The newspapers are well conducted and enterprising, and have an extensive reading and large influence in the community. Starting with very meagre means, the concern has grown to yield a handsome income, and is a very valuable property as well as an important journalistic enterprise of the city and State.

The Free-Will Baptist Printing Establishment.—This large and prosperous religious publishing house, the property of the Free-Will Baptist denomination, has been situated in Dover since 1833. The original "Book Concern" of the denomination was established in Limerick, Me., as early as 1831, with Rev. David Marks as agent. Two years later the "Book Concern" was removed to Dover, which place still remains the headquarters of the publishing interests of the Free-Will Baptist denomination. In 1835, Mr. Marks resigned his agency, and the denomination, through its General Conference, appointed a board of trustees, eleven in number, to conduct the business of its "Concern" or printing establishment. Of this board, William Burr was made the financial agent, in which capacity, among others, he served the establishment until his death in 1866. The establishment obtained an act of incorporation from the New Hampshire Legislature in 1846. Mr. Burr was succeeded in the agency by Rev. Silas Curtis, whose engagement was merely temporary. He was followed in 1867 by Mr. L. W. Burlingame. Rev. I. D. Stewart, the present agent, came to the position in 1873. The management of the establishment as now constituted consists of a board of corporators, thirteen in number, of which Rev. Dexter Waterman is president.

The principal publication issued by the printing establishment is *The Morning Star*, a weekly religious paper of eight pages. It was originally published in Limerick, Me., its first number bearing date May 11, 1826, and is, therefore, one of the oldest religious weeklies in this country. It was started and owned at first by private individuals, but was conducted in the interests of the Free-Will Baptist denomination. In 1832 the *Star* became by purchase the property of the denomination. William Burr was chosen editor, and served in this capacity until his death, as before stated, in 1866. Rev. George T. Day, D.D., was editor from 1866 until 1875. He was succeeded by Mr. G. F. Mosher, whose resignation of the editorship was accepted in 1882. The present editor is Rev. C. A. Bickford. The *Star* has a large circulation, and is generally recognized as one of the prominent and influential religious weeklies of the land. Its history has been a particularly creditable one in connection with the great questions of anti-slavery and moral reform. It has been several times enlarged, and is steadily growing in excellence and popular favor.

In 1845 the printing establishment began the publication of *The Myrtle*, a paper for Sunday-school scholars. It was favorably received, and attained a circulation of ten thousand copies in 1855, which was increased to sixteen thousand in 1875. It has been edited by various individuals, and has been once enlarged since it was founded.

In 1873 *The Little Star*, a paper similar to *The Myrtle*, but of higher grade, was established, to be issued in the alternate weeks with the *Myrtle*. Both papers are now well sustained.

The establishment has also published Sunday-school Lesson Leaves, of two grades, for several years past, treating the International Series of Sunday-school Lessons, and in 1880 began the publication of the "Star Quarterly," a carefully prepared help in the study and teaching of those lessons. It will hereafter publish "Leaves" of three grades,—"Primary," "Junior," and "Senior,"—in addition to the "Quarterly," which will contain full notes and various helps in connection with each lesson. All the Sunday-school publications are prepared under the editorial supervision of Rev. G. C. Waterman, whose time is wholly given to this department of the work.

The establishment also publishes a variety of denominational books, among which may be mentioned Prof. J. J. Butler's "Theology and Commentary," the "Centennial Record," "History of the Free-Will Baptists," "Christian Baptism," "Life of George T. Day," "Life of William Burr," and a volume of sermons entitled "Doctrine and Life."

Concerning Schools.—What Dover did in the earliest days we cannot learn. Parson Hanserd Knollys, minister here 1638 to 1641, graduated at Cambridge, England; after he left Dover was a teacher in England, and he had plenty of time when in Dover to teach the few children. Parson Daniel Maude, minister here 1642 to 1655, graduate of Emanuel, Cambridge, England, in 1606, A.M. 1610, was a teacher in the Boston Latin School when called here to the pastorate. It would be surprising if he had not revived his masterly gifts on Dover Neck.

The first extant vote of the town was April 5, 1658, when it was voted that twenty pounds per annum be appropriated for the maintenance of a schoolmaster

in Dover for "all the children," the master "to have the privilege of all strangers out of the township," —by which we understand that he could charge a fee to all outside children,—and he was to teach reading, writing, casting accounts, and Latin. Charles Buckner was employed under this vote. We don't know where he came from. The town gave him some land. Perhaps he left town about April, 1662, as in that month he was chosen a juryman, and a few weeks after a vacancy was filled. But perhaps not. He went to Boston. April 12, 1668, he and wife, Mary, of Boston, sold to Job Clements four acres in Dover, bounded east by the fore river, north by commons, west by highway, and south by lot where David Ludecus Edling used to live.

He taught Latin. John Reyner, Jr., son of old Parson John, was fitted by somebody, and went from Dover; perhaps taught by his father, more likely by Mr. Buckner. John graduated at Harvard in 1663, ranking third in his class,—the class numbering seven.

John Sullivan was once a teacher here. At a meeting of the selectmen on the 20th of May, 1723, it was ordered that two schoolmasters be procured for the town at a salary not exceeding thirty pounds each. "Mr. Sullefund" at that date agreed to serve "for three months sertin."

Sullivan was an Irishman, of liberal education, who is said to have come to this country in 1723, and he was a teacher for many years. He lived usually on the Berwick bank of the river at Salmon Falls, and died July, 1795, at a fabulous age. He was a man of marked ability, and his wife equaled him. It must have been due to his classical training that so many Somersworth boys were educated. The Sullivan pair raised boys of their own. One son was John Sullivan, major-general in the Revolution, a daring and gallant officer, who led the right wing at Trenton and did good service at Princeton, drove the British left at Germantown, devastated the settlements of the Six Nations, severely defeated the Indians under Brant and the Tories under Johnson, and was eminent in Congress and as president of New Hampshire. His tombstone is at Durham. The late Michael Reade always insisted that Gen. John was born on the Dover side of the river, while his parents were temporarily residing here during one of the father's teaching episodes in Dover, and that contemporaries had assured him of it. We ought to add that he foresaw the Revolution so clearly that as captain of militia he thoroughly drilled a Durham company, and led them in the capture of Fort William and Mary, Dec. 14, 1774, which was the first act of war in opposition to the crown.

James Sullivan was another son of the Dover schoolmaster. The fracture of a limb prevented his entering military service, and so he took the lower positions of judge of the Superior Court, member of Congress, councilor, judge of probate in Boston, and Governor of Massachusetts.

Descendants of both these brethren have shown that the Sullivan blood is good blood.

Samuel Hale was a teacher here in 1745 and thereabouts. He was a son of Samuel Hale, and grandson of Rev. John Hale, the first minister of Beverly. Samuel was born 24th August, 1718, graduated at Harvard College 1740. How long he was in Dover we don't know. But he raised a company here in the old French war, and participated in the capture of Louisburg. He was for many years teacher in the Portsmouth grammar school, and by and by was judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He died in July, 1807. The late Hon. William Hale, of Dover, who was in Congress six years, was his son; and his son William needs no introduction to Dover people.

When the news of the declaration of independence reached Dover, that ardent patriot Rev. Jeremy Belknap went at once to the public school. It was kept in the little Quaker meeting-house, the winter one which stood in the same yard, back from the road and south of the large one. Some of our readers easily remember that building; it was taken down only about forty-seven years ago. Master Samuel Wigglesworth was the teacher. He was a physician, graduated at Harvard in 1752, and taught Latin.

Jesse Appleton was once a schoolmaster in Dover. It was somewhere between the date of his graduation at Dartmouth, in 1792, and his ordination as minister at Hampton. He became a Doctor of Divinity and president of Bowdoin College. His daughter Jane was the wife of President Franklin Pierce.

In his day there was but one town school, and it alternated, half and half, between the Pine Hill school-house and one that stood on the old road (then the main road) which runs by George W. Page's to the Upper Factory District. The school-house was perhaps half a mile in on that road. This was so long continued that the late Col. Andrew Peirce used, when a boy, to travel there to school.

Parson Robert Gray used to both teach and preach. Salary was small, and he added to it by occasionally keeping the town school. He was minister here from 1787 to 1805. He lived in the house now occupied by Reuben H. Twombly, on Pleasant Street. It was built for a parsonage when he came here. He was a classical scholar, and at first was a remarkable total abstinence man.

In 1837 the common schools were given a great impetus when Enoch S. Sherman took charge of the "Landing School" of District No. 2, in 1837, with Mary H. Wiggin for assistant. He was, for his time, an exceedingly able teacher. The school had long been called a "hard one," but under his management it became one of the best in the State. The school was in session thirty-nine weeks, and one hundred and twenty-six pupils attended. In addition to common-school studies, Latin, surveying, algebra, astronomy, philosophy, and book-keeping were taught. In 1838, Mr. Sherman had for assistants William G. Mitchell

and Sophia Smith. Length of school, in weeks, forty-one; whole number of scholars, two hundred and twenty; and mental philosophy, rhetoric, chemistry, and elocution were added to the course. In 1847 Susan A. Mason was assistant. By this time an able teacher had been secured for the Fourth Street school, Abner J. Nutter, now living, and in consequence the number at the "Old Landing" had fallen to eighty-nine, but geometry was added to the course of study.

In 1848, S. Amanda Nason and Lydia G. Foss were assistants. Length of school, in weeks, thirty-seven; whole number of different pupils, one hundred and ninety-one. Latin was dropped by order of committee, as a study not sanctioned by State law. Mr. Sherman, exclusive of board, thirty-five dollars per month. Miss Nason received, including board, fourteen dollars; Miss Foss, twelve dollars.

Abner J. Nutter took the school in 1850, with Rebecca C. Smith as assistant, remaining for several years, and fitting the first class which entered the high school. By this time the practice of sending apprentices and overgrown farm boys to school in the winter had ceased. Mr Nutter's average of enrolled scholars till the opening of the high school was one hundred and nine.

In 1848 the Legislature passed an act permitting contiguous districts to unite for the support of a high school. Districts No. 1 and 2 ought to have united; they couldn't agree; whereupon District No. 2 voted to build. The building committee was Dr. Joseph H. Smith, chairman; Samuel H. Parker, secretary; William Burr, Dr. Levi G. Hill, Nathaniel Paul. The building was finished September, 1851. October 6th following forty-four pupils occupied the building, with Moses L. Morse, graduate from Bowdoin, and Miss Mary S. Grant as teachers. Principal's salary eight hundred dollars per annum.

In 1870 the twelve school districts of the city were united, and the high school thrown open to the whole city. The principals of the high school have been M. L. Morse, D. O. Quimby, E. M. Hussey, M. L. Morse, Thomas Tash, Samuel G. Haley, William Webster, John W. Allard, Henry P. Warren, E. D. Mason, H. H. Hart, E. A. Greeley, E. R. Goodwin.

In 1849, in accordance with the provisions of the Somersworth act of the year previous, District No. 1 began to grade their schools. District No. 2 soon followed, and because of opening its high school was able to perform the work in a more thorough and satisfactory manner. Nathaniel Hills is still a resident in Dover, and a graduate of Dartmouth; was also a noted and successful teacher.

For several years past the city has employed a superintendent of schools. The present superintendent is Channing Folsom. The amount appropriated for public schools is between twenty and twenty-five thousand dollars annually.[1]

[1] For sketch of Franklin Academy, see Supplement.

CHAPTER CXXIV.

DOVER.—(*Continued.*)

SOCIETIES—PHYSICIANS, ETC.

Masonic History.—Federal Lodge was organized by a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, Aug. 20, 1792.

The following Masons, members of different lodges, were present at the first meeting on that date: Theophilus Dame, Amos Cogswell, Samuel Place, Jonathan Rawson, Nathan Hoit, Henry Mellen, William King, James Taylor.

Asa Tufts, a merchant in Dover, was the first Mason made in the lodge. He was subsequently an officer. He was the father of Asa A. Tufts, Esq., for many years cashier of the Strafford Bank.

The lodge held meetings regularly until May 8, 1797, when it became dormant.

Strafford Lodge, No. 29, was organized by a charter from the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, July 5, 1817.

John Williams, agent for the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, was the first Master. The other officers were Joseph H. Gage, S. W.; William Palmer, J. W.; Andrew Peirce, Sec. and Treas.; Henry Quimby, S. D.; Winthrop Adams, J. D.; James Whitehouse, Tyler. It continued to prosper for several years, but, owing largely to the anti-Masonic troubles of the times, surrendered its charter in 1834. Its last representative to the Grand Lodge was John H. White, in 1833.

On the 11th of March, 1848, a petition was signed by some of the old members of Strafford Lodge for a restoration of its charter. The petition was granted, and the following officers were elected and installed: Andrew Peirce, W. M.; Moses Paul, S. W.; Benjamin Wiggin, J. W.; William Stern, Treas.; John H. White, Sec.; Asa A. Tufts, S. D.; George Piper, S. D.; Nathaniel R. Hill, Elhanan W. Fenner, Stewards; Thomas R. Lambert, D.D., Chap.; Eri Perkins, Marshal; Charles Paul, Tyler. Rev. Dr. Lamber and Asa A. Tufts are the only members of the above list now living.

Capt. Moses Paul was the next Master, and he remained in office six years. To his warm interest in Masonry and wise judgment the lodge largely owes its prosperity during his term of office and its subsequent success.

Federal Lodge held its meetings at the tavern of Col. Amos Cogswell. Strafford Lodge was first organized at the tavern of Samuel Wyatt. It afterwards held its meetings in the third story of the brick block on the southwest corner of Pleasant and Silver Streets, subsequently in the second story of Franklin Academy, which it occupied when it became dormant. On the revival of the lodge it occupied its former hall in Franklin Academy. In 1857

it removed to its present hall on Central Street, which has been recently refitted in modern style.

The present number of members is two hundred and thirty-eight. It has an invested fund of three thousand five hundred and forty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents.

Belknap Chapter, No. 8, was organized by a charter from the Grand Chapter of New Hampshire, Jan. 20, 1826, and the following officers were elected and installed:

Andrew Peirce, M. E. H. P.; John Williams, E. K.; Moses Paul, E. S.; John W. Mellen, C. H.; Asa A. Tufts, P. S.; Samuel Hale, R. A. C.; Isaac L. Folsom, Sec.; John Chase, Treas.; Rev. John M. Moffit, Chap.

After a successful career of some years it surrendered its charter in 1834.

In 1850 a petition was signed by the Capitular Masons in Dover, and it was restored September 1st of that year, and the following officers were elected and installed:

Moses Paul, M. E. H. P.; Joshua Edwards, E. K.; John H. White, E. S.; Ichabod G. Jordan, C. H.; Stephen P. Palmer, P. S.; Benjamin Wiggin, R. A. C.; George Piper, Sec.; John Burns, Treas.; Rev. Justin Spalding, Chap.

None of the above officers are now living.

The chapter has had a prosperous career, now numbers two hundred and eighteen members, and has an invested fund of two thousand five hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-seven cents.

Orphan Council, No. 1, is the oldest council in the State. It was organized April 23, 1832. The following officers were elected and installed: Samuel C. Bricket, T. I. G. M.; Jonathan Edwards, D. G. M.; William North, Con.; William H. Hatch, Treas.; James H. Blinn, Rec. It became dormant in 1834. In 1858 a petition was sent for its restoration. The same was granted August 28th of that year, and the following officers were elected and installed: Samuel Dunster, T. I. G. M.; Moses Paul, R. I. G. M.; Jonathan Edwards, I. G. M.; Ichabod G. Jordan, Treas.; Mark Noble, Rec. The council numbers one hundred and sixty-three members, and has an invested fund.

St. Paul Commandery was organized Nov. 7, 1857, by authority of a dispensation from the Grand Encampment of the United States. The following officers were elected and installed: Moses Paul, E. C.; Joshua Edwards, Gen.; Jacob C. Hanlon, C. G.; John Twombly (2d), P.; George W. Bullock, S. W.; John H. White, T. W.; Mark Noble, Treas.; Charles Doe, Rec.; Andrew Peirce, S. B.; Oliver Chick, S. B.; Rufus W. Stevens, W. The commandery has had continued prosperity, now numbers one hundred and sixty-one members, and has a well-invested fund.

Odd-Fellowship. — Wecohamet Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., was instituted Dec. 28, 1843, with twenty-eight members. Three of these charter members are now living, viz.: Rev. Eben Francis, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Seth S. Moulton, Boston Highlands, Mass.; John H. Wiggins, London, England. The lodge has shown a constant increase, and on the 1st of July, 1882, numbered three hundred and ten.

Mount Pleasant Lodge, No. 16, I. O. O. F., was instituted Feb. 11, 1846.

The officers elected and installed were James M. Flagg, N. G.; Thomas E. Sawyer, V. G.; John H. Wiggin, Sec.; Seth S. Moulton, Treas. The charter members were John H. Wiggin, James M. Flagg, E. O. Laughton, John J. Davis, and Seth S. Moulton.

Owing to the records having been destroyed by fire at Manchester, Feb. 5, 1856, a very meagre account can be given of its early history. However, the lodge started with a bright and flattering prospect before it. Among the first to enlist under its banner were many prominent and enterprising citizens. It comprised professional men, business men, and mechanics. For a time it flourished beyond the most sanguine expectations of any one.

The initiation fee was five dollars; the degrees were three dollars each; the dues were seventy-five cents per quarter. It paid a perpetual sick benefit of one dollar to white, one dollar and a half to blue, and three dollars to scarlet, and a funeral benefit, on the death of a brother, of thirty dollars; on the death of a brother's wife, fifteen dollars.

Mount Pleasant Lodge, like many others all over the land, was left to dwindle and fall asleep. She gave the balance of her fund, one hundred and twenty dollars, for a library fund; and gave cards of clearance to all who were in good standing in the lodge at that time.

In 1849 a movement was started to emerge from Mount Pleasant and join Wecohamet. Accordingly it was decreed by a vote, fourteen to two, to unite with said lodge. This was agreed to by Wecohamet under certain stipulations that had been decided upon by a vote of twenty-one to ten.

On August 20th of the same year a memorial was presented to the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., by P. G. M. Parker, praying that they be united. At the same time a remonstrance was presented by P. G. Bamford; this was advocated by P. G. C. W. Woodman, and the Grand Lodge decided that there was no law whereby such an action could be obtained.

On the 9th of July following the lodge surrendered to the Grand Master the charter, books, and such other property as was then in its possession. There were thirty-seven members in good standing, namely: John H. Wiggin, S. S. Moulton, Oliver Tibbetts, William A. Perkins, Thomas L. Smith, Caleb Duxbury, Samuel Dunn, Jr., Oliver Wyatt, William Burley, Mark Thompson, Charles Paul, Isaac B. Brown, George P. Weeks, Alpheus Rogers, Daniel Bogle, James Kimball, Jacob K. Twombly, John Meserve, William L. Walker, Stephen Toppan, Benjamin

F. Babb, M. D. L. Stevens, William H. Hill, Isaac Adams, Daniel Meserve, Daniel Perkins, Ralph Hough, George Weeks, Calvin O. Edgerly, George S. Woodman, James H. Canney, Daniel L. Norris, William W. Meader, A. J. Otis, George T. Wentworth, Jefferson Smith, D. W. Burgess. Daniel Bogle, N. G. *pro tem.;* Oliver Wyatt, V. G. *pro tem.;* and Thomas L. Smith, Sec. *pro tem.*

March 14, 1872, seven members of Wecohamet Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., believing it to be for the best interest of the order to have another lodge in this city, took cards of clearance from No. 3, for the purpose of raising Mount Pleasant Lodge, to wit: Jonathan D. Stratton, George W. Gray (2d), James M. Farnham, Henry S. Gray, Ephraim H. Whitehouse, J. Frank Sloper, and Erie M. Hall.

The petitioners were William H. Hill, Calvin Hale, William Burley, Stephen Toppan, and John Meserva; and on the 26th the charter was presented to the petitioners, and the lodge resuscitated and put in motion.

There have been admitted by card and initiation to 1882, two hundred and eighty-six. Twenty-two have been suspended, one expelled, and we have lost seven by death. The present number is two hundred and forty-nine. Sixteen brothers have lost their wives by death. Our quarterly dues have been one dollar,—four dollars per annum. The market value of funds in the hands of trustees, in banks, bonds, and stocks, par value, with the interest that has accrued from investments, six thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars.

Prescott Encampment, No. 23, I. O. O. F., organized March 23, 1875. Charter members are as follows: Alonzo T. Pinkham, Charles T. Witham, Romanzo Trefethen, Frank P. Hodgon, Henry S. Gray, Josiah Stackpole, George D. Lamos, Horace Gowen, William H. Palmer, John W. Fogg.

Quochecho Encampment, No. 4, I. O. O. F., organized Oct. 30, 1844. The charter members were Samuel Parker, Eben Francis, William Tredick, Nathaniel Demeritt, Bethuel Keith, Jonathan Cuttler, E. O. Lawton.

Knights of Pythias.—*Olive Branch, No.* 6, *K. P.,* instituted Oct. 20, 1870. Charter members: J. T. S. Libbey, George W. Gray, James A. Horne, J. Frank Seavey, Albert W. Cotton, Lauriston Chamberlain, Alonzo T. Pinkham, Jonathan D. Stratton, Henry M. Bacon, Herbert I. Hurd, H. H. Farnum, Moses Sanborn, Benjamin P. Varney, Parks W. Lord, George D. Nowell, Charles W. Yeaton.

Knights of Honor.—*North Star Lodge, No.* 259, instituted March 29, 1876. Charter members: J. T. W. Ham, P. Frank Rackley, Dana H. Mathes, George W. Tash, John H. Neally, Jacob M. Willey, J. T. S. Libbey, M. C. Lathrop, M.D., S. S. Mathews, Elvin C. Kinnear, John A. Glidden, John Colbath, Henry P. Glidden, William K. Chadwick.

United Order of the Golden Cross.—Dover Commandery, No. 43, U. O. G. C., was instituted at Dover, Feb. 7, 1879, with the following persons as charter members: Joseph T. S. Libbey, G. C. Waterman, J. H. Winslow, Deborah H. Winslow, T. J. W. Pray, Charles A. Towne, John R. Varney, John C. Varney, Joanna M. Varney, John Baty, T. J. Smith, George B. Spalding, J. A. Wiggin, James H. Davis, Samuel Bonsor, Marietta S. Waterman, Abbie Clark, Charles E. Manock, Nathaniel Twombly, D. C. M. Pierce, Alvira A. Pierce, Jacob D. Young, and Daniel S. Ward.

The following officers were elected: G. C. Waterman, P. N. C.; T. J. W. Pray, N. C.; M. S. Waterman, V. N. G.; C. A. Towne, W. P.; T. J. Smith, W. H.; A. A. Clark, K. of R.; J. H. Davis, F. K. of R.; J. H. Winslow, T.; John Baty, W. I. G.; Samuel Bonsor, W. O. G.; J. T. S. Libbey was appointed Deputy Grand Commander.

This organization is composed of ladies and gentlemen. Its objects are social and moral improvement, to care for the sick and dying, and to provide a fund of from five hundred to ten thousand dollars to the family or dependents of every member at the time of their decease. It requires of its members abstinence from intoxicants, and a belief in the general truths of the Bible.

Dover Library.—Rooms, Cocheco Block, Washington Street; established December, 1850; President, Z. S. Wallingford; Directors, Z. S. Wallingford, John White, Nathaniel Twombly, Winslow Hall, Charles A. Tufts, James W. Bartlett; Treasurer, James W. Bartlett.

Dover Horse Railroad.—The charter for this road was obtained in June, 1881, and on July 3, 1882, the road was completed, and commenced operations. Route, Sawyer's Mills to Garrison Hill; distance, two and a third miles.

Capital stock, $30,000. President, Z. S. Wallingford; Treasurer, Harrison Haley; Secretary, Thomas J. Smith; Directors, Z. S. Wallingford, Charles H. Sawyer, James E. Lothrop, Charles M. Murphy, W. P. Hays, Simeon Littlefield, and Harrison Haley.

Statistics—Population.—There seems to have been no census of the town of Dover taken before the year 1767, at least we can find records of none earlier. In the absence of a complete table, however, a list of the tax-paying males may not be uninteresting; we commence with the first enumeration on record:

	Dover Neck.	Cochecho.	Bloody Point.	Oyster River.	Total.
In 1648	...	...	...	...	54
1649	...	...	...	...	57
1650	...	...	...	...	56
1657	...	...	...	32	92
1658	24	27	9	...	.....
1659	...	...	...	55	142
1661	...	...	...	57	.....
1662	30	30	12	43	115
1663	25	35	14	50	124
1664	29	30	12	46	117
1665	28	31	12	50	121
1666	22	48	16	53	139
1667	28	43	17	49	137
1668	27	48	19	61	155

In 1669, when the Oyster River people petitioned for a division of the town, they represented themselves as "being in all 220 souls, near 50 families, 70 and odd soldiers;" this included Lee and a small part of Madbury.

	D. N.	Coch.	B. P.	O. R.	Total.
In 1670	26	35	15	...	.....
1672	...	95	...	48	143
1675	75	...	15	52	146

In 1727 the number of polls in the whole town (Newington having been set off) was 466.

In 1767 the State records furnish the following:

	Dover.	Madbury.	Somersworth.	Durham.	Lee.
Unmarried, between 16 and 60	186	54	87	104	63
Married, between 16 and 60	217	95	125	166	147
Males, 16 and under	347	162	299	272	198
Males, 60 and over	39	29	30	38	19
Females, unmarried	500	220	291	386	269
Females, married	239	119	144	192	143
Male slaves	19	1	19	21	3
Female slaves	9	2	10	11	1
Widows	58	13	39	42	18
Total	1614	695	1044	1232	861

In 1775:

	Dover.	Madbury.	Somersworth.	Durham.	Lee.
No. of males under 16	410	164	246	286	236
" " between 16 and 50	342	117	129	185	147
" " above 50	74	38	36	68	58
" persons in the army	28	7	46	57	12
" females	786	345	479	593	497
" negro slaves	26	6	30	25	4
Total	1666	677	965	1214	954

In 1783:

	Dover.	Madbury.	Somersworth.	Durham.
No. of whites	303*	554	870†	1163
" blacks		6	18	10
" dwellings		75	126	170
" barns		100	159	198

In 1830, in Dover village:

	White Males.	White Females.
Under 5 years	221	238
Between 5 and 10	156	163
" 10 and 15	146	174
" 15 and 20	159	447
" 20 and 30	391	773
" 30 and 40	189	256
" 40 and 50	96	113
" 50 and 60	41	57
" 60 and 70	14	24
" 70 and 80	2	12
" 80 and 90	1	4
Total whites	1416	2261
" colored	5	4
Total	1421	2265
Total in the village		3686
Remainder of the town		1763
Total whole population		5449

In 1840:

Whites.	In the village. Males.	Females.	Out. Males.	Females.
Under 5	274	253	115	108
Between 5 and 10	244	246	118	94
" 10 and 15	187	269	115	104
" 15 and 20	195	435	90	108
" 20 and 30	406	846	127	143
" 30 and 40	267	353	107	135
" 40 and 50	151	199	84	87
" 50 and 60	80	98	49	55
" 60 and 70	37	62	41	52
" 70 and 80	14	21	19	29
" 80 and 90	.....	6	7	15
" 90 and 100	1	.....	.....	1
Colored	1	4	3	3
Total	1857	2792	875	934
Males				2732
Females				3726
Total				6458

* Polls. † 432 males, 448 females.

In Dover—Population:

1790	1,998	1840	6,458
1800	2,062	1850	8,186
1810	2,228	1860	8,502
1820	2,871	1870	9,874
1830	5,449	1880	11,693

Physicians.[1]—The following sketch of the physicians of Dover, N. H., is designed to embrace the name of every regular physician who has practiced in Dover whenever existing records have preserved a trace. The names are arranged in the supposed order of settlement, and the date prefixed to each indicates the earliest year in which the physician is known to have been in practice in Dover.

Dr. Renald Fernald, sent out to New Hampshire by Capt. John Mason, of England, in 1631, was the first physician and surgeon among the New Hampshire settlers. He resided at Portsmouth, N. H., but was only five miles below the settlement at Hilton's (now Dover) Point. He was undoubtedly physician to the Dover settlement till his death in 1656.

Dr. John Buss was born in 1640, and was an educated physician. He began the practice of medicine at Wells, Me., in 1672, and preached to that people. In 1684 he moved to Dover and settled in the Oyster River parish; practiced medicine and preached in that parish till 1718, when he retired. In the attack upon the Oyster River parish by the Indians, July 18, 1694, his house with a valuable library was destroyed by fire; he was absent at the time, and his wife and children fled to the woods. He died in Durham in 1736.

Dr. Thomas Alden was practicing in Dover as early as Dec. 28, 1717; was surgeon in 1722 to a company of soldiers that cut a road from Dover to Lake Winnipesaukee. He was found dead in the highway at his horse's feet March 8, 1732.

Dr. Jonathan Crosbee was practicing in Dover as early as Oct. 22, 1718, in the Oyster River parish. He sold his Oyster River property, Sept. 18, 1822, to Joseph and Samuel Smith, and moved to Dover Neck, where he bought of Joshua Cromwell twelve acres of land, Oct. 21, 1723. He had wife, Hannah, and the dates of birth of their children begin in 1719 on the town records; with his second wife, Mary, he sold his dwelling-house and land on Dover Neck to Nicholas Hartford, July 16, 1731, and probably left Dover.

Dr. Samuel Merrow, son of Henry Merrow, was born in Reading, Mass., Oct. 9, 1670 (O. S.). He began to practice medicine in Dover in about 1720, and was in practice there as late as 1733. He lived in the Oyster River parish, now Durham, moved to Rochester, N. H., and died there about 1740.

Dr. Thomas Miller was practicing in Dover as early as 1729. He was appointed, in 1745, surgeon of the New Hampshire regiment under Col. Moore in the Louisburg expedition. He lived in the parish of Somersworth, which parish became the town of Som-

[1] Mainly prepared by Dr. John R. Ham

ersworth in 1754, and died in Somersworth before June 30, 1762.

Dr. Cheney Smith was practicing in Dover as early as 1735. He married Eunice, daughter of Capt. Thomas Baker, of Dover, and lived on the corner of Pleasant and Silver Streets. He was assistant surgeon of Col. Nathaniel Meserve's New Hampshire regiment in 1757 in the Crown Point expedition. He died about 1759, leaving five daughters and one son (Cheney), who died a soldier in the Revolution.

Dr. Moses Carr was born Nov. 25, 1715 (O. S.) in Newbury, Mass.; began the practice of medicine in 1735 in Dover; lived in the parish of Somersworth. He was judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1776 to 1784. He died March 30, 1800.

Dr. Moses Howe was in practice in Dover as early as 1759. He was elected moderator of a town-meeting in 1766. He died in Dover, "of bleeding," Nov. 2, 1776.

Dr. Ebenezer Noyes was born in 1739, in Newbury, Mass.; graduated in 1759, Princeton, N. J.; began to practice in Dover about 1762, and practiced until his death, which occurred Aug. 3, 1767.

Dr. Ezra Green was born June 17, 1746, in Malden, Mass.; graduated from Harvard, 1765; studied medicine with Dr. Sprague, of Malden, Mass.; settled in Dover as a physician in 1767. In June, 1775, on the Sunday after the battle of Bunker Hill, he joined the New Hampshire Regiment, under Col. Reed, on Winter Hill, in Charlestown, as surgeon, and served until the winter of 1776. He was commissioned in October, 1777, as surgeon of the ship of war "Ranger," under the command of Capt. John Paul Jones, and on November 1st sailed for France, and was in the engagement with the "Drake." The "Ranger" returned to Portsmouth, N. H., in October, 1778, and Dr. Green left her and returned to Dover. He married, Dec. 13, 1778, Susanna, daughter of Reuben Hayes, of Dover; sailed again as surgeon of the "Ranger," in March, 1779, and left her again in July, 1779. He sailed in 1780, as surgeon of the "Alexander," and remained in her until the autumn of 1781, when his revolutionary service ended. At the close of the war, he commenced a mercantile business in Dover. He was the first postmaster of Dover, and he held the office several years; was chosen deacon of the First Church, Dover, in 1790, and served until 1829; was a member of the State Convention in June, 1788, which adopted the Constitution of the United States, and he died in Dover, July 25, 1847, aged one hundred and one years and twenty-seven days.

Dr. Samuel Wigglesworth, son of the Rev. Samuel Wigglesworth, of Ipswich, Mass., was born Aug. 25, 1734; graduated from Harvard College in 1752; was teacher of the Ipswich Grammar School from May 6, 1755, to May 2, 1759; began practice in Ipswich, Mass., and was in the practice of medicine in Dover about 1768. He lived on Central Street, Dover. He was surgeon of Col. John Walderne's regiment in the winter of 1775–76; was teaching the Pine Hill school, Dover, in the summer of 1776, in addition to his medical practice, and was surgeon of Col. Joshua Wingate's regiment in 1776–77. He married, Sept. 9, 1779, Mary, daughter of George Waldron, of Dover, and niece of Capt. Thomas Westbrook Waldron, and next lived on the spot where the present Episcopal Church now stands, on Central Street, Dover. He left Dover as early as 1792, and settled in Lee, N. H., where he died about 1800.

Dr. Jacob Kittredge was born in Andover, Mass., March 15, 1761; was a student at Phillips' Andover Academy in 1778; was probably in practice in Dover as early as 1782. He became a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1792. He died in Dover, July 15, 1807.

Dr. —— Carlton was practicing in Dover as early as 1795, and was elected in that year moderator at a town-meeting. His name does not appear on the tax list of Dover in 1793, nor in 1797.

Dr. Jabez Dow, son of Nathan Dow, of Kensington, N. H., was born Jan. 24, 1776; was educated under Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Kensington; entered Dr. Jacob Kittredge's office, in Dover, as a medical student in 1793; began the practice of medicine in Kensington in 1796, and moved to Dover in May, 1802, where he practiced until his death, on Jan. 9, 1839.

Dr. Jacob Maine, son of Josiah, and grandson of Rev. Amos Main, the first minister of Rochester, N. H., was born in Rochester, graduated at Harvard College, 1800, studied medicine with Dr. Ammi R. Cutter, of Portsmouth, N. H., and began the practice of medicine in Dover in 1803. In addition to his medical practice he kept an apothecary store on Main Street. He died in Dover, of consumption, between July 15 and Nov. 30, 1807.

Dr. Josiah Lane, son of Joshua Lane, of Stratham, N. H., was born May 21, 1778; was practicing in Dover as early as 1808; was twice married, his last wife being Sarah Pearson. He remained in Dover only two or three years, and then went to Gilmanton, N. H. He subsequently practiced in New York; was practicing in 1840 in Ohio; and in 1860 in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Jonathan B. Greeley, son of Jonathan Greeley, of East Kingston, N. H., was born there in 1785, his mother being Mary, daughter of Governor Josiah Bartlett. He came to Dover as early as 1808, and practiced until 1815, when he returned to East Kingston.

Dr. David Plummer advertises, in 1812, to the citizens of Dover that he has taken an office for the practice of physic and surgery.

Dr. —— Taylor was in practice in Dover as early as 1814. He was a well-educated physician, and in addition to his medical practice taught Latin and Greek to young men fitting for college.

Dr. Jonathan Flagg was a resident physician in Dover as early as 1815; was a well-read physician,

but was not popular on account of his strict temperance principles. He left Dover in 1817, and settled in Boston, Mass., where he gave up the practice of medicine, and became a leading dentist.

Dr. Jonathan Woodbury, son of Dr. Robert Woodbury, of Barrington, N. H., was born June 13, 1791. He was educated at Gilmanton and Exeter (N. H.) academies; read medicine with his father in 1812, and with Dr. Jabez Dow, of Dover, in 1813 and 1814, and began the practice of medicine in 1815, in partnership with Dr. Dow, in Dover. He left Dover in 1817, and settled in practice in Union, N. Y., where he remained till his death, May, 1835.

Jacob Kittredge, M.D., son of Dr. Jacob Kittredge, of Dover, was born Oct. 1, 1794; read medicine with Dr. Jabez Dow, of Dover, graduated at Harvard Medical College in 1816, and began the practice of medicine in the same year in Dover. He was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1830 and 1831. He was in practice in Dover until within a few days of his death, which occurred from inflammation of the bowels, Dec. 18, 1831.

Dr. Asa Perkins, son of William Perkins, of Dover, was born April 5, 1793; read medicine with Dr. Dow, of Dover; began practice in 1816, in Rochester, N. H.; returned to Dover in 1818, and practiced until 1830, when he was obliged, from ill health, to relinquish his practice. He continued to reside in Dover until his death, May 3, 1850.

George Washington Kittredge, M.D., son of Dr. Jacob Kittredge, of Dover, was born Feb. 15, 1800; graduated at Harvard Medical College in 1821, and began the practice of medicine in the same year in Dover. He died in Dover, July 4, 1836, from a pulmonary disease induced by the inhalation of chlorine while fumigating himself after visiting patients in a smallpox epidemic.

Freedom Seaver, M.D., of Vermont, graduated at Harvard Medical College, 1822; was in practice in Dover as early as 1824, and as late as 1825.

Dr. Samuel Waite Dow, son of Dr. Jabez Dow, of Dover, was born Sept. 26, 1802; read medicine with his father; attended medical lectures at Harvard College; began practice in Dover in 1825; was obliged in 1836, from ill health, to give up practice; and died May 15, 1837, in the McLean Insane Asylum, in Somerville, Mass.

Arthur Livermore Porter, M.D., was born in 1794, in Portsmouth, N. H.; graduated in 1818, Dartmouth Medical College; was Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the University of Vermont; left Burlington, and assisted John Williams, agent of Dover Manufacturing Company, in the summer of 1825, in starting the bleachery and print-works in Dover, from which the first shipment of calicoes was made to Boston market in February, 1826. He visited Europe in April, 1826, in the interests and employ of the Dover Manufacturing Company, and returned in August, 1827; reorganized the print-works on his return, and was superintendent until November, 1829, when, being superseded, he gave his entire attention to the practice of medicine in Dover. He left Dover in 1836, and settled in Detroit, Mich., where he practiced until his death, which occurred from erysipelas, in 1845.

Nathaniel Low, M.D., son of Dr. Nathaniel Low, of South Berwick, Me., was born July 4, 1792; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1809, and from Dartmouth Medical College in 1813; began the practice of medicine in 1813, in South Berwick, Me.; was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1825; moved to Portland, Me., in 1825, and was editor of a political paper for two or three years; was secretary of the Maine Senate in 1827; was postmaster of Portland; moved to Dover in 1831, and, with the exception of short absence, has practiced continuously in Dover since that date. He was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1846 and 1847; was postmaster of Dover in 1863–65.

Dr. Solon Stark, son of Dr. James Stark, and grandson of Archibald Stark, was born in Hopkinton, N. H.; practiced medicine in Dover in 1832; went to St. Louis, Mo., in 1833, and practiced until his death, in 1877. His grandfather, Archibald, was a brother of Gen. John Stark, of the Revolution.

Joseph Haven Smith, M.D., son of John Smith, was born in Rochester, N. H., Nov. 17, 1805; graduated at Bowdoin Medical College, 1829; settled in practice in 1829, in Rochester, where he remained three years; moved to Dover in 1832, where he practiced until 1867, when he moved to Lowell, Mass., where he is yet in practice. While in Dover, in addition to his medical practice, he was editor of the *Dover Gazette* for several years. He was an active member of the Dover School Committee; was inspector of drugs in the Boston custom-house, under President Pierce, residing in Dover; was representative in the New Hampshire Legislature in 1837, and member of the State Senate in 1844–45.

Dr. Joseph Hammons was born in 1787, and was in practice in Farmington, N. H., as early as 1817, and while in practice in Farmington he was twice elected member of Congress, beginning March 4, 1829, and ending March 4, 1833. He moved to Dover in 1833, and practiced till his death, March 28, 1836. He was postmaster of Dover in 1833.

Robert W. Wells, M.D., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1795; was brother to Lloyd W. Wells, Esq., formerly agent of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company; was educated in Philadelphia; read medicine with Dr. Bush, one of the first physicians of New York City; was graduated from a medical college in New York; came to Dover, and practiced in 1832–33, remaining one year. He went to Louisiana in 1833, and practiced till his death, 1848. He was never married.

Noah Martin, M.D., Governor of New Hampshire. (See sketch.)

Dr. Harvey G. Ford was in practice in Dover as early as 1835; left Dover in 1840, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he shortly after died.

James Wellington Cowan, M.D., son of James and Harriet (Fiske) Cowan, was born June 23, 1814, in Pleasant Valley, N. Y. He read medicine with Noah Martin, M.D., graduated at Dartmouth Medical College, 1835, began the practice of medicine in 1835, in Dover, and practiced there until within a few months of his death, which occurred from consumption, July 21, 1848. He was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1844.

Albert Gallatin Fenner, M.D., son of Elhanan W. Fenner, was born Dec. 1, 1813, in Taunton, Mass.; read medicine with Arthur Livermore Porter, M.D., in Dover; graduated at Dartmouth Medical College; began to practice in 1836, in Dover, where he has practiced continuously to this date.

Timothy Hilliard, M.D., graduated in 1809 from Harvard College, and from Harvard Medical College in 1824. Between 1809 and 1824 he was clergyman and teacher; from 1824 he was physician and teacher in various academies. He came to Dover in 1836, and practiced medicine for two years; left Dover in 1838, moved to Epping, N. H., and died there in 1847.

Jefferson Smith, M.D., son of Dr. Daniel Smith, was born in Berwick, Me., in 1808; began the study of medicine in 1829 with Dr. Burleigh Smart, of Kennebunk, Me.; graduated, 1832, from Bowdoin Medical College; practiced one year in Gray, Me.; moved to Springvale, Me., in 1833; and came to Dover in 1837, where he practiced till his death, which occurred from diphtheria, May 17, 1864. While in Dover he practiced dentistry in connection with medicine.

Dr. Levi Merrill was in practice in Tuftonborough as early as 1819; left Tuftonborough in 1838 and moved to Dover, where he practiced seven years; then moved to Boston, Mass., where he practiced for six years; returned to Dover in 1851. While in Dover, in 1851, his wife died; he finally moved back to Tuftonborough, and died there. While in Dover he was an assistant editor of the *Dover Gazette*, and was also a member of the Dover school committee.

Richard Steele, M.D., son of Judge Jonathan Steele, was born at Durham, N. H., Jan. 6, 1797; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1815, and Dartmouth Medical College, 1825; commenced the practice of medicine at Portsmouth, N. H., and continued it successively at Durham, Peterborough, Dover, Lowell, Mass., Great Falls, N. H., Boston and Newburyport, Mass. He was in practice in Dover only one year, in 1839; he returned to Dover from Newburyport in 1867, and died there June 13, 1869.

Calvin Hazen Guptill, M.D., was born July 24, 1814, in North Berwick, Me.; graduated, 1839, from Dartmouth Medical College, and settled in practice in Dover in the same year; left Dover in 1842 and settled in Eliot, Me., where he has practiced continuously since.

Moses French Colby, M.D., was graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1821; practiced several years in Ossipee, N. H.; left Ossipee in 1840 and settled in practice in Dover; left Dover in 1848 and returned to Ossipee, and died there.

Calvin Cutter, M.D., was born in Jaffrey, N. H., May 1, 1807; attended medical lectures at Bowdoin, Harvard, and Dartmouth Colleges, and graduated in medicine from Dartmouth in 1832; began practice in 1832 in Rochester, N. H., and remained there one year; left Rochester in 1833, and became the private pupil of Valentine Mott, M.D.; settled in Nashua, N. H., in 1834, and practiced there a few years; again gave up his practice and became a pupil of Dr. McClellan, of Philadelphia; was next in practice in Dover, being in Dover as early as 1840, and as late as 1844. He was lecturing throughout the United States from 1844 to 1856 on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, and he published a text-book on these topics in 1847, which had an extensive use. He was mustered into the United States service in August, 1861, as surgeon of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers; was a brigade surgeon in the Ninth Army Corps; was wounded at Bull Run and at Fredericksburg. He died June 20, 1872, at Warren, Mass. His son, Dr. John Clarence Cutter, is on duty in a government hospital in Japan.

Dr. Ellis Sweetlove was born in 1807, in Bolton, England; he came to Dover in 1842, and practiced until his death, which occurred from brain fever, Feb. 10, 1847.

Dryden Smith, M.D., son of Dr. Daniel Smith, was born Sept. 8, 1822, in Waterborough, Me.; read medicine with his brother, Jefferson Smith, M.D., of Dover; graduated, 1844, from the Berkshire, Mass., Medical Institution; began the practice of medicine in 1844, in Dover; left Dover in the summer of 1849, and moved to Biddeford, Me., where he died June 25, 1868.

Robert Thomson, M.D., was born Oct. 10, 1800, at Alloa, Scotland; was educated at Dollar Academy, Clackmannan County; went to Glasgow University in 1817, and was graduated in medicine in 1820 from that institution; entered the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, in 1820, and in 1822 received his diploma from that institution; began the practice of medicine in 1822 in Glasgow; moved in 1831 to Dundee, and practiced there until 1844. While at Dundee he was one of the surgeons to the Royal Infirmary. He emigrated to America in 1844, and settled in practice in Dover; practiced till within a few days of his death, which occurred Aug. 11, 1870.

Nicholas Leavitt Folsom, M.D., was born Dec. 20, 1815, at Gilmanton, N. H.; read medicine with Drs. Chase Prescott, of Pittsfield, Timothy Haynes, of Concord, and Josiah Crosby, then of Laconia; attended medical lectures at Hanover, N. H., and at Berkshire, Mass., and graduated from the latter institution in 1844; began the practice of medicine in

1844 in Dover; left Dover in March, 1853, and moved to Portsmouth, N. H.

Dr. Enoch Mack was born in 1806, in Lyme, Conn.; received his license to practice in 1827 from the Schoharie County Medical Society of New York; practiced medicine for a few years in Pennsylvania, and then became a preacher; came to Dover in 1835, and was installed pastor of the Free-Will Baptist Church, where he preached two years, and was next engaged in editing the *Disciple* in Dover. He did not practice medicine in Dover until 1845, and was in practice until 1848, when he moved to New York City; was city missionary in New York for eighteen years; from 1866 was missionary at large, and died at Catskill Station, Columbia Co., N. Y.

John Hodgdon Paul, M.D., was born in Rollinsford, N. H., June 23, 1818; attended medical lectures at Bowdoin Medical College and at Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated from the latter in 1846; began the practice of medicine in Dover in 1846; practiced dentistry in connection with medicine, and died in Dover, Nov. 12, 1858, of consumption.

Jeremiah Horne, M.D., son of Jeremiah Horne, and grandson of Isaac Horne, of Dover, was born in Rochester, N. H., Jan. 29, 1816; read medicine with Drs. Richard Russell, of Great Falls, N. H., and Winslow Lewis, M.D., of Boston, Mass.; was member of the Tremont Medical School; graduated, 1840, from Bowdoin Medical College; began practice in Lowell, Mass.; came to Dover in 1846, and, with exception of short absences, has practiced there continuously to the present date. He has been alderman of Dover; was member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1861 and 1862.

Charles Augustus Tufts, M.D., son of Asa Alford Tufts, of Dover, was born Nov. 6, 1821, and has been a pharmacist in Dover since 1847; was vice-president of American Pharmaceutical Association in 1863–64, and its treasurer since 1865; was member of the New Hampshire Senate in 1861 and 1862; graduated in 1869 from the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, and was its vice-president from 1866 to 1876; received honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1870; read medicine with Drs. Martin and Stackpole, and was graduated in 1871 from Dartmouth Medical College.

Alphonso Bickford, M.D., son of Thomas Bickford, of Dover, was born Dec. 12, 1817; read medicine with George W. Kittredge, M.D., of Dover, and graduated in 1837 from Bowdoin Medical College; began to practice in 1837, in Durham, N. H.; left Durham in 1848, and settled in practice in Dover. He was mayor of Dover in 1861 and 1862; was alderman in 1866 and 1867. He died in Dover, Dec. 31, 1869, from consumption.

Levi Gerrish Hill, M.D., was born July 7, 1812, in Strafford, N. H.; read medicine with Drs. Webster, of Strafford, Wight, of Gilmanton, and Prof. Mussey, of Hanover, N. H.; was graduated in 1838 from Dartmouth Medical College; began practice in Salisbury, N. H., where he remained about one year; practiced in Great Falls, N. H., some eight years; came to Dover in 1848, where he is yet in the practice of his profession.

George Walker Woodhouse, M.D., was born in 1818, in Madbury, N. H.; graduated, 1847, at Bowdoin Medical College; was in practice in Dover as early as 1849; died in Dover, Nov. 3, 1850, of consumption.

James Eldridge Lothrop, M.D., son of Daniel Lothrop, was born Nov. 30, 1826, in Rochester, N. H.; read medicine with Jeremiah Horne, M.D., in Dover; graduated, 1848, at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia; began the practice of medicine in 1848 in Dover; left the practice in 1849 and became a merchant of Dover.

Abner Ham, M.D., son of Benjamin Ham, of Farmington, N. H., was born in 1821; graduated, 1844, at Bowdoin College; graduated, 1847, from a medical college in New York; settled in practice in Rochester, N. H.; moved to Dover in 1854 and practiced three or four years; moved to Cambridge, Mass., where he died in 1866.

Carl Herman Horsch, M.D., was born in Eythra, Saxony, July 23, 1822; was educated in medicine in Leipzic, Saxony, and in Prague, Bohemia; was surgeon in the Saxon army from 1848 to 1853.

He came to America in 1853, and practiced one year in Boston, Mass.; settled in practice in Dover, N. H., in 1854, where he has practiced continuously since. He was classed as a homœopathic physician till 1870, when he publicly renounced the dogma of homœopathy. He was assistant surgeon of Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers in the war of the Rebellion.

Andrew James Hale Buzzell, M.D., son of Dr. Aaron Buzzell, was born March 31, 1831, in New York City; read medicine with Levi Gerrish Hill, M.D., of Dover, and graduated, 1854, at Dartmouth Medical College; and began practice in 1855 in Dover. Was commissioned in August, 1862, assistant surgeon Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and on Nov. 17, 1862, surgeon. While in the army he served as member of the Army Examining Board, brigade surgeon, medical inspector, and medical director. He died of typho-malarial fever March 27, 1865, at Wilmington, N. C.; his remains were brought to Dover, and were interred with Masonic honors, April 4, 1865.

George Edward Pinkham, M.D., son of Nicholas Pinkham, was in practice in Dover for a few months in 1862; now a physician in Lowell, Mass.

James Henry Wheeler, M.D., son of John H. Wheeler, druggist, of Dover, was born Sept. 17, 1831; graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1862, and settled in practice in Dover in the same year.

George Franklin French, M.D., son of John A.

French, of Dover, now a physician of Portland, Me., practiced medicine in Dover for six months in 1865.

Dr. J. Denham Hume, from Halifax, N. S., practiced in Dover six months in 1865. He went to Boston, Mass., and died suddenly a short time afterwards.

Moses Craft Lathrop, M.D., was born May 21, 1830, in Tolland, Conn.; read medicine in 1849–52 with Dr. Marshall Calkins, of Monson, Mass., and with Dr. J. M. Nichols, of Worcester, Mass.; graduated, 1852, from the Worcester, Mass., Medical College; practiced in 1852 and 1853 at Meredith Bridge and at Pittsfield, N. H.; from 1853 to 1855 at Lee, Mass.; from 1855 to 1858 at Attica, N. Y.; and from 1858 to 1863 at Algona and Cedar Falls, Iowa; was commissioned in 1863 as assistant surgeon Nineteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, and in October of the same year surgeon Fourth Regiment United States Engineers, Twenty-fifth Army Corps; was mustered out of the United States service in March, 1866, and settled in Dover, where he has practiced continuously to this date.

John Randolph Ham, M.D., son of Charles Ham, and grandson of Ephraim Ham, of Dover, was born in Dover, Oct. 23, 1842; read medicine in 1862 with A. J. H. Buzzell, M.D., of Dover, and attended medical lectures at Bowdoin Medical College in the spring of 1863; read in 1863 with Levi G. Hill, M.D., of Dover, and in the winter of 1863–64 attended medical lectures at Harvard Medical College; read in 1864 with J. H. Wheeler, M.D., of Dover, until August, when he was commissioned by the President and mustered as assistant surgeon One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment United States Colored Infantry; was promoted and mustered as surgeon of the same regiment in September, 1865; was medical purveyor of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps; was mustered out of United States service in March, 1866; attended third course of medical lectures, and was graduated from Bowdoin Medical College in June, 1866; has practiced continuously in Dover since date of graduation.

John Bell, M.D., son of Governor Samuel Bell, was born July 19, 1831, in Chester, N. H.; graduated, 1852, Dartmouth College, and in 1854 from the University of Pennsylvania in medicine; practiced in Kingston and Derry, N. H.; was commissioned in 1861 assistant surgeon Fifth United States Cavalry; served through the war of the Rebellion; came to Dover in 1868, and practiced until 1875, when he moved to Manchester, N. H., where he is now in practice.

Jasper Hazen York, M.D., son of John York, was born Feb. 27, 1816, in Lee, N. H.; was a student at Phillips' Exeter Academy; read medicine with Calvin Cutter, M.D., of Dover; graduated, 1843, at Harvard Medical College; began practice in 1843 in South Boston, Mass.; left Boston in 1870, and settled in practice in Dover; died in Dover, April 7, 1874.

John Gilman Pike, M.D., son of Nathaniel G., grandson of John, and great-grandson of Rev. James Pike, of Somersworth, N. H., was born in Somersworth, Aug. 17, 1817; studied in the class of 1845 in Bowdoin College for three years; left the college in his senior year and began to read medicine; graduated at Bowdoin Medical College, 1847, and commenced practice in Durham, N. H., in the same year; left Durham and settled in Salmon Falls, N. H., in 1848; left Salmon Falls in 1868, and moved to Boston, Mass.; left Boston in 1871, and settled in Dover, where he now resides.

William Parker Sylvester, M.D., was graduated in 1847 from Bowdoin Medical College; came to Dover from Durham, N. H., in 1875, and practiced until 1878; he now lives in Sherburne, Mass., retired from practice.

Edward Swett Berry, M.D., was born Oct. 29, 1844, in Pittsfield, N. H.; read medicine with John Wheeler, M.D., of Barnstead, N. H.; graduated at Dartmouth Medical College, 1870; began practice in 1870 in Candia, N. H.; moved to Dover in 1878.

Arthur Noel Smith, M.D., son of Samuel M. Smith, M.D., of Baring, Me., was born July 29, 1851; read medicine with his father and brother (J. R. N. Smith, M.D., of Pembroke, Me.); graduated in 1872 from Bowdoin Medical College; began practice in 1873 in Silver City, Idaho; left Idaho in 1878, and settled in Dover. He is in medical partnership with Dr. Chamberlin.

David Taylor Parker Chamberlin, M.D., was born in Lebanon, Me., Nov. 21, 1846; read medicine with his uncle, Dr. Parker, of Farmington, N. H.; was graduated in 1872 from Bowdoin Medical College; practiced from 1872 to 1878 in Farmington, N. H.; settled in Dover in 1878, and is in partnership with his classmate, Dr. A. N. Smith.

Charles Albert Fairbanks, M.D., son of Albert A. Fairbanks, of Dover, was born Dec. 17, 1849; graduated from Scientific Department of Dartmouth College in 1871, and was a draughtsman for next three years; was station agent of Dover and Portsmouth Railroad in Dover in 1874; read medicine in 1874–75 with John R. Ham, M.D., in Dover; was student in Harvard Medical College in 1875–77, and was graduated from the same in 1877; practiced six months in Fall River, Mass., and settled in Dover in 1878. He is a coroner for Strafford County.

William Barker Mack, M.D., son of William F. Mack, was born in Bellows Falls, Vt., Jan. 26, 1852; read medicine with Dr. S. H. Currier, of Norwich, Vt., and with Prof. C. P. Frost, of Hanover, N. H.; graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1878; settled in practice in Dover in 1878.

M. B. Sullivan, M.D., son of Jeremiah and Rebecca Sullivan, was born in Winthrop, Me., in 1856. He read medicine with Dr. J. A. Donovan, of Lewiston, Me., and graduated from the University of New York in 1880. He settled in Lewiston, and practiced till June, 1881, when he removed to Dover.

Banks in Dover.—The first bank in Dover was incorporated by the Legislature, by an act approved June 11, 1803, under the name of "The President, Directors, and Company of the New Hampshire Strafford Bank," "and shall so continue from the fourth day of July next until the expiration of twenty years next following."

"The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of a sum not less than $50,000, nor more than $150,000."

The corporators were William K. Atkinson, William Hale, Amos Cogswell, Ezra Green, John Wheeler, Henry Mellen, Daniel M. Durell, and Oliver Crosby. The first president was William King Atkinson. The following persons have also held the office of president: William Hale, John Wheeler, Oliver Crosby, Daniel Osborne, Moses Hodgdon. The first cashier was Walter Cooper. He left the bank in 1817; he died in about 1824; he was succeeded by William Woodman, who continued in office until the expiration of its State charter, about 1843. William Woodman was born in Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 18, 1782; and died Jan. 30, 1868.

A new act extending its charter was accepted at the annual meeting July 1, 1822.

The bank was kept in a two-story wooden building which was on the east side of Central Street, and nearly opposite Angle Street. About the year 1825 it was sold to Amos White and removed into Angle Street, where it still remains, and is owned and occupied as a dwelling-house by Patrick Kivel.

Amos White built a three-story brick building on the bank lot, the south part of which he occupied. The north part was built over and around the old stone vault, and was owned and occupied by the Strafford Bank during its existence as a State bank. That north part was afterwards sold to Wells Waldron, who now owns and occupies it as a dwelling.

We come now to its successor, the STRAFFORD BANK. July 9, 1846, an act was passed incorporating Daniel Osborne, William Hale, John H. Wheeler, D. M. Christie, Nathaniel Young, George Andrews, William Hale, Jr., Moses Paul, John Currier, Joseph Morrill, Jeremy Perkins, and William Woodman by the name and style of the Strafford Bank, to continue to June 1, 1867.

They organized Oct. 17, 1846, to commence business Jan. 4, 1847, the capital to be one hundred thousand dollars, increased to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars by vote July 7, 1857. The first board of directors were William Woodman, who died Jan. 30, 1868, aged eighty-five; D. M. Christie, died Dec. 8, 1876, aged eighty-six; John Currier, died June 7, 1860, aged sixty-two; Moses Paul, died July 9, 1860, aged sixty-three; Ezekiel Hurd, died Oct. 29, 1870, aged seventy-three; Nathaniel Young, died June 27, 1854, aged seventy-eight; Eleazer Davis Chamberlin, died Oct. 10, 1872, aged seventy-nine. After the death of two of the above, there were chosen as directors William Burr, who died Nov. 5, 1866, aged sixty; Noah Martin (Governor), died May 28, 1863, aged sixty-two.

William Woodman was chosen president, which office he held during the bank's existence as a State institution, to June 30, 1865.

Asa A. Tufts was chosen cashier, which office he held to June 30, 1865.

This bank in 1847 built the brick and stone building on Washington Street, opposite the City Hall, which is now occupied by the Strafford National Bank, and moved into it in November, 1847.

July 1, 1865, the Strafford Bank surrendered its State charter, and accepted a charter from the United States, under the name of the Strafford National Bank, to continue twenty years. The old officers—directors, president, and cashier—were re-chosen to the same offices in the new bank, and occupy and own the same building. Its capital is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

After the death of William Woodman, Jan. 30, 1868, E. D. Chamberlin and D. M. Christie were respectively chosen president, but declined serving, and William T. Stevens was chosen president.

Dec. 31, 1875, Asa A. Tufts resigned his office of cashier, having held the office over twenty-nine years. Elisha R. Brown was appointed his successor.

The bank's present charter will expire June, 1885. Directors in 1882: W. S. Stevens, Z. S. Wallingford, Charles Woodman, Jeremiah Smith, Charles H. Sawyer, Jeremiah Horne, John McDuffie.

THE SAVINGS-BANK FOR THE COUNTY OF STRAFFORD was chartered by an act passed June 27, 1823, for an indefinite period. John Williams, Daniel M. Durell, John Wheeler, and twenty others were corporators. It was the fifth savings-bank in the United States.

The first meeting was Feb. 7, 1824, John Wheeler being chosen chairman, and George Piper secretary.

John Wendell Mellen was the first treasurer. He was son of Rev. John Mellen (Harvard College, 1770), and graduated at Harvard College, 1815, and died 1829. He resigned his office March, 1829, and William Woodman was chosen treasurer March 28, 1829, and resigned the office Oct. 1, 1862, when Charles Woodman was chosen his successor.

Feb. 28, 1824, Stephen Hanson, of the Society of Friends, made the first deposit, which was for his sons, William and Albert.

Jan. 1, 1880. The whole number of depositors from the beginning was seventeen thousand six hundred. Amount of deposits Jan. 1, 1880, one million six hundred and ninety-three thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and thirty-three cents. Number of depositors, four thousand four hundred and fifty-one.

Presidents of the Savings-Bank for the County of Strafford: Moses Hodgdon was chosen March 28, 1829; Daniel M. Durell, March 27, 1841; Daniel Osborne, March 6, 1842; Noah Martin, March 30, 1844; John Currier, April 26, 1852; George D. Vit-

tum, Aug. 6, 1860; Ezekiel Hurd, March 26, 1864; Daniel M. Christie, March 25, 1871; Z. S. Wallingford, March 31, 1877.

Officers in 1882: President, Zimri S. Wallingford; Vice-Presidents, Charles W. Woodman, George Wadleigh; Trustees, Z. S. Wallingford, C. W. Woodman, George Wadleigh, William S. Stevens, Charles Woodman, Edmund J. Lane, Jeremiah Horne, Charles H. Sawyer, Samuel C. Fisher; Treasurer, Albert O. Mathes.

The second bank in Dover was the DOVER BANK, the first of that name, incorporated June 20, 1823. It must have commenced business about 1823, for the registry of deeds shows that the bank bought of the Dover Manufacturing Company, Sept. 1, 1823, the lot cornering on Washington and Central Streets, for $600.

In connection with the late Dr. Jacob Kittredge, the bank erected the brick building now standing on that spot, and in that building the bank was kept during its charter. In 1830 its capital was $125,000.

Its first cashier was John Wendell Mellen; its first president, Andrew Peirce; last president was Daniel M. Christie. He (Mellen) must have resigned as early as 1828, for in the year 1828 Jonathan Dame was chosen cashier, and probably held the office until the expiration of the charter in 1844.

Jonathan Dame was a good man, a member of the Society of Friends, and died at Newport, R. I., Oct. 31, 1865, aged seventy-nine years.

The books of this old bank were scattered, and could not be found. The above was obtained from other sources.

THE DOVER BANK, the second of the name. This new Dover Bank was incorporated June 26, 1845, to continue for twenty years from the first Monday in August, 1845.

April 21, 1846, this bank bought of the old Dover Bank its banking-house, vault, fixtures, and land, for $6000, and there transacted its business.

Joseph H. Smith, M.D., was its first and only president, and Andrew Peirce, Sr., was the cashier. The bank commenced banking May 4, 1846. March 29, 1855, A. Peirce resigned the cashiership, and Thomas L. Smith was chosen cashier. He held the office about nine years, when he was succeeded by George Neally, who held the office only a few months. He was followed in 1865 by Benjamin Barnes, Jr., and he was followed in 1866 by Calvin Hale, who continued until the final close of the bank in 1869.

THE LANGDON BANK was incorporated July, 1854; commenced business January, 1855. Capital, $100,000. The first president was Andrew Peirce, Jr.; second, Willis H. Esty, elected January, 1858; third and last, Samuel M. Wheeler, elected in 1862. The first and only cashier was Calvin Hale. The bank went into liquidation August, 1865. Its banking-room was in the brick building on Central Street, nearly opposite the Cocheco Campany's counting-rooms.

DOVER NATIONAL BANK was organized Feb. 22, 1865; capital, $100,000; first board of directors, Samuel M. Wheeler, Enoch H. Nutter, Woodbury T. Prescott, Oliver Littlefield, John McDuffee, Richard N. Ross.

Samuel M. Wheeler was president from March 2, 1865, to June 30, 1874, at which time Mr. Wheeler resigned, and on that day Oliver Wyatt was elected to that office, and has been president of the bank since.

Calvin Hale was elected cashier March 2, 1865, and is cashier at present time.

Directors in 1882: Oliver Wyatt (president), Eli V. Brewster (vice-president), George W. Benn, B. Frank Nealley, Josiah G. Hall, T. P. Cressey, Charles M. Murphy.

THE DOVER FIVE CENTS SAVINGS-BANK is kept in connection with the Dover National Bank. It was incorporated July, 1856. First president, Willis H. Esty; second, Oliver Wyatt; third, Andrew H. Young; fourth and last, Charles M. Murphy, elected July, 1878. The present and only treasurer is Calvin Hale.

Other officers in 1882: Vice-presidents, Eli V. Brewster, Charles H. Sawyer; Trustees, Charles M. Murphy, Oliver Wyatt, Eli V. Brewster, Andrew H. Young, George W. Benn, William A. Morrill, Ephraim H. Whitehouse, William H. Vickery, John J. Hanson, Isaac F. Abbott.

THE COCHECO BANK was incorporated by the State of New Hampshire, Sept. 1, 1851, for twenty years, with a capital of $100,000. The first president was Thomas Stackpole, up to the year 1863; then Thomas E. Sawyer to 1872. The first cashier was Ezekiel Hurd, who held the office to October, 1870. He died Oct. 29, 1870, aged seventy-three years. He was succeeded by Harrison Haley. In 1872 the bank closed its business as a State Bank. It renewed its business, and took a charter from the United States under the name of

THE COCHECHO NATIONAL BANK, with a capital of $100,000. Certificate is dated April 29, 1865. Its first president was Charles W. Thurston, who held the office until 1876, when James E. Lothrop was chosen president. The first and present cashier is Harrison Haley. The bank-room is in a brick building at the north corner of Third Street and Franklin Square. Directors in 1882, James E. Lothrop, George W. Tash, Rufus Haley, Ralph Hough, Frank Freeman. Vice-President, George W. Tash.

THE COCHECHO SAVINGS-BANK was incorporated July 3, 1872. Its first treasurer was John C. Plumer, who continued in office until Aug. 7, 1877, when Harry Hough, the present treasurer, was chosen. William B. Wiggin was its first president, who continued such until his death, July 20, 1878, aged seventy-eight years. George W. Tash is the present president, and was chosen Aug. 6, 1878. Vice-President, M. S. Hanscom. Trustees in 1882, George W. Tash, James E. Lothrop, L. S. Rand, Frank Freeman,

Charles W. Wiggin, Joseph C. Hutchins, Michael Kilborn, Ralph Hough, Owen J. Lewis, Harry Hough, Rufus Haley, J. C. Kinneor, Harrison Haley, George A. Thompson, M. S. Hanscom, A. T. Coleman, William B. Lyman.

CHAPTER CXXV.

DOVER.—(*Continued.*)

The War of 1861-65.—In the evening of the President's first call the citizens of Dover met in the City Hall. The mayor, Alphonso Bickford, presided. The first two speakers were John P. Hale and Joseph H. Smith, both recognized as leaders in the opposing political parties. The resolutions, introduced by Hon. Charles W. Woodman, and unanimously adopted, were these:

"Whereas the authority of the Federal Government of the United States has been denied, the Flag of the country fired upon, and the forts, arsenals, and other public property seized, and a series of outrages and wrongs perpetrated for months upon the Government, whose forbearance had been received as proof of pusillanimity, till open and flagrant war has been wantonly and causelessly waged upon the government and people of the United States, and the President has been forced to appeal to the People to maintain by force the honor, dignity, and continued existence of the Government they have established; therefore

"Resolved, In answer to said appeal of the President, that we, the citizens of Dover, feeling that our country is above party, hereby pledge ourselves to sustain the administration of the General Government in the manly and patriotic position assumed by the President in his recent proclamation, and that we cheerfully and readily tender to the Governor of this State, and through him to the President of the United States, our full proportion of such volunteer force as may be required of this State.

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed at this meeting to obtain the names of at least one hundred men, who will hold themselves ready at the shortest notice to march wherever the demands of the country and the order of the government shall require."

On Wednesday, the 17th, by authority of the Governor of this State, George W. Colbath opened a recruiting-office in our City Hall. On Thursday he informed the Governor that the first company was full. He was directed to proceed with enlistments. On the next Monday one hundred and fifty men were on the muster-roll.

On the 18th of April the City Councils voted to raise the flag upon the City Hall, to give the hall for a drill-room, and unanimously determined to assist the families of the soldiers in the following terms,—the beginning of aid cheerfully given for years:

"Whereas civil war has been inaugurated, our glorious Union assailed, and our institutions endangered; and

"Whereas our fellow-citizens promptly and cheerfully answered to the call of the government for aid in this its hour of peril; therefore

"Resolved, By the City Council of the city of Dover that the sum of $10,000, or so much thereof as may be needed, be and hereby is appropriated for the benefits and wants of the families of those who have responded or shall respond to the call of the country for the support of the Constitution and Laws."

On the 23d the members of the Strafford Medical Association resident in Dover issued an offer to give their professional services gratuitously to those families; the first signature on the list appropriately being that of a distinguished fellow-citizen, Noah Martin, a former Governor of this State.

On the 26th one counted the flags that were floating in the air. There were forty of them from the houses in our streets:

> "Forty flags with their silver stars,
> Forty flags with their crimson bars."

On Monday, the 29th, the first two companies were to leave home, to become Companies A and B of the First New Hampshire. On the day before they had listened to a stirring sermon in the old First Church from a successor of that minister who had preached to the soldiers here on the same spot as they were to take up their march for Cambridge in 1775. At ten o'clock, Monday morning, they were in line in Central Square, 145 men in the ranks. Four thousand people witnessed the scene,—in the streets, from windows, from balconies, from the house-tops. The women had been working day by day to supply needed clothing, some of them whose tears dropped as they sewed. Prayer was offered by one who soon after himself went to serve in the war-vessels,—Rev. T. G. Salter.

A third company was meanwhile formed from the excess of enlistments. Orders now came, however, to receive only those who would enlist for three years. On the 11th of May the choice was given to each,—three years or be discharged.

Seventy-one on that day chose the three years, and five days afterwards the number was one hundred and four. On the 25th, that company left the city to become Company D in that gallant Second New Hampshire.

Of how many men this city furnished during the four years that followed the record is not perfect. Even in the imperfect rolls there were Dover men in each of the first fifteen regiments and in the Eighteenth, in the cavalry, the navy, and the marine corps. From the call of July 2, 1862, five hundred and eighty-two names are on record. Prior to that were all the first men of the first eight regiments, and of the sailors entering the navy before that date which should be added. Some examination of the rolls shows that

more than eight hundred enlistments were made by this city of eight thousand five hundred inhabitants. This tells nothing of the sacrifices made. But of the number one hundred and eleven gave their lives to their country.

The *slain* alone fell at Fair Oaks, Second Manassas, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg, at Cold Harbor, and Burnside's Mine, and Deep Bottom, and Bermuda Hundreds, in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, and Weldon Railroad, and Petersburg, at Pocotaligo, and James Island and Wagner, and Port Hudson.

Dover men served in the Shenandoah and in the first disastrous march to Bull Run; they were in the Peninsula battles and marches; in the second battles before Washington; in the bloody charge at Antietam bridge. They were in the charge up the heights of St. Mary's. They were in the burning woods of Chancellorsville. They were where Lee hurled his legions against Cemetery Hill; in the long and bloody march from the Wilderness to Petersburg. They were in North Carolina, where the "swamp-angel" hurled death into Charleston, and on Florida rivers. They were with Burnside in Tennessee, and with Sherman back of Vicksburg. And they sailed the coast, and watched the harbors, and manned the war boats on the Mississippi.

The following is a list of soldiers from Dover who were killed or died in service during the war of the Rebellion:

Abbott, Orrin S.
Abbott, Philbrick R.
Babb, Henry.
Ball, Joseph H.
Bateman, William.
Bennett, George P.
Berry, Charles A.
Blaisdell, David L.
Brooks, William H.
Brown, Charles H.
Brown, James M.
Brown, Nathaniel.
Bryant, Perley B.
Bunce, Eli.
Buzzell, A. J. H.
Carney, Martin.
Carpenter, Samuel.
Carroll, Edward.
Carter, Charles A.
Chadwick, Charles E.
Chase, Algernon F.
Cole, Jeremiah.
Conway, Thomas.
Cook, Benjamin F.
Cotter, James.
Cousins, Charels E.
Davis, William H.
DeCater, William.
Dennis, Joseph V.
Drew, Andrew T.
Drew, John S.
Drew, Joseph.
Emerson, Henry H.
Emery, George W.
Faxon, George K.
Fisher, John C.
Fitzgerald, John J.
Flanders, Charles H.
Foss, David H.
Franklin, James W.
Frye, Augustus.
Frye, Charles A.
Gage, George F.
Glidden, Benjamin F.
Gray, Joshua B.
Greene, Willis.
Hackett, William H.
Hanscom, Oliver P.
Hanson, Benjamin.
Hanson, William E.
Harding, John F.
Hartford, Joseph L.
Hawkins, John D.
Hawkins, William H.
Hayes, David C.
Heath, George W.
Henderson, Thomas A.
Hobbs, Nathaniel P.
Holt, Benjamin F.
Horne, Gustavus P.
Kelley, Moses R.
Kimball, Charles B.
Knott, James.
Knox, Charles A.
McDate, Patrick.
McDate, Joseph.
McDule, Hugh.
McKenna, James.
McKone, James.
McKone, Michael.
Merrill, John Jr.
Otis, William.
Patterson, John H.
Paul, George W.
Perkins, Daniel L.
Perkins, James.
Pinkham, John S.
Pinkham, William W.
Place, James G. K.
Place, John H.
Printy, Edward.
Quimby, Joseph C.
Rand, John T.
Roberts, Charles P.
Roberts, George W.
Roberts, John.
Rogers, Charles F.
Robinson, William A.
Rothwell, Eleazer.
Rowe, Stephen.
Sawyer, Charles W.
Seavey, Charles H.
Shaw, William.
Smith, Daniel.
Smith, Charles Herbert.
Smith, John H.
Snell, Albert F.
Snell, William H.
Steele, George H.
Swain, Truman C.
Thompson, Samuel.
Tompkins, Charles R.
Webster, Samuel.
Wallace, Sylvester B.
Welch, John.
Wentworth, George G.
Whitehouse, Alfred.
Whyte, Andrew.
Willey, George W.
York, George.
York, Josiah.

The above is the list as corrected for the soldiers' monument of those who were killed or died in the service during the Rebellion.

A soldiers' monument was erected in the Pine Hill burying-ground by Charles W. Sawyer Post, G. A. R., and dedicated Sept. 17, 1877. Benjamin F. Trescott, Governor of the State, made the opening address, and the oration given by Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D.D., former chaplain of the Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. S. H. Foye, mayor, was president of the day.

Military Record, 1861-65.— The following list embraces, so far as we know, the names of all the citizens of Dover who now are or have been since the commencement of the war in the military or naval service of the United States. The record has been corrected from the list prepared by the city clerk, and is as correct as time and circumstances permitted.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

(For three months.)

Mustered into service May 1, 1861. Left Concord May 25, 1861. Colonel, Mason W. Tappan, Bradford.

COMPANY A.

George W. Colbath, 1st lieut.
Oliver M. Clark, 2d lieut.
Ayer, Erastus M.
Ashton, James H, re-enl. in the navy.
Bickford, Joseph C., re-enl. in 7th Regt., Co. F.
Brown, Enoch G., re-enl. in 17th Regt., regular army.
Chase, George H., re-enl. in sharpshooters.
Corson, Martin V. B., re-enl. in 4th Regt., Co. A.
Cochran, Adam, re-enl. in N. E. Cavalry.
Daniels, Charles.
Dame, John S.
Foot, George E., re-enl. in 11th Regt., Co. K.
Gordon, Eben.
Gleason, James.
Goodwin, Samuel H., re-enl. in N. E. Cavalry.
Guppy, George N., re-enl. in navy.
Giles, Charles P.
Hartford, George, re-enl. in 7th Regt., Co. F.
Haines, David.
Hanscom, S. O.
Hogan, William H.
Kenniston, Samuel F., re-enl. in 7th Regt., Co. F.
Knox, Charles H., drowned at New York on his return home with his regiment.
Kimball, Edward L., re-enl. in cavalry.
Kimball, Orrin.
Lane, Joseph, re-enl. in 4th Regt., Co. A.
Mudgett, Jacob H., re-enl. in Mass. Sharpshooters.
Meader, Thomas F.
Meserve, George H.
O'Brien, Owen.
Perkins, Martin V. B., re-enl. in 7th Regt., Co. F.

Philbrick, Ivory E., re-enl. in N. E. Cavalry.
Place, John W., re-enl. in 7th Regt. Co. F.
Perkins, Samuel, re-enl. in 7th Regt. Co. I.
Rollins, Charles L.
Roberts, John H., re-enl. in 4th Regt. Co. A.
Richards, P. B.
Smith, Charles F., re-enl. in cavalry.
Steele, Thomas M., re-enl. in navy.
Shapley, Martin L., re-enl. in 4th Regt. Co. G.
Tompkins, Charles R., re-enl. in 11th Regt. Co. K.
Varney, Shubael.
Whitehouse, George W., re-enl. in 4th Regt. Co. G.
Welsh, John, re-enl. in 5th Regt. Co. D.
Woodes, James M.
Wiggin, Harvey F., re-enl. in 4th Regt. Co. A.
York, James G., re-enl. in 7th Regt. Co. F.

COMPANY B.

Charles W. Sawyer, 1st lieut.
Jasper G. Wallace, 2d lieut.
Bryant, Perley B., re-enl. in 7th Regt. Co. I.
Dame, Benjamin F.
Dixon, James W.
Dame, James C.
Emery, George W., re-enl. in 9th Regt. Co. D.
Fogg, John M.
Foss, David H., re-enl. in 7th Regt. Co. F.
Grant, Lucien H., re-enl. in 7th Regt. Co. F.
Hanson, William E., re-enl. in 6th Regt. Co. H.
Hanson, Harrison, re-enl. in 7th Regt. Co. F.
Heath, Alonzo, re-enl. in 9th Regt. Co. D.
Hawkins, William H., re-enl. in 7th Regt. Co. I.
Hall, Stephen T., re-enl. in 4th Regt Co. A.
Lord, Horace W., re-enl. in 8th Regt. Co. G.
Legg, Lucien B., Jr., re-enl. in 4th Regt. Co. G.
Lewis, John C.
Law, Thomas, re-enl. in 7th Regt. Co. F.
Merrick, Stephen W.
Keay, William H., re-enl. in 6th Regt. Co. H.
Rogers, Charles F., re-enl. in 5th Regt. Co. D.
Rowe, Stephen, re-enl. in 7th Regt. Co. F.
Randall, Jeremiah D.
Waldron, John B., re-enl. in 6th Regt. Co. H.
Wentworth, Clark, re-enl. in regular army, 17th Regt.
Webster, Samuel, re-enl. in 7th Regt. Co. F.

SECOND REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

(For three years. Mustered into service June 8, 1861, left Portsmouth June 20, 1861.)

Colonel, Gilman Marston, Exeter.

COMPANY D.

Hiram Collins, capt., wounded at Bull Run July 21, 1861.
Samuel P. Sayles, 1st lieut.; wounded at Glendale June 30, 1862, capt.
Parmenter, Warren H., 2d lieut.; res. July 8, 1862.
Roberts, George W., 1st lieut. Co. C.
Abbott, Alexander L., disch. and re-enl.
Ashton, Benjamin F., Co. K; captured at Williamsburg; exchanged.
Chadbourne, Moses C.
Chadwick, Luther W., disch. July, 1861, for disability.
Colby, Moses J., disch. for disability.
Davis, James, wounded at Williamsburg.
Downs, Calvin C.
Drew, Daniel L.
Durgin, John H.
Drew, Martin V. B., disch. July, 1861; re-enl. in 6th Regt. Co. H.
Emerson, Henry H., captured at Bull Run July 21, 1861; exchanged; re-enl. in 10th Regt., Co. I.
Goodwin, Ezra C., wounded at Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862.
Gerrish, Benjamin F.
Hall, Isaac G.
Jenness, Henry O., wounded at Williamsburg May 5, 1862.
Kane, Peter, disch. Jan. 1862, for disability.
Lord, John F.
Logan, Johnson C., captured at Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862, and exchanged.
Labounty, William A., Co. F; wounded at Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862, and died.
McCabe, John.
Otis, John H.
Roberts, Charles P., wounded at Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862; died.
Soesman, Flavius A., Co. B; wounded at Fair Oaks June 25, 1862.
Shepherd, J.
Thompson, James A.
Tash, Edwin S., disch. July 16, 1861, for disability.
Watson, Charles E.

THIRD REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

(For three years. Left Concord Sept. 3, 1861.)

Colonel, Enoch Q. Fellows, Sandwich.
Surgeon, Andrew J. H. Buzzell.

COMPANY K.

Israel B. Littlefield, capt., res. April 1, 1862.
Welbee J. Butterfield, 1st lieut., res. March 6, 1863.
Allen, Charles H.
Brown, Charles H.
Bolo, George N.
Burns, Charles M.
Ball, Joseph H.
Cassidy, James.
Campbell, Nathaniel J.
Davis, Henry S.
Dustin, Adrian C.
Estes, Leonard.
Edgerly, Jonathan H.
Farrill, Thomas.
Fitzgerald, John J.
Frye, Augustus.
Houston, Harrison.
Hanlan, Joseph.
Hall, Edwin F.
Judkins, Henry.
Lock, John C.
McLain, Hugh.
O'Connell, Timothy, Co. C.
Parkinson, John W.
Place, John.
Rahill, James H.
Sherry, Patrick.
Stokes, Benjamin.
Warren, Frederick A.
Warren, Paul C.

FOURTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

(For three years. Left Manchester Sept. 7, 1861.)

Colonel Thomas J. Whipple, Laconia.

COMPANY A.

Charles W. Sawyer, capt.
Jasper G. Wallace, 1st lieut.
Harvey F. Wiggin, 1st lieut., Co. I.
Bolo, Andrew J.
Bateman, Richard W.
Bean, Levi.
Brooks, William H., Co. G.
Clay, Charles H.
Carter, Charles A.
Carroll, Edward.
Cole, Jeremiah.
Corson, Martin V. B.
Durgin, George W.
Fall, John J.
Frost, David D.
Gage, George F.
Hayes, David C.
Hall, Stephen T.
Hughes, John.
Hughes, Barnard.
Jackson, John.
Lord, John A.
Lane, Joseph.
Legg, Lucien B., Jr.
McGuinness, John, Jr.
Mullen, John.
McGaw, Michael.
McDade, Joseph.
Osgood, James Y.
Quimby, John W.
Roberts, John H.
Rose, Joseph F.
Ricker, Oliver P.
Shapleigh, Martin L.
Shakley, George.
Tibbetts, George W.
Wallace, Nelson J.
Whitehouse, George W.
Welsh, James.
Watson, John L.
Wendell, David A.
Wentworth, John A.
Watson, Barnard F.

FIFTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

(For three years. Left Concord Oct. 29, 1861.)

Colonel, Edward E. Cross, Lancaster.

COMPANY D.

Avery, Edgar.
Bliss, Charles.
Boulter, Joseph B.
Church, Charles, disch. Aug. 6, 1862, for disability.
Edgerly, Charles R., disch. May 14, 1862, for disability.
Foss, Joel S., disch. Oct. 1862, for disability.
Gilpatrick, Reuben E.
Gale, William.
Hawkins, John D., died Jan. 7, 1862.
Ivirs, William.
Leighton, Samuel R.
McCone, John.
McCone, James.
Mitchell, Andrew J., discharged.
Murrill, John Jr., died April, 1862.
Mulligan, Martin.
Murphy, Peter.
Newell, Charles H.
Otis, William L.
Peavey, John.
Pinkham, Andrew J.

Reynolds, Andrew T.
Rogers, Geo. F.
Rhines, John.
Rothwell, Jerry.
Ryan, John.
Wentworth, George G., died July 14, 1862.
Welch, John, wounded at Fredericksburg, and died.
Whitehouse, Joseph H.

SIXTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

(For three years. Left Keene Dec. 25, 1861.)

Colonel, Simon G. Griffin.

COMPANY H.

Abbott, Philbrick R.
Adams, Jno. T., Co. D.
Bolo, John W.
Bodwell, Charles A.
Drew, Martin V., disch. for disability.
Drew, Andrew J.
Garrity, John.
Fountain, Joseph.
Hanson, William E.
Hersom, Oliver, Jr.
Hanson, George W.
Hussey, George W.
Hussey, John W.
Knott, Thomas.
Keay, William H.
McKenna, James.
McCone, James.
McSoley, Patrick.
Pinkham, John H.
Varney, James R.
Varney, George W.
Waldron, John B.
Whittier, Osgood T.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

(For three years. Left Manchester Jan. 14, 1862.)

Colonel, H. S. Putnam, Cornish.
Major, Daniel Smith, died August, 1862.
Adjutant, Thomas A. Henderson.
Quartermaster, George S. Hanson.

COMPANY F.

Augustus W. Rollings, captain.
Oliver M. Clark, 1st lieutenant.
Leander Fogg, 1st lieutenant Co. K.
Perley B. Bryant, 2d lieutenant Co. I.
Austin, Jacob K.
Bickford, Joseph C.
Baker, John C.
Butler, Edwin C.
Brown, John B.
Buzzell, George E.
Brown, Patrick.
Bradford, Francis I.
Bedell, Ivory.
Blake, Aaron H.
Bunce, George.
Card, Sylvester.
Cilley, Benjamin F.
Cousins, Charles E.
Clark, William, Jr.
Claridge, Ira.
Chadwick, Charles E.
Caverno, Michael.
Curtis, Francis.
Cate, Nathaniel S.
Cook, George W.
Carpenter, Samuel C.
Cook, Benjamin F.
Cotton, James.
Dearborn, Wyman, discharged for disability.
Decatur, William.
Dudley, George W.
Dunn, Frank.
Evans, Josiah.
Foss, David H.
Felker, Jonathan K.
Keenan, Peter.
Kimball, James.
Kimball, James A.
Knox, Erastus.
Law, Thomas.
Lord, Charles F.
Libbey, James H.
Littlefield, Rufus C.
Meader, John F.
McDual, Hugh.
McCody, Patrick.
McKanna, Michael.
McKone, Michael.
Meader, Thomas F.
Otis, John C.
Perkins, James.
Petty, Richard R.
Pinkham, Henry A.
Patterson, John H.
Perkins, Samuel.
Perkins, Martin V. B.
Pickering, Levi.
Place, John W.
Roberts, George.
Rand, John T.
Riley, James.
Roberts, John.
Ripley, George H.
Foss, Moses W.
Finnegan, James.
Farrall, Thomas E.
Foss, Drew.
Fisher, John.
Gibbs, John F.
Gray, William H.
Green, Willis C.
Goodwin, Nathaniel.
Grant, Henry.
Gray, Solomon S.
Grant, Charles.
Guppy, Langdon.
Grant, Lucien.
Hall, Henry.
Hewes, Andrew J.
Harltford, George.
Hill, Moses C.
Hemenway, Albert.
Hughes, Patrick R.
Hanson, Harrison.
Haughey, Patrick.
Haughey, John, Jr.
Holt, Joseph N.
Hanson, George W.
Hobbs, Nathaniel P.
Jenness, George W.
Kimball, Charles B.
Kelley, Moses R.
Kenniston, Franklin.
Kenniston, Samuel D.
Kimball, Orin.
Rowe, Stephen.
Rahill, Michael.
Robinson, Elbridge G.
Ring, Thomas.
Stackpole, George K.
Stackpole, Charles.
Stackpole, Josiah.
Smith, John H.
Smith, Charles W.
Smith, David D.
Snell, Albert F.
Shaw, William.
Snell, Seth.
Thompson, Samuel.
Thayer, William F.
Worcester, Albert.
Whitehead, John.
Warren, Edwin, F.
Wentworth, Charles H.
Wentworth, Ephraim.
Willey, James.
Willey, George W.
Wentworth, Ezekiel.
Webster, Samuel.
Wiggin, J. Munroe.
York, George H.
York, James G.
York, Josiah.

EIGHTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

(For three years. Left Manchester Jan. 25, 1862.)

Colonel, Hawkes Fearing, Jr., Manchester.

COMPANY G.

Fernald, William H. H.
Lord, Horace W.
Roberts, Charles A.
Sawyer, Horatio G.
Walker, Henry.

NINTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

(For three years. Left Concord Aug. 25, 1862.)

Colonel, E. Q. Fellows, Sandwich.
Chaplain, Edward M. Gushee, Dover.

COMPANY D

Andrew J. Hough, 1st lieutenant, subsequently captain.
Abbott, Orin S.
Burley, Charles H.
Bunce, Eli.
Brewster, William A.
Daney, Hiel P.
Donovan, John.
Emery, George W.
Frye, Charles A.
Foster, Charles E.
Hall, Charles F.
Hall, Stacy W.
Heath, Alonzo.
Ham, John.
Jenness, George.
Judge, John.
Knott, Edward.
Lyons, John, Jr.
McDonald, Patrick.
McCooley, Patrick.
McCoole, Dennis.
McDade, Patrick.
Otis, Sylvester.
Quimby, Joseph C.
Quimby, James M.
Roberts, William.
Simpkins, Luke.
Staples, John W.
Towle, Patrick.
Vallely, John.
Whyte, Andrew.

TENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

(For three years. Left Manchester Sept. 22, 1862.)

Colonel, Michael T. Donohoe.

COMPANY I.

Richard Cody, 1st lieut., resigned.
James Knott, 2d lieut.
Agnew, Henry.
Agnew, Michael.
Bodge, Stephen.
Berry, Alonzo F. W.
Caton, James.
Cox, Henry.
Card, Joseph.
Coin, Patrick.
Dobbins, James.
Davis, Samuel C.
Emerson, Henry H.
Fisher, Erastus E.
Follett, James W.
Foy, William.
Gleason, Andrew.
Grimes, Robert.
Hughes, John.
Hughes, Michael.
Kemball, Charles W.
Littlefield, George W.
Lord, Charles A., Co. A.
McNally, Dennis.
Moor, George.
Morgan, John.
Morrison, Matthew.
Marky, Thomas.
McDonald, James.
McCoy, Henry.
Murphy, Frank.
Pinkham, John S.
Printy, Edward.
Pinkham, William.
Pinkham, John F.
Renshaw, James B.
Rogers, Owen.
Sullivan, Thomas.
Starlin, John.
Sullivan, John.
Scully, Dennis.
Sheeham, Michael.
Tolmy, Nicholas.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

(For three years. Left Concord Sept. 11, 1862.)

Col. Walter Harriman, Warner.

COMPANY K.

Nathaniel Low, Jr., capt.
B. Frank Rackley, 1st lieut., res. Dec. 24, 1862.
Henry W. Twombly, 2d lieut., pro. Dec. 24, 1862.
Charles E. Everett, 2d lieut., pro. Dec. 24, 1862.
Amazeen, Abraham.
Blaisdell, David L.
Boardman, Thomas.
Boardman, Thomas W.
Brown, Nathaniel.
Berry, George G.
Babb, John A.
Boston, James.
Chamberlain, Joseph.
Cook, Charles H.
Caswell, George A.
Dame, Joseph.
Demeritt, James H.
Davis, William H.
Delaney, John W.
Dame, Albert W.
Everett, Clarendon.
Everett, L. Theodore.
Foss, Joshua B.
Foot, George E.
French, Joseph H.
Foxon, George K.
Franklin, James W.
Flanders, Charles H.
Ford, William H.
Fernald, John S. P.
Ford, Noah P.
Goodrich, Charles A.
Gray, Joshua B.
Gove, Hiram.
Gould, Arthur J.
Glidden, Benjamin F., died at Falmouth, Dec. 9, 1862.
Glidden, Henry S.
Hill, Charles W.
Hartford, Joseph L.
Hanson, Enoch T.
Howard, William T.
Hill, Albert A.
Jones, Charles M.
Jenness, Franklin H.
Kingsbury, Calvin P.
Lord, Charles E.
Moore, Moses H.
McGuinness, Patrick.
Meader, Jasper Y.
Norton, William H.
Nason, Reuben, wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, discharged.
Pray, John C., paroled prisoner at Annapolis.
Palmer, John G.
Robinson, Edward H.
Seavey, Henry.
Scates, Charles E.
Smith, Charles H.
Sawyer, Levi N.
Snell, William H.
Spurlin, Charles F.
Swain, Truman.
Trickey, Nathaniel.
Tompkins, Charles R.
Tolmy, James.
Waterhouse, Charles H.
Whidden, Alfred S.
Whyte, Andrew, Jr.
Whitehouse, Joseph.
Webster, Benjamin K.
Warren, Charles W.
Young, Louis A.
Young, Jacob N.

TWELFTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Rust, Charles A., Co. K.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Hussey, Albert F., q.m.-sergt.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

(For nine months. Left Concord December, 1862.)

Colonel, John W. Kingman, Durham.
Chaplain, Edwin M. Weelock.
Quartermaster, Ira A. Moody.
Quartermaster-sergeant, George W. Hobbs.
Quartermaster's clerk, W. Delmore Place.

COMPANY K.

John O. Wallingford, 1st lieut.
Bunce, Charles.
Gowen, John.
Smith, John.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Brown, Enoch.
Bennett, Nathaniel W.
Clark, William B.
Davis, Augustus A.
Drew, Joseph.
Drew, John S.
Giles, Charles P.
Gale, Albert.
McCabe, Francis.
McCabe, John.
Paul, George W.
Pinkham, Nathaniel.
Sherry, John H.
Sanborn, Austin.
Wentworth, George N.
Walker, John.
Watson, Isaac.
Wentworth, Clark.
York, Gilman J.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Conner, Isaiah C.
Fuller, Henry F.
Gowing, John.
Goodwin, James F.
Hodgdon, Joseph H.
Stackpole, Albert F.
Tebbets, George B.
Woods, J. H. C.
Whitehouse, Alonzo H.

NEW ENGLAND CAVALRY.

Allen, Charles E.
Bean, John.
Bean, Jonathan.
Bean, Jonathan M.
Cochran, Adam.
Coleman, David.
Colomy, Daniel, Jr.
Carnes, Edward.
Corson, Benjamin F.
Dore, Charles A.
Goodwin, Samuel H.
Glidden, Charles A.
Hill, Lebbeus.
Heath, George W.
Kimball, Edward L.
Littlefield, Cyrus.
Pinkham, Thomas B.
Philbrick, Ivory E.
Stockbridge, Ira.
Smith, Charles F.
Torrens, James W.
Tuttle, John L.
Wentworth, Hiram S.
Pray, Andrew.
Rothwell, Eleazer.

FOURTH COMPANY HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Billings, James H.
Brownell, William B.
Cole, John W.
Colman, Charles.
Demeritt, Charles A.
Davis, Grandville.
Davis, Edgar W.
Edgerly, Charles R.
Greenhalgh, Timothy.
Hughes, James.
Hanson, James W.
Kingsbury, James A.
Libbey, J. T. S., lieut.
Merrill, Isaac K.
Meserve, John C.
Otis, John H.
Quinn, Peter.
Rollins, George W.
Rowe, James.
Smith, Wesley M.
Smith, Newton C.
Smith, William P.
Tebbetts, Samuel H.
Thayer, W. F., lieut.
Towle, Jeremy B.

Berden Sharpshooters.—George H. Chase, Moses P. Moulton.
Andrew Sharpshooters.—Jacob K. Mudgett, Isaac N. Mudgett, Henry Moulton.
1*st Mass. Regiment.*—John F. Meader, George H. Hanscom.
12*th Mass. Regiment.*—John S Grant.
13*th Mass. Regiment.*—John H. Place, Charles C. Guppy, S. Frank Hartford.
17*th Mass. Regiment.*—John Tucker.
22*d Mass. Regiment.*—Edward M. Tucker.
25*th Mass. Regiment.*—Andrew J. Hughes.
28*th Mass. Regiment.*—James McCarty.
35*th Mass. Regiment.*—William H. Hackett.
6*th Mass. Battery.*—Daniel L. Perkins (died Oct. 16, 1862).
1*st Maine Regiment.*—John B. Franklin.
3*d Maine Regiment.*—Henry Judkins.
7*th Maine Regiment.*—Patrick Hughes, William A. Robinson.
12*th Maine Regiment.*—Edward Bearer.
16*th Maine Regiment.*—John F. Harding.
17*th Maine Regiment.*—Joseph Hughes.
Vermont Regiment.—Alvin Morse.
16*th New York Regiment.*—Sylvester Abbott.
52*d New York Regiment.*—Patrick Hefferman.
99*th Pennsylvania Regiment.*—James McDonald.
N. Y. Battery Light Artillery.—Benjamin F. Holt.
6*th Ohio Regiment.*—John W. Hussey.
5*th Regiment Excelsior Brigade.*—Isaac K. Merrill.
Regular Army—4th Regiment.—John Mullen, George Corson.
Invalid Corps.—W. J. Butterfield, Charles Church.
Substitute, 1863, M. McDermott. *Substitute*, 1864, Patrick Ryan.
Veteran Reserve Corps.—Thomas B. Pinkham, George Shackley.
5*th Regiment.*—Charles H. Gerrish (drafted), Benjamin Hanson (drafted), Charles Lovejoy.
—— *Regiment.*—Oscar A. Mill.
2*d U. S. Artillery.*—Brearton David.
115*th U. S. Colored Infantry.*—John R. Ham, surgeon.
Maj. George P. Folsom, paymaster.
Maj. Charles W. Woodman, paymaster.
Capt. Daniel Hall.
Capt. Andrew H. Young, quartermaster.
Lieut. John J. Devin, U. S. army.
Cadet William A. Garland, Military Academy, West Point.

U. S. NAVY.

Thomas G. Salter, chaplain.
George H. Wadleigh, Naval School, Newport, R. I.
Edward Woodman, Naval School, Newport, R. I.

Adams, Charles W.
Agnew, Henry.
Agnew, Peter.
Ashton, James H.
Barker, Joshua.
Blaisdell, John.
Brown, Robert D.
Burley, Charles.
Burley, Josiah.
Cassily, Patrick.
Caton, Patrick.
Chamberlain, C. E.
Chandler, Elisha M.
Chandler, William.
Cody, John.
Cotter, Patrick.
Davis, Alonzo L.
Davis, Franklin F.
Drew, Charles W.
Drew, William.
Dunn, Samuel A.
Ferguson, Albert.
Finnegan, Peter.
Finnegan, Joseph.
Frost, John G.
Glines, Bradbury.
Grimes, Francis.
Guppy, George N.
Hemenway, Benjamin.
Hughes, James.
Hughes, Peter.
Hurd, Stephen N.
Jordan, Oscar F.
Keay, Charles M.
Kimball, Samuel H.
Lock, Jeremiah.
McCabe, Patrick.
McQuade, James.
McQuade, John.
Merrill, William.
Mitchell, Josiah.
Newhall, Eben. W.
Oates, Barnard.
O'Neal, Owen.
Paul, Charles F.
Peaslee, Joseph E.
Pierce, Henry M.
Place, James H. K.
Place, Alonzo R.
Rahill, Michael.
Renshaw, Henry.
Renshaw, James.
Renshaw, William H.
Rhines, William H.
Roberts, James A.
Rogers, William.
Rollins, Charles L.
Rothwell, Eleazer.
Rowe, Jesse.
Sampson, Charles A.
Sanborn, Andrew J.
Smith, Newton C.
Snell, George C.
Staples, John M.
Starlin, James.
Steele, Thomas M.
Thompson, Edward.
Tompkins, Charles R.
Webster, William G., Jr.
Welsh, Rodman.
Wilson, Edward A.
York, George.
York, Simeon D.
Young, John A.
Young, Joseph.
Young, Thomas F.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NOAH MARTIN.

Noah Martin, son of Samuel and Sally Cochrane Martin, was born in Epsom, N. H., July 26, 1801.

His ancestors, both on the paternal and maternal side, were of that sterling class of settlers, the Scotch-Irish. Nathaniel Martin, the progenitor, who married Margaret Mitchell, had a son William, who came to this country with his father when he was a mere child. They settled in Londonderry, N. H. Samuel, son of William, was the father of the subject of this sketch. His mother, Sally, was the eldest daughter of Maj. James Cochrane, of Pembroke, N. H.

In early life Noah evinced an untiring love for books and a desire, as he advanced in life, to study for the medical profession as his future calling. He persevered through many difficulties until he had acquired a thorough classical and professional education. His medical studies were commenced under the instruction of Dr. Pillsbury, of Pembroke, N. H., being with him one year, and finished the two remaining years with Dr. Graves, of Deerfield.

He graduated at Dartmouth in the medical class of 1824, and soon after commenced the practice of his profession as partner with Dr. Graves, his former teacher, remaining with him one year. In 1825 he removed to Great Falls, and at once entered into a large and lucrative practice. Here he remained nine years, when he removed to Dover. He had established for himself at Great Falls an enviable reputation both as a physician and surgeon, and he soon gained at Dover the confidence and affection of the people. He was now considered one of the best physicians and surgeons in the State; in fact, the leading physician in this section and the consulting physician in difficult cases requiring superior medical skill. His natural dignity of mien and courteous bearing, united with his social qualities, pleasing address, and sympathetic heart, served to make him very popular. He was deeply devoted to his profession, pursuing it with a ceaseless ardor, giving it his greatest thought and study, and making many sacrifices of a personal nature for its benefit. All who sought his counsel found him faithful and sure, always ready with kind words of advice and encouragement, and in the many delicate offices connected with his profession he displayed that discriminating sense, judgment, and tact, conjoined with a nice observance of a tender and scrupulous confidence, which were among his characteristics, and endeared him to the hearts of his patients.

In politics Dr. Martin was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian school. With but little ambition for political preferment he was not always able to resist the importunities of political and personal friends, and was often brought forward for political office. He was elected to the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1830, 1832, and 1837; to the New Hampshire Senate in 1835 and 1836; and in 1852 and 1853 he was elected Governor of the State.

Dr. Martin was elected a member of the Strafford District Medical Society in 1835, and was chosen its president in 1841 and 1842; of the State Medical Society in 1836, and president in 1858; and member of the American Medical Association in 1849. He was one of the founders of the Dover Medical Association, and was chosen its first president in 1849, and also filled that office in 1850. He was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society in 1853, the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1853, and vice-president of the same for New Hampshire in 1855. He was one of the corporators of the State Agricultural Society, and was elected vice-president of the same in 1851. He was chosen president of the Savings-Bank for the County of Strafford in 1844, holding the office until 1852, when he declined a re-election; was a leading director of the Dover Bank from 1847 to 1855, when he resigned; also a director of the Strafford Bank from

[illegible] ...ining years with Dr. Graves, of Deerfield.

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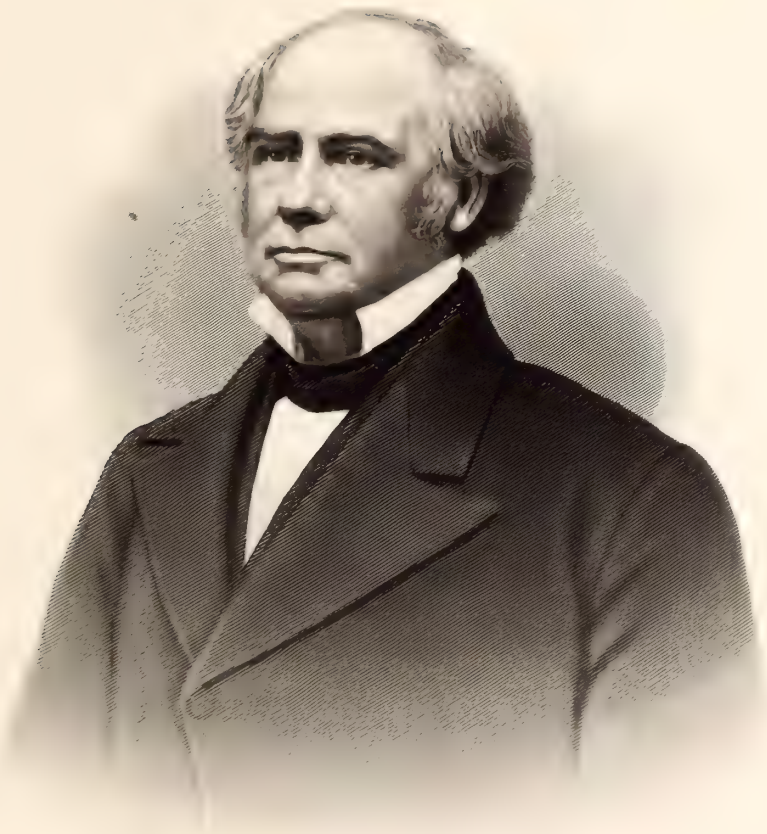
[illegible] SKETCHES.

[illegible] ...ternal and maternal [illegible] ...on William, who [illegible]



N. Martin

M Paul

1860 to the time of his death. He also held various other offices of trust. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and also that of the order of Odd-Fellows.

He died suddenly on the morning of May 28, 1863. He expired as in a gentle slumber, so tranquil the flight of the spirit that the exact moment of its departure was hardly perceptible. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, a wise counselor, and a true patriot.

In 1825, Dr. Martin married Mary Jane, daughter of Dr. Robert Woodbury, of Barrington, and their family consisted of two children,—Elizabeth A. and Caroline M., both of whom survive.

MOSES PAUL.

Moses Paul, only son of Edmund and Delia Paul, was born in Waterborough, near Alfred,[1] Me., March 28, 1797. Ten years later, in 1807, he came with his father's family to Dover. Here the youthful Moses received at the town school the elements of an education which was subsequently fostered and enlarged under the tuition of Mr. Willard Thayer, a successful teacher of a locally celebrated private school. Here he succeeded in securing an education that well qualified him for his subsequent successful business career.

He commenced his business education in the store of his maternal uncle, John Williams, Esq., who during that year associated himself with several gentlemen of wealth for the purpose of commencing the manufacture of cotton cloth in Dover. Mills were erected on the Cochecho River, about two miles from Dover Centre, and the business which has since grown to such gigantic proportions was commenced, with Mr. Williams as agent and Moses Paul, clerk.

In 1822 the same association of gentlemen, with others added, under the name of the Dover Manufacturing Company, commenced the erection of the first cotton-mill at the lower falls, Dover Centre.

In the year 1824, this mill having been completed, Mr. Williams became the agent of both establishments, while Mr. Paul was appointed superintendent of what was then called the "upper factory," where he resided until 1828.

In 1828, Mr. Williams was succeeded as agent by James F. Curtis, and at the same time Capt. Paul removed to the lower factory to assume the duties of superintendent of the manufacturing department here, in which position he continued until December, 1834, when he succeeded Mr. Curtis as agent of the corporation. Thus, step by step, he rose from clerk to agent of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, and it is but justice to add that very much of the prosperity of the corporation from 1834 to 1860 was due to the skillful and prudent management of Moses Paul. He lived to see the small manufactory of 1812 developed into the giant corporation of 1860.

In all the delicate relations existing between a large manufacturing establishment and the town or city in which it may be located, Capt. Paul ever pursued a course so gentle, so conservative, and so liberal as to disarm prejudice and to secure mutual co-operation.

Capt. Paul manifested a lively interest in all matters tending to advance the welfare of his adopted city. He was president of the first City Council, was a director in the old Dover Bank, and upon the incorporation of the Strafford Bank became a director, which position he held until his death.

In Masonic circles he was a bright member, and from early life evinced the deepest interest in and cherished love for this ancient and honorable institution. He passed through all its degrees and honors, from the humble "Entered Apprentice" to Master of his lodge and Grand Master of all the lodges in the State of New Hampshire, and at the time of his death was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of New Hampshire, and Eminent Commander of St. Paul's Commandery, of Dover.

The military also had a charm for Capt. Paul, and he became commander of the organization known as the "Strafford Guards" in the old militia days, thus conferring the title by which he was familiarly and commonly known. The company, like everything with which he was connected, felt the energy and enterpise of his spirit, and under his command was second to no similar organization in New Hampshire.

In religious matters he was a consistent Christian of the Calvinistic school, and was a member of the First Congregational Church in this city.

Of the cause of education Capt. Paul was a present and efficient friend, and all measures tending to advance that interest found in him an earnest advocate.

After a life of unusual activity and usefulness, death at last laid its hand upon the strong man, and July 9, 1860, he passed peacefully away,

> "Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Nov. 29, 1821, he married Susan M. Hodgdon, daughter of Shadrack and Elizabeth Hodgdon, of Dover, who survives him at the advanced age of eighty-four years, and retains in a wonderful degree the vigor and elasticity of youth.

Of their family three children are living, two daughters and a son,—Susan E., wife of John A. Bickford, of Malden, Mass.; Emily J., wife of Russel B. Wiggin, also of Malden; and Moses A. Paul, of this city.

GEN. ALFRED HOITT.

A man who entirely by his own efforts has risen to affluence and social position, and through all the changing events of an active business life has preserved his integrity unimpeached, well deserves the

[1] It was indeed "near" Alfred, as the house in which he was born was located directly on the line between the two towns.

pen of the historian. Such an one is Gen. Alfred Hoitt, the subject of this sketch. Without the advantages of inherited aid he worked the problem of his own fortune, and lives to enjoy the fruition of a successful business career. He was born in Northwood, N. H., Jan. 11, 1806, and when two years of age his parents removed to Portsmouth, later to Madbury, and finally to Lee. His father died soon after their removal to Lee, leaving Alfred, then but thirteen years of age, the main support of his widowed mother. At seventeen years of age he went out for himself and engaged as a farm-hand in the town of Stratham for seven months at nine dollars per month. He saved every dollar of the money thus earned, which formed the nucleus of a small fund with which he subsequently purchased a piece of woodland, the first real estate owned by him, and which is still in his possession. This small purchase has increased from time to time until it now reaches nine hundred acres of excellent farming land, located within six miles of Durham depot.

In 1838 he erected a building in Lee and commenced keeping a public-house, which soon became famous as one of the best hostelries in New Hampshire. This was in the halcyon days of turnpikes and stage-coaches, when the blast of the horn and the merry crack of the drivers' whips were heard throughout the land.

Soon after the building of the Boston and Maine Railroad, which enterprise he assisted with his usual energy, he removed to Durham depot, where he erected a fine residence. At this time he was conducting a large and successful business in the shipping of produce to Boston, and for a number of years made the trip over the road daily to that city and return. He has paid in freights alone to the Boston and Maine Railroad between $600,000 and $700,000. While residing in Durham occurred an event, the result of which, through his great tenacity and his determination that right should prevail, has been of incalculable benefit to the inhabitants along the line traversed by this road. Soon after the erection of his residence and other buildings at Durham, the entire property was destroyed by fire from the cars. He applied to the president of the road for reasonable compensation for the damage sustained, but was met with the reply that not a dollar should be paid, as the corporation was in no way liable for damage sustained in that manner. The general promptly notified the officers of the road that unless the damages claimed were paid at once he should bring an action against the company to enforce his claim. Notwithstanding the act incorporating the road explicitly declared the corporation liable for such damage (the general himself was also one of the framers of this act) the demand was refused. The result may be stated in a few words. An action was immediately commenced, and after a four years' litigation with this wealthy corporation the court decided the company liable for the damage, and the claim was paid. Thus to the invincible determination of Gen. Hoitt is due the construction of a law which has been invaluable to the citizens along this line. He demonstrated that the people had rights which the corporation was bound to respect, and long after the general shall have passed from the activity of this life that decree will remain upon the statute-book of this State as a monument to his characteristic determination for the right.

Gen. Hoitt was also fond of "ye military," and figured conspicuously in the old militia days. He rose from captain of an artillery company through the different grades to major-general, and was considered the best disciplinarian in the service. In political matters he has been from the first a worthy representative of the Jeffersonian type of Democracy. During his residence in the town of Lee he was chosen selectman by a unanimous vote of the town, and in 1881, although not having resided in Dover a year, he was nominated for mayor by the Democratic party, and came within one hundred and seven votes of defeating his opponent in a city of over one thousand Republican majority.

In referring to Gen. Hoitt's business career one fact stands out with hardly a parallel in history, that in all his business transactions, which have been and still are large, he *never gave a note*, except for the first piece of land purchased.

On Oct. 26, 1828, Gen. Hoitt united in marriage with Susan Demeritt, a native of Northwood, and their family consisted of thirteen children, twelve of whom survive. Mrs. Hoitt died in April, 1877. Jan. 6, 1879, he married Mrs. Mary A. Smart, a native of Boston, Mass.

Gen. Hoitt is essentially a self-made man. Early in life he learned that the way to success was by no royal road, but was open to stout hands and willing hearts. Energy and integrity, coupled with an indomitable will, have rendered his career a success, and the once poor boy is now one of the substantial and highly honored citizens of Strafford County.

JONATHAN SAWYER.[1]

1. John Sawyer, a farmer in Lincolnshire, England, had three sons, William, Edward, and Thomas, who emigrated to this country in 1636, being passengers in a ship commanded by Capt. Parker. They probably settled in Rowley, Mass.

2. Thomas Sawyer went to Lancaster, Mass., as early as 1647, when he was twenty-four years of age. This section of the Nashaway Valley, comprising eighty square miles in extent, had been purchased, in 1643, by Thomas King, of Watertown, Mass., of Scholan, sachem of the Nashaway Indians. Thomas Sawyer was one of the first six settlers. His name

[1] By Rev. George B. Spalding, D.D.

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[illegible]

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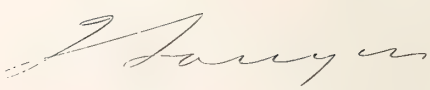
2. Thomas Sawyer went to Lancaster, Mass., as [illegible] This section of the Nashaway Valley, comprising [illegible]

Alfred Hoitt

RESIDENCE OF JONATHAN SAWYER,

"SAWYER'S MILLS," DOVER, N. H.



of courage. These qualities, so [illegible]

favor. But Mr. Sawyer, believing that [illegible]

[illegible] attached to Methodism as

[illegible] of weakness and perse-

[illegible] of her husband, which

[illegible] s. Sawyer to provide for

[illegible] ren, the youngest, Jona-

[illegible] old. This truly noble

7. Jonathan [illegible] with his mother

[illegible] entered the high school of that city, hav[illegible]

appears in the petition made to the General Court in 1653 for the incorporation of the town of Lancaster. In 1647, the year of his arrival, he married Mary Prescott. She was the daughter of John Prescott, to whom belongs the honor of being the first permanent inhabitant of Lancaster. The eminent historian, William H. Prescott, traces his ancestral line to this John Prescott. There were born to Thomas Sawyer and Mary Prescott eleven children. This family figures largely in that most tragic page of the history of Lancaster which tells of the massacres and captivities of its inhabitants, and the entire destruction of the town itself by the Indians. On the land of Thomas Sawyer stood the Sawyer garrison, into which were gathered the survivors of that most murderous attack made upon the town in the winter of 1675–76. At this time his second son, Ephraim, who was at the Prescott garrison, was killed by the Indians. Thirty-two years later, 1708, the oldest son, Thomas, and his son Elias were captured by the Indians and taken to Canada. When the party reached Montreal, the father offered to put up a mill on the river Chambly, on condition that the French governor would obtain the release of all the captives. Thus the first mill in Canada was built by Thomas Sawyer. He was liberated, but his son Elias was detained for a time to teach the Canadians "the art of sawing and keeping the mill in order, and then was dismissed with rich presents."

3. Caleb Sawyer, the sixth child of Thomas, was born in 1659, in Lancaster, Mass. He married Sarah Houghton, thus effecting an alliance between two of the most prominent families who organized the town of Lancaster. Caleb Sawyer died in 1755, leaving two sons and two daughters.

4. Seth Sawyer, the oldest son of Caleb, was born in 1705; married Miss Hepsabeth Whitney; died in 1768.

5. Caleb Sawyer, the second son of Seth, was born 1737, at Harvard, Mass., a part of Lancaster, which, in 1732, had been incorporated as a town by itself. He married Miss Sarah Patch, in 1766. They had two sons, Phineas and Jonathan. Jonathan remained on the home farm at Harvard, which is still occupied by his descendants.

6. Phineas Sawyer was born at Harvard, Mass., in 1768. He went to Marlborough, Mass., now Hudson, in 1800. He bought a mill property there, consisting of a saw-, grist-, and wire-drawing-mill. In 1806 he built a cotton-mill, and operated it until the close of the war in 1815. It required in those days immense enterprise and energy to project and carry on such a work as a cotton-factory. The machinery was procured from Rhode Island. The ginning-machine had not yet come into general use. The cotton, when received, was distributed among the farmers, to have the seeds picked out one by one by their families. It was carded and spun by water-power at the mill. It was then sent out again among the farmers to be woven into cloth. Phineas Sawyer was a man of great independence of character, self-reliant and full of courage. These qualities, so conspicuous in his business affairs, shone out with undiminished power in his religious life. He lived at a time in Massachusetts when Methodism was regarded with special disfavor. But Mr. Sawyer, believing that the Methodists were right, believed so with all his heart, and the petty persecutions to which his faith was subjected only intensified his zeal and loyalty. His house was the home for all traveling Methodists, and the place where they gathered for religious worship. He was well versed in the best Methodist literature of his times. He stands forth in the annals of his church as one of the foremost men, for sagacity, boldness, and piety, in the Needham Circuit. He had for his wife a worthy helpmeet, Hannah Whitney, of Harvard. She was as ardently attached to Methodism as was her husband, and bore her full share of service and sacrifice for it in its days of weakness and persecution. The sudden death of her husband, which took place in 1820, left Mrs. Sawyer to provide for the support of twelve children, the youngest, Jonathan, being then two years old. This truly noble woman, with but little means, faced the difficulties before her with an unflinching spirit of faith and hopefulness. It required superlative fortitude, finest sagacity, and sternest self-sacrifice to have enabled this mother to successfully rear these twelve children, give to them a good education, and establish all of them in respectable positions in the world. She continued to live in Marlborough some nine years, leasing the mill property. In 1829 she went to Lowell, where she lived twenty years, dying there in 1849, greatly respected by all who knew her, and held in honor and affection by her many children.

7. Jonathan Sawyer, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest child of Phineas. He was born at Marlborough, Mass., in 1817. He went with his mother and other members of the family when he was twelve years old to Lowell, where for the next few years he attended school. He was a member of the first class that entered the high school of that city, having among his mates Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, Governor E. A. Straw, and G. V. Fox, assistant Secretary of the Navy during the civil war. Bishop Thomas M. Clark was the principal of this school. On account of a severe sickness, young Sawyer at sixteen years of age left school, and while recruiting his health made a visit to his brother, Alfred Ira Sawyer, who, after some experience as a dyer at Amesbury and Great Falls, had come in 1824 to Dover, N. H., where he was operating a grist-mill, a custom carding, and cloth-dressing mill, converting this last into a flannel-mill. Jonathan remained in Dover two years, going to school and working for his brother. In the fall of 1835 he returned to Lowell. His mother, for the purpose of conferring upon her son a more complete education, sent him to the great Methodist school at

Wilbraham, which at that time was a most flourishing preparatory school for the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. Here he remained two terms, when, at nineteen years of age, returning to Lowell, he went into a woolen establishment as a dyer. Afterwards he went into this business on his own account, and continued in it until 1839.

During the latter part of this time he was not so engrossed in his business but that he found time to make frequent visits to New Ipswich, where Miss Martha Perkins, of Barnard, Vt., was attending school. In 1839 they were married, and went to Watertown, N. Y., where Mr. Sawyer became the superintendent of the Hamilton Woolen Company. After two and a half years Mr. Sawyer went into business for the manufacture of satinets. In 1850, his brother Alfred having died at Dover, N. H., the year before, and the children being too young to carry on the business, Mr. Jonathan Sawyer assumed its control in connection with his brother Zenas. Two years later Zenas retired, and Francis A. Sawyer, who had been a prominent builder in Boston, became a partner with Jonathan, the object being to continue the manufacture of woolen flannels. In 1858 the property below, known as the "Moses Mill," another flannel manufactory, was purchased. This mill was enlarged in 1860 to four sets of machinery, again in 1863 to eight, and in 1880 and 1882 to sixteen sets. The old machinery is now completely replaced by new. The old mill, started in 1832, was in 1872 replaced by the present substantial structure, which contains fourteen sets of machinery, with preparing and finishing machinery for thirty sets in both mills.

Since 1866 the attention of these noted manufacturers has been entirely devoted to the manufacture of fine fancy cassimere cloths and suitings. Already they have established for these goods a foremost place in their class. At the Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia, a medal and diploma were awarded the Sawyer goods for their "high intrinsic merit." The business has since 1873 been carried on as a corporation, having a capital of six hundred thousand dollars. The corporation consists of the old firm of F. A.[1] and J. Sawyer and Charles H. Sawyer, the present agent of the establishment. In 1866 this company made a bold innovation on the method that was so long in vogue among manufacturers of consigning their goods to commission houses. The undertaking upon which this company entered, of selling their own goods, was met with great opposition, but their boldness and foresight have already been justified by the success which they have made, and the adoption of their methods by other manufacturers. This establishment can now look back upon a half-century of remarkable history. The unmarred reputation for strictest integrity which these managers have won, their far-reaching enterprise, and the unsurpassed excellences of their fabrics have enabled them to prosperously pass through all the financial depressions and panics which so many times have swept over the country during this long period.

Mr. Jonathan Sawyer, with his vigor of mind and body still unimpaired, lives in his elegant mansion, which looks out upon a magnificent picture of wood and vale and mountain range, and down upon the busy scene of his many years of tireless industry. He loves his home, in the adornment of which his fine taste finds full play. When free from business he is always there. He loves his books, and his conversation shows an unusual breath of reading in science, history, and politics. He is possessed of a strong, clear intellect, a calm, dispassionate judgment, and sympathies which always bring him to the side of the wronged and the suffering. At a time when anti-slavery sentiments were unpopular Mr. Sawyer was free in their utterance, and was among the first to form the Free-Soil party. Since the organization of the Republican party Mr. Sawyer has been among its strongest supporters. He has persistently declined the many offices of honor and profit which those acquainted with his large intelligence and sagacity and stainless honesty have sought to confer upon him. He is abundantly content to exercise his business powers in developing still more the great manufactory, and his affections upon his large household and his chosen friends, and his public spirit in helping every worthy cause and person in the community.

The children of Mr. Sawyer, all of whom have grown up to maturity, are Charles Henry, Mary Elizabeth, Francis Asbury, Roswell Douglas, Martha Frances, Alice May, Frederic Jonathan.

[1] Francis A. Sawyer died June 16, 1881.

COL. CHARLES H. SAWYER.[2]

Charles Henry is the eldest son of Jonathan Sawyer, the sketch of whose life precedes this. He was born March 30, 1840, at Watertown, N. Y. At ten years of age, on the removal of his father to Dover, N. H., Charles, who had already become quite advanced in his studies, was sent to the district school in that place. The district school, although it has been supplanted by what is regarded as an improved system of education, had its own distinctive merits. The six years' training in it, under competent teachers, was sufficient to give young Sawyer a thoroughly practical education in those branches which are found to be essential to success in business life. Books can do little more than this. Experience must complete the training process. At sixteen years of age, it being determined that Charles was to enter into the business of his father, he was placed as an apprentice in the Sawyers' woolen-mills. The business to which a young man is to devote his life affords

[2] By Rev. George B. Spalding, D.D.

C H Sawyer

Andrew Peirce

the very best means for his education in it. It proved to be so in this instance. The young apprentice, as he progressed from one stage to another, had the finest of opportunities for acquiring a full knowledge of all the diversified interests and sciences which belong to such a great industry. There is scarcely a branch in natural philosophy, physics, or the mechanical arts that is not intimately connected with the manufacture of woolens. But the manufacturing processes embrace only a part of the activities and requirements of such a business as the Sawyers'. They are their own buyers and sellers in all the great markets of our own and other lands. Superadded to mechanical knowledge and skill, there must be the large intelligence, the clear foresight, the quick, unerring judgment which belong to the accomplished financier. In this manufactory, based upon so varied knowledge, and calling into activity so many of the strong mental powers, Charles found a grand school, and such proficiency did he make in it that when he came to his manhood he was abundantly qualified to take upon himself the duties and responsibilities of superintendent. He was appointed to this position in 1866. No small share of the distinguished success which has come to this establishment may be fairly attributable to the fidelity and perseverance in service, the keen sagacity and the great enterprise which Charles H. Sawyer has brought to its every interest. In 1873, when the company became incorporated, he was admitted to the firm, and at the same time was appointed its agent and one of the directors. Since then he has been elected its president.

Mr. Sawyer has served in both branches of the Dover city government, was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1869 and 1870, and again in 1876 and 1877, serving on the committees on railroads, incorporations, judiciary, national affairs, and as chairman of the committee on manufactures. In 1881 he was appointed by Governor Bell a member of his military staff, with rank of colonel. Mr. Sawyer is now acting as director of the Strafford National Bank and the Portsmouth and Dover Railroad, and trustee of the Strafford Savings-Bank. He is a member of the Masonic order, taking a personal interest in all that concerns its prosperity. In 1867 he became a member of the Strafford Lodge, and was Master in 1872 and 1873. He is a member of the St. Paul Commandery of Knights Templar, of which he has just been elected Eminent Commander for the fourth time.

Mr. Sawyer, in 1865, was married to Susan Ellen Cowan, daughter of Dr. James W. and Elizabeth Cowan.

Mr. Sawyer is not only a man of affairs, taking a deep personal interest in the various movements of politics, finance, and industrial life, but he is a man of large reading, and is well acquainted with the best books and thoughts of the times. His judgments of men and measures are singularly free from partiality and prejudice. His conclusions are deliberately formed, and based upon a broad comprehension of all the related facts. His sense of justice is strong, his intellectual qualities are admirably balanced. He never is otherwise than perfectly poised. With all this, he has the warmest heart, the quickest sympathies, great kindness of manner, and utmost geniality of spirit. In the reserve of his nature he withholds himself from all impetuous demonstrations, but when the occasion demands, his influence, his advice, his friendship are put forth with commanding effect. Nature made him on a large scale, and books and experience and increasing converse with the best phases of social life are developing him into rare strength and symmetry of character.

ANDREW PEIRCE.

Andrew Peirce was born in Dover, N. H., July 31, 1814. (He was formerly called Andrew Peirce 3d.)

His paternal grandfather was born in Dover in 1761, and early in life moved to Gloucester, Mass., where he purchased lands in 1792, and in 1806 sold them and removed with his family back to Dover. He was a descendant in the sixth generation of "John Pers," of Norwich, Norfolk County, England, who emigrated to this country in 1637, and settled in Watertown, Mass.

His father was born in Gloucester in 1792, but after 1806 was a resident of Dover during the remainder of his life. He was engaged in navigation at a time when Dover was quite a distributing-point for the interior country. In about the year 1825 he built two schooners of about sixty-five tons each to run between Dover and Boston, one named "Dover Packet," and the other "Boston Packet." He commanded one and his brother-in-law, James Wentworth, the other. These schooners were built on his grounds near his house, located on Dover turnpike, and were hauled on trucks built for that purpose to Dover Landing and launched into the river. He was also interested in constructing the steam-mill at Dover; an owner in it, and one of its managers.

He was elected State senator, and held other offices of trust and honor; he was a man of sound practical judgment and remarkable energy of character; he pursued what he deemed to be right with firmness and perseverance, and was respected and honored by all who knew him. His moral character was beyond reproach; his benevolence to those in distress was not exceeded by any one of the same means.

His mother was Betsey Wentworth, born in 1791. Her paternal grandfather was Col. Jonathan Wentworth, an officer in the Revolutionary war; he was captain in Col. Poor's regiment, and also under Washington; he was major under Col. Thomas Bartlett, and brigade-major under Col. Stephen Evans; he was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature for three years, and colonel of the Second New Hampshire Regiment in 1789; he was a descendant

in the fourth generation of Elder William Wentworth, who probably came to this country with or about the time of Rev. John Wheelwright from near Alford, England; he was one of the signers of thirty-five persons to a combination for government at Exeter, N. H., July 4, 1637; the original document is preserved among the records of Exeter. He removed to Dover in 1650, and lived at or near there, save on temporary absence, during his life. The office by which he was best known was that of ruling elder, which he held for forty years.

"His mother was endowed largely by nature with the varied gifts which combine the excellences of the character of woman. She moved in the circle of home, in the neighborhood, and through the range of her acquaintance in a mission of sympathy and benevolence which was never weary in well-doing."

At the age of twelve the subject of this sketch was employed as clerk in the store of Mr. Ira Christie in his native town, where he remained about two years, and then left to attend the Strafford Academy. Soon after he entered the store of Robert H. Palmer as clerk, on a salary at the rate of one hundred dollars per year, where he remained about six months, and then again entered the academy, and employed his leisure hours in collecting his father's freight-bills. His tastes and capacity for business developed and continued to increase, and soon he began to feel very desirous of engaging in business himself. When he was sixteen years of age he went with his father to Boston in one of his vessels, where he purchased a small stock of goods on four months' credit, his father being held responsible for the payment.

He commenced business April 22, 1834, in Dover, in what was then known as the White Building. He remained in that place about two years, when he needed more room, as the increase of business demanded; then he moved to one of the Watson stores on Dover Landing.

He was very successful, and before the age of twenty had a credit second to none in the State. He had quite a large wholesale, as well as retail, trade, which extended to the northern part of New Hampshire and Vermont and along the western border of Maine.

He was married to Rebecca W. Dunnaway, of Gloucester, Mass., April 11, 1834. Up to and about this time, though the business had been transacted in the name of his father, he had the sole control; he took account of stock in his twentieth year, determined the profits from the commencement of the business, and gave his father one-half; then he started in his own name, adding a greater variety to the stock to meet the demands of country trade.

In about 1837 he felt the necessity of still more room, and Mr. Enoch H. Nutter united with him in building a brick store on Dover Landing opposite the Watson store, into which he moved about the year 1838, when his father became associated with him for about two years, and then withdrew, and his brother Thomas was received as a partner, and continued for about two years, when he received his share of the profits and went to Boston to engage in business for himself. His father then resumed his connection with him.

Beside the above-named partners, Mr. Peirce had at different times Thomas L. Smith, Thomas Stackpole, and his brother George, all of whom were paid their proportion of the profits when they ceased their connection with him. No real capital was placed in the business by any of the partners, except that which was made while with him.

He was also interested with his father in shipping during his business career in Dover. They sent vessels to Thomaston, Me., to New York, Philadelphia, and to some Southern ports. They might be called pioneers in the Texas trade, as they had vessels which plied between New York and Texas ports before the annexation of that State. They sent a vessel drawing a light draught of water, which was said to be the first sailing craft that ever entered Houston Harbor to lighter cotton and merchandise between Houston and Galveston.

They engaged the ship-builder, Mr. John Savill, to build the schooner "Charles Henry," named for Mr. Peirce's son.

They also built at Philadelphia a small centre-board brig of one hundred and thirty-five tons, named "Ellen and Clara," for his two daughters. This brig was under charter to the government during the Mexican war, and was wrecked near Vera Cruz during a severe gale of wind; he was also interested in the steam-mill at Dover; he bought, repaired, and enlarged the Rogers wharf and buildings on Cochecho River, which were used for the landing and storage of their goods; he also built several houses, remodeled and enlarged the Bridge House, which he bought of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, in which he was living at the time he went to Boston.

Mr. Peirce's extensive business brought him in contact with most of the leading business men of Strafford County, and indeed throughout the State, and his reputation for integrity, his independent and self-reliant character, his truthfulness and candor, never thinking or caring what any one thought or said of him, conscious he was doing what he felt to be right, gave him an influence in his party which few had.

He was a Democrat; though active, he never had any desire to hold any political office, as his life was too full of busy cares to permit him to enter the political arena. There was hardly a Strafford County or State Democratic Convention held in New Hampshire which, while he was there, he did not attend. He was once elected delegate to and attended the Democratic National Convention held in Baltimore.

In 1845, Mr. Peirce put forth his energies to organize the Dover Bank under the individual liability act, which was to take the place of the old Dover Bank,

whose charter was about to expire. With earnest efforts to accomplish this he succeeded. His father and himself subscribed about one-fifth of the capital stock. A few years later, feeling the necessity for increased banking facilities, he procured a charter and organized the Langdon Bank, subscribing to its stock, and was elected president of it. In connection with the Langdon Bank he also organized a Five-Cent Savings-Bank. He was the leading manager of these banks during his residence in Dover, and for some years after going to Boston.

Mr. Peirce was one of the large stockholders of the Cochecho Railroad Company, and also one of the active managers in the construction of the road. During its financial embarrassment he aided the company by indorsing their notes to a large amount.

After the road was completed and open for business he had entire charge of the operating department for several years. He took an active part in leasing the road to the Boston and Maine Railroad Company. He was a stockholder and one of the promoters of the steamer "Dover," which was run on Winnipisieogee Lake, in connection with the Cochecho Railroad.

He went to Boston Jan. 1, 1852, and connected himself with the firm of Peirce & Bacon, the members of which were his brother, Thomas W. Peirce, and George Bacon; they were large wholesale grocers, and in connection with that business received Southern produce on commission, consisting of cotton, sugar, hides, etc. Very soon the Southern business had increased so much that they decided to discontinue the grocery business, and confine themselves entirely to the commission business, which was principally with Texas, though they had extensive relations with other parts of the South; probably their receipts of cotton, etc., were not exceeded by any Northern house.

They purchased and built eleven or twelve brigs and barks, which ran between Boston and Galveston, and at times chartered many others. They were also large owners in two large ships, which sailed to foreign ports.

They were early identified with the internal improvements of Texas, and subscribed to its first railway, furnishing the iron therefor.

In about 1854 they commenced to export largely of cotton to Liverpool, both from Boston and directly from Galveston. This they continued to do until 1861, the commencement of the war, when their business was entirely suspended in consequence of the war, and all the vessels hitherto going South had to be laid up at the wharves in Boston.

They lost a very large amount of the debts due them at the South, but these losses were not enough to embarrass them in their financial affairs. One of their vessels was seized and sunk in Galveston Harbor.

Business was generally so paralyzed that most of their vessels remained at the wharves a year or more before there was any demand for their use. They had several thousand bales of cotton on hand in Boston and Liverpool, which they sold within a few months after the war began. After this, though they retained their offices, they had little or no business, except to manage their vessels, dealing in merchandise of different kinds to employ a portion of their time.

After the close of the war they resumed business again with Texas, and continued about a year, when they dissolved partnership, and Mr. George Bacon removed to New York, and started a similar business there.

At one time he was elected, without being consulted, as a reform director of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and introduced many of the reforms that were carried into effect that year in reducing the operating expenses of the road.

Just before the next election of the stockholders of the company a committee of the largest stockholders —as follows: Hon. William Appleton and William Sturgis, of Boston, John Aiken, of Andover, and one of the former presidents—invited him to take the presidency of the road, but his business would not permit him to do it. In 1857 he purchased a house on the corner of Beacon and Mount Vernon Streets, where he resided for about ten years.

On June 6, 1861, he was married, the second time, to Mary Francis Gilman, of Nashua, N. H.

He was very active in procuring the charter of the Dover and Portsmouth Railroad, encountering great opposition from the railroad interests of that part of the State; and being opposed by the Governor, he spent the whole time during the session of the Legislature in Concord. When the bill was passed by both houses, the victory was considered a remarkable success.

At the earnest solicitation of many of his friends he left Boston in 1868, and went to Missouri to take charge of the construction and operating department of the South Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific Railroads.

He was a large stockholder in these roads, and was elected a director, and chosen by the directors general manager of the property in Missouri. At this time eighty-nine miles of the road had been built and were in operation from Pacific City, Mo., westward to the town of Arlington, situated on the Gasconade River. From this point to Vinita, Indian Territory, a distance of about two hundred and forty-two miles, the road was constructed and fully equipped under his direction and supervision.

Their trains went into St. Louis over the Missouri Pacific Railroad from Pacific City, a distance of thirty-seven miles. He saw the necessity of his roads controlling this road, and in 1870 or 1871 he arranged for himself and his friends to purchase a majority of its stock that they might control its management.

At about this time the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company arranged for the purchase and consoli-

dation of the South Pacific Railroad with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, after which the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad leased the Missouri Pacific Railroad for ninety-nine years. This gave Mr. Peirce about nine hundred miles of railroad in Missouri and Kansas under his entire control.

Upon the completion of the construction and equipment of the Atlantic and Pacific and the South Pacific Roads, it was found that in consequence of the low price at which the bonds of the road had been sold by its early financial manager there was left upon the company a large floating debt. This debt was largely increased by the floating debt of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which made a large sum to carry as a floating debt. In 1872 the financial affairs of the company were so difficult to manage, the directors desired him to take the presidency of the company, and also to continue to act as the general manager. He removed to New York, in order to manage the financial affairs of the company, and also retained his offices in St. Louis. After he moved to New York, in 1872, the condition of the finances of the country made it impossible to sell bonds to reduce the floating debt of the company, consequently he found it a difficult and laborious task to carry it, but succeeded in doing so by his personal indorsements of the notes of the company until about the 1st of November, 1875.

The unprecedented panic of 1873 increased his difficulties in carrying the large debt, but yet he was able to continue doing so till the fall of 1875. That year was the great grasshopper year in Missouri and Kansas. The terrible destruction of the crops in these States in consequence caused a reduction in the receipts of the road of about eight hundred thousand dollars. After this he was compelled to surrender, and the roads were placed in the hands of receivers about Nov. 1, 1875. They owed a floating debt of about two million five hundred thousand dollars, on which he was indorser for over one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Notwithstanding all kinds of opposition, the court early in September, 1876, ordered the sale of roads to take place early in the following November, making about a year that the roads were in the hands of the court. During this time a large majority of the floating liabilities were paid, and those which had not been paid at that time were paid soon after the roads were reorganized. Mr. Peirce was continued as president and general manager of the roads while they were in the hands of the receiver. His indorsements for this company from 1872 to 1875 amounted to over ten million dollars. While the previous financial manager paid from ten to thirteen and eighteen per cent. to carry their loans, he paid from seven to ten per cent., and not over eight per cent on an average per annum, thus saving vast sums of money. He had also been president of the Beaver Branch Railroad.

After the roads were sold, the Missouri Pacific was reorganized under its old name, and Commodore C. K. Garrison was made its president. He was an owner of one-half of its stock or more.

The Atlantic and Pacific was reorganized under the name of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company. Mr. Peirce was elected its president and general manager, and conceived its plan of reorganization, in which it was provided that every old stockholder of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad should, upon surrendering his certificate of stock to the new company, receive the same number of shares of the stock of that company that were holden in the old company. This was considered quite a novel plan of reorganization of a railroad, as the custom has been for the bondholders to take possession of the property, the stockholders losing their stock. Mr. Peirce encountered much opposition in carrying out this point, but was determined and unyielding, and thus succeeded in doing so.

During his connection with the road it was surveyed and located from Vinita, the present terminal point, to San Francisco, and would have been constructed but for the unprecedented financial condition of the country from 1872 to 1877, which made it impossible to sell large amounts of railroad bonds, which in this case was necessary for the construction of the road.

An association of gentlemen organized a town on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, three hundred miles west of St. Louis, and gave it the name of Peirce City. It is one of the most flourishing of the towns in Southwest Missouri. It very early had a large brick school-house, which cost nearly twenty thousand dollars; and there is a college called "Peirce City Baptist College," to which Mr. Peirce has extended a helping hand.

While connected with the road it was Mr. Peirce's policy to encourage building school-houses and churches, and in all cases lands of the company were donated for them, and building material transported free or at a mere nominal price. Quite a large donation of valuable land was made to the college at Springfield, Mo., which institution is now a large and prosperous one.

Mr. Peirce is a stock and bondholder in his brother's road in Texas, the Galveston, Houston and San Antonio, and was one of the directors for several years.

He has been able to meet every financial liability and fulfill all his obligations in the severe crises through which the country has passed, from the one in 1837 to the present time.

He was potent and deliberate in maturing and developing his plans, which were always independently conceived, but vigorous and active in their execution; with a natural bent for the management of great enterprises, he was never neglectful of the smallest details.

His charities have been unostentatious but well directed, not always flowing in the regular channels,

but very many can testify to the aid and encouragement given to young men who have found him an invaluable friend, and the unasked-for assistance given through all his life to the sick, suffering, and unfortunate, and to his responses to public calls for relief and aid to benevolent institutions.

In locating the Atlantic and Pacific Road, and during its construction, he rode on horseback and walked over every foot of the line from Gasconade River to Vinita, I. T., many times. The country was sparsely settled, and most of its inhabitants lived in log cabins containing but one room, consequently his resting-places were in these cabins, where he almost always met with hospitality.

Mr. Peirce retained his office as president and general manager of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road until the autumn of 1877, when, feeling symptoms of failing health, and the necessity of seeking the quiet pleasures of a private life, he resigned his office, for the strain of several of the preceding years, added to the unremitting and diligent attention to business for about fifty years, had been very great.

He went to Clifton Springs, N. Y., where he had previously taken his family on account of his wife's ill health. There he found the quiet, regular life restful and pleasant. The relief from business cares was unspeakable. He enjoyed the country air and scenes and the fine drives in this section of beautiful country.

With the excellent advice and patient perseverance in the well-directed treatment of Dr. Foster he has recovered his health, and feels deep and heartfelt gratitude to him and the institution which has been such a blessing to himself and his wife.

Seeing the doctor in his daily ministrations, he has admired his truly noble and unselfish character, and his life consecrated wholly to a grand work for suffering humanity.

Very lucrative positions have been offered Mr. Peirce, but he has not felt disposed to enter again upon the cares and turmoils of business life, as he has no desire to accumulate large sums of money, but rather to spend the remaining years in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labors.

A friend, in speaking of Mr. Peirce and the Sanitarium, says,—

"Perhaps the severest test of strength and equanimity of character in the life of a business man comes at the point of retirement from active participation in those schemes and enterprises which have for years absorbed him. This point of Mr. Peirce's history gives the final proof that his early plans were so wisely laid as to cover his whole life, making provision for useful activity in later years. With him the westering sun of a long, well-employed working-day finds him without misanthropy or discontent, never happier in his life, with fullness of strength, busily occupied in the most beautiful work of his life.

"Dr. Henry Foster is, like himself, of New England stock, beginning life with no capital but an inheritance of honesty, probity, and faithfulness, and has, with God's blessing upon years of patient, enduring, unselfish toil, achieved eminence not often attained in the medical profession.

"The doctor had reached the point in his life when the plans of years were taking their final shape, when the Sanitarium which he had founded, having grown from simple beginnings to represent invested capital of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a medical staff of six physicians, with full complement of nurses and employés, embracing in its resources for healing almost all that is known to medical science, with its grand records of the past, its present prosperity was to be transferred by him to the care of trustees, that after his lifetime and in all the future the institution might remain a permanent blessing to suffering humanity. Just at this crisis a beneficent Providence orders the way of Mr. Peirce to Clifton Springs.

"It is not strange that the wise, far-seeing financier, whose heart success has always opened to bestow of his abundance to relieve the suffering, should enter with deep sympathy into the plans and works of the great-hearted physician. In accordance with Dr. Foster's long-cherished plans, the Sanitarium was given in trust to a board of trustees composed of the following-named gentlemen: Right Rev. Matthew Simpson, D.D., Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D.D., Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D., Rev. John M. Reid, D.D., Rev. J. N. Murdoch, D.D., Rev. Frank F. Ellenwood, D.D., Rev. John M. Ferris, D.D., Rev. John Colton Smith, D.D., Rev. Martin B. Anderson, D.D., Rev. James B. Shaw, D.D., Judge James C. Smith, Andrew Peirce, Rev. George Loomis, D.D., William Foster.

"As trustee and chairman of the executive committee, to whom are committed such important trusts, Mr. Peirce by his invaluable counsels and active direction is making large and safe investments in a business, namely, the relieving and uplifting of humanity, which must pay ample dividends of satisfaction and happiness now, and will yield rich returns of blessing to those who survive him.

"Unaccustomed to idle leisure, with returning health Mr. Peirce entered upon improving and beautifying the extensive grounds of the Sanitarium, freely giving his time and personal supervision to the work, thus adding greatly to the attractiveness of the place by filling up and grading acres of the grounds. The spacious and elegant pavilion bearing his name, which covers the mineral springs, inviting the sick and weary to a delightful resting-place, a beautiful band-stand and a tasteful summer-house in the grounds, accessible to all, educating and refining by their beauty and gladdening by their comfort the lowliest and highest alike, are all his munificent gifts.

"The following resolution, unanimously adopted at a recent meeting of the board of trustees of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium Company, indicates their appreciation of the gifts and services of Mr. Peirce, so freely and heartily rendered:

"'The trustees of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium Company desire to put on record their high appreciation of the very valuable services rendered to the Sanitarium by Mr. Andrew Peirce during the last two years, by his generous donation of upwards of fifteen thousand dollars, and by his careful supervision, good taste, and strict economy in expenditures for repairs and improvements in and on the buildings and grounds of the institution.'

"When Dr. and Mrs. Foster gave the commodious building to the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Peirce, true to his New England instincts, caring for the education of the people through good books, endowed the library it contains so liberally that, against his protest, it bears his name.

"While tenderly and hopefully watching his wife's restoration to health,—she is the active sympathizer in all his benevolences,—he is identified with plans which embody the wisdom of two marked men, his own and Dr. Foster's.

"Mr. Peirce, in retiring from the business circles where he was so well known, has come into a sphere of usefulness whose extent is not easily computed, and among a people who bless the day he found a home with them.

"In these rich, ripe years of his life he has developed only more fully the strength and texture of his father's character in the firm and skillful execution of wise plans, and the gentle blood of his mother in his unostentatious kindness and liberality.

"Verging on that limit of human life when the past is reviewed, Mr. Peirce has cause for gratitude that in the years of intense application to business he has so well used the influence God has given him to induce men by his example to love their race and their country and to strive to promote the welfare of the world.

"The question of business now removed, his thought and skill and time are being daily devoted to comfort, help, and relieve all who come in contact with him who from any cause suffer. As a result of such unselfish caring for others, Mr. Peirce has been brought into closer sympathy with the mission of the blessed Redeemer to the suffering race of man."

The record of Andrew Peirce is an honor to his native town and county, and his present happy life of good deeds a blessing to our common humanity.

THOMAS WENTWORTH PEIRCE.

Thomas Wentworth Peirce, a prominent man in the mercantile world, alike honored for his successful business enterprises and for honorable private qualities, was born at Dover, N. H., Aug. 16, 1818, being the second of the notable sons of the Hon. Andrew Peirce and of his wife, Mrs. Betsey Peirce, a descendant of Governor Wentworth. Commencing his mercantile career when a mere youth, he displayed by his energy and strict integrity and zealous observance of duty those high and impressive qualities which in early manhood had secured for him an enviable position in the business world, and which assured in the broader fields of activity and usefulness which were to be opened before him in later years all the success he has achieved.

In his sixteenth year Mr. Peirce became interested in his father's business, buying and loading and dispatching vessels, opening new channels of domestic commerce, and proving himself by his singular maturity and wisdom fully worthy of his father's unbounded confidence. It was but a year or two later that he was appointed on the staff of the Governor of New Hampshire, a fact which shows how even at that early age his force of character was publicly appreciated. At about the same time he formed a business connection with his brother Andrew, then president of the Dover Bank, and now well known for his part in the large railroad matters of the Southwest. But after six years, seeing the opportunities afforded by a wider field, he established a house in Boston, under the firm-name of Peirce & Bacon, of which his brother Andrew subsequently became a member, and whose business in cotton and other Southern products grew to such an extent that it required a partner in Texas, and employed a line of fifteen packet-ships.

In his earlier years Mr. Peirce's health had been delicate, and he had been sent to the South by his father, and had then visited Texas. It is not to be supposed that by an eye so keen and a mind so alert the vast possibilities of that almost unexplored country should remain unobserved. It may literally be said that, beginning with a period in her history antedating by a number of years the admission of Texas to the Union, Mr. Peirce grew with her growth, shaping his enterprises to meet the demands and improve the opportunities afforded by the imperial march of her progress and development. He has thus been identified with almost every work of internal improvement within her borders, thereby expanding her commercial and industrial interests, of which he has been a principal factor both in Europe and America, to this end having built her first hundred miles of railroad, as he has since lived to be chiefly instrumental in the completion of a great transcontinental line connecting her sea-coast with the Mexican border and the Pacific Ocean. By the line last mentioned it is expected that the cereal and other products of California, Arizona, and New Mexico, as well as of Western Texas, will find shipment upon the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, thus working a great economy of time and distance in our European exchanges, and facilitating commerce to that extent. Supplementing this enterprise, great

F. W. Pierce

Z. S. Wallingford

lines of steamships are in process of establishment for the carriage of the freights referred to, and by which, on their return voyage to New Orleans and Galveston, the emigrating populations of the Old World are to be borne to their new homes in the fertile regions west of the Mississippi and upon the Pacific slope at almost nominal rates. Relying upon his individual efforts for the completion of his work, and that too at times of great financial depression, it is but the truth to say that so great an enterprise has rarely been undertaken by any single American citizen, and least of all carried through to a successful consummation. The grand results which it is to secure will be witnessed for years after he shall have ceased to participate in its administration, in that thrifty progress, the multiplication of towns and cities, and the expanding area of cultivation and education everywhere visible in the section traversed by the lines of communication established through his agency.

Mr. Peirce has not been negligent of the responsibilities attaching to the control of such great material interests, as his liberal donations for the establishment, in the new communities thus brought into existence, of many institutions of education and religion may testify, and he may feel himself well repaid for his years of toil and anxiety by the spectacle daily presented to him in the scenes of individual and social happiness which he has contributed so much to create.

To nothing else more than to the influences exerted by Mr. Peirce, in the enterprises with which he has been connected, are the amicable relations now existing between Mexico and the United States to be attributed, an international felicity which is to be further guaranteed by the projection of the railway system under his auspices and those of his associates, the work now being in progress to the capital of the Mexican republic.

Mr. Peirce makes his home in Topsfield, Mass., having his offices in Boston, New York, and San Antonio, finding in the congenial employments of agriculture, in the love of domestic life, and in the delights of hospitality all the enjoyments that are the deserts of a well-spent life. He has been twice married, his first wife having been Miss Mary Curtis, of Boston, and his second wife, Miss Catherine Cornelia Cook, of Cooperstown, N. Y. The latter wife left him a son and daughter to inherit his ample fortune and his great qualities of mind and heart.

ZIMRI S. WALLINGFORD[1]

Famous as the small farming towns of New Hampshire have been in producing men eminent in the learned profession, they have not been less prolific in furnishing young men who have achieved distinction and borne great sway in what are recognized as the more practical business pursuits. Inventors, constructors, skilled artisans, the men who have taken the lead in developing our manufacturing interests and bringing toward perfection intricate processes, those who have increased the volume of trade at home and abroad, and have become merchant princes, have come, as a rule, from the plain farm-houses and common schools of our thousand hillsides. The stern virtues, the rigid frugality, and the unflagging industry always insisted on in the home-life, supplemented by the limited but intensely practical learning gained in the district school, have furnished successive generations of young men, compact, firm, and robust in their whole make-up, strong of body, clear and vigorous of mind, the whole impress and mould of their moral natures in harmony with right-doing. These men have been a permeating force for good through all classes of our population, and towers of strength in our national life. The life of the subject of this sketch is a well-rounded example of such young men.

Zimri Scates Wallingford, the son of Samuel and Sallie (Wooster) Wallingford, was born in Milton, in the county of Strafford, Oct. 7, 1816.

Nicholas Wallington, who came when a boy in the ship "Confidence," of London, to Boston, in the year 1638, settled in Newbury, Mass., where he married, Aug. 30, 1654, Sarah, daughter of Henry and Bridget Travis, who was born in 1636. He was captured on a sea voyage and never returned, and his estate was settled in 1684. With his children (of whom he had eight) the surname became Wallingford.

John Wallingford, son of the emigrant Nicholas, was born in 1659; married Mary, daughter of Judge John and Mary Tuttle, of Dover, N. H.; but he lived in that part of Rowley, Mass., now known as Bradford. He had seven children; one of these was Hon. Thomas Wallingford, of that part of ancient Dover afterwards Somersworth, and now known as Rollinsford, who was one of the wealthiest and most eminent men of the province, associate justice of the Supreme Court from 1748 until his death, which took place at Portsmouth, Aug. 4, 1771. The eldest son of John Wallingford, and grandson of the emigrant, was John Wallingford, born Dec. 14, 1688, settled in Rochester, N. H., and became an extensive land-owner. His will, dated Oct. 7, 1761, was proved Jan. 17, 1762. His son, Peter Wallingford, who inherited the homestead and other land in Rochester (then including Milton), made his will April 18, 1771, which was proved Aug. 24, 1773. His son, David Wallingford, settled upon the lands in Milton, then a wilderness. He died in 1815, being the father of Samuel Wallingford, who was father of Zimri S.

Upon his mother's side Mr. Wallingford is descended from Rev. William Worcester, the first minister of the church in Salisbury, Mass., and ancestor of the eminent New England family of that name or its equivalent, *Wooster*. Lydia Wooster, great-aunt

[1] By Hon. Joshua G. Hall.

of Mr. Wallingford, was the wife of Gen. John Sullivan, of Durham, major-general in the army of the Revolution, and the first Governor of the State of New Hampshire. She was mother of Hon. George Sullivan, of Exeter, who was attorney-general of this State for thirty years.

In 1825 the father of Mr. Wallingford died, leaving his widow with four children, of which this son, then nine years of age, was the eldest. At the age of twelve he commenced learning the trade of a country blacksmith. When he had wrought for his master as his boyish strength would allow for two years, he determined not to be content with being simply a blacksmith, and entered the machine-shop of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, at Great Falls, N. H., and served a full apprenticeship at machine-building there, in Maryland, Virginia, and in the city of Philadelphia.

Aug. 27, 1840, Mr. Wallingford married Alta L. G. Hilliard, daughter of Rev. Joseph Hilliard, pastor of the Congregational Church in Berwick, Me., from 1796 to 1827. Their children have been (1) John O. Wallingford, who was sergeant-major, and became lieutenant in the Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers in the war of the Rebellion; was severely wounded in the assault on Port Hudson, and was afterwards captain in the Eighteenth New Hampshire, an officer of great merit, whose death at his home in Dover, March 23, 1872, was the result of disease contracted in his war service; (2) Mary C., now wife of Sidney A. Phillips, Esq., counselor-at-law in Framingham, Mass.; (3) Julia, residing with her parents.

In 1844, Mr. Wallingford entered the employ of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, Dover, N. H., as master machine-builder, and remained in that capacity until 1849. During that period Mr. Wallingford and a partner, by contract, constructed new machinery, cards, looms, dressing-frames, and nearly everything necessary for the re-equipment of the mills. The then new and large mill at Salmon Falls was also supplied with the new machinery necessary in the same manner.

In 1849 he became superintendent of the company's mills, under the then agent, Capt. Moses Paul, and upon the death of that gentleman was, on the 1st day of August, 1860, appointed agent of the company. He has continued to fill that office to the present time. Taking into account the great social and public influence, as well as the recognized ability with which his predecessor had for many years administered the affairs of the Cocheco Company, the magnitude of its operations, the force and grasp of mind necessary to carry on its affairs successfully, it was evident to all familiar with the situation upon the death of Capt. Paul that no ordinary man could occupy the place with credit to himself, or to the respect of the public, or the satisfaction of the corporation.

Fully conscious of the responsibility assumed, and full of the determination which an ardent nature is capable of, not only to maintain the reputation of his company, but to extend its operations and raise the standard of its manufactured goods, it is not overstating the fact to say that in the last twenty years few manufacturing companies have made greater strides in the extent of their works, in the quality of their goods, or their reputation in the great markets than has the Cocheco under the management of Mr. Wallingford. Always strong financially, its wheels have never during that time been idle in any season of panic or monetary depression. Honorable and ever generous to all its employés, its machinery has never stopped for a day at the demand of any organized strike. The pride as well as the main business interest of Dover, Mr. Wallingford has always made his company popular with the people; its word proverbially is as good as its bond. The importance of the work is seen in the fact that the mills were, when Mr. Wallingford took charge, of a so-called capacity of fifty-seven thousand spindles; it is now one hundred and twenty thousand; and the reputation of the goods is world-wide. Twelve hundred operatives are on the books of his charge.

To a stranger to the home-life of Dover these results seem the great life-work of Mr. Wallingford; but such an one, in making up his estimate, will fail to do justice to some of the elements of character which have, by skillful adaptation, contributed to so great success. To one so observing, the marked traits of the individual are lost sight of in the results of his career. To those only who are personally familiar with the individual are the real elements of success apparent. Of course, without the strong common sense and good judgment which we sum up as "business sagacity," Mr. Wallingford's successes would have been failures; but to one familiar with his daily life for a score of years, it is apparent that the crowning excellence of his life, and the power which has supplemented his mental force and rounded out his life, have been his stern moral sense.

Perhaps the most noticeable trait in his character from childhood has been his love of justice and right, and his hatred of wrong and injustice in all its forms. Under such a man no employé, no matter how humble his position, could be deprived of his just consideration; no interest of his corporation could be allowed to ask from the public authorities any indulgence or advantage not fairly to be accorded to the smallest tax-payer. Had he gone no further than to insist on this exact counterpoise of right and interest, as between employer and employé, and between the interest represented by him and the public interest, his course would have stood out in marked contrast with the conduct of too many clothed with the brief authority of corporate power. Had this strict observance of the relative rights of all concerned been as nicely regarded by associated capital generally as it

has been by the Cocheco Company under the management of Mr. Wallingford and his lamented predecessor, no "brotherhood" for the protection of labor, no "strikes" organized and pushed to bring too exacting employers to their senses and to an observance of the common rights of humanity would have had an existence, and none would have had occasion to view with jealous eye the apprehended encroachment of corporate power on private right. But while so insisting on justice in everything, no man has a kindlier vein of character, or a warmer sympathy for deserving objects of charity. Impulsive naturally, no distressed individual or deserving cause appeals to him in vain, or long awaits the open hand of a cheerful giver.

To a man so endowed by nature, so grounded in right principles, and so delighting in the exercise of a warm, Christian charity, we may naturally expect the result that we see in this man's life,—success in his undertakings, the high regard of all who know him, and the kindliest relations between the community at large and the important private interests represented by him in his official capacity.

Fifty years ago, when the subject of this sketch, a mere child, was leaving his widowed mother's side to learn his trade, the public mind was just beginning to be aroused from its long lethargy to a consideration of the abolition of slavery in the United States. The sleep of men over the subject had been long, and their consciences seemed hardly to have suffered a disturbing dream. Church as well as State was a participator in the system, and with unbecoming haste rose up to put beyond its fellowship and pale the first agitators of emancipation. Garrison had just been released, through the kindness of Arthur Tappan, from an imprisonment of forty-nine days in Baltimore jail for saying in a newspaper that the taking of a cargo of negro slaves from Baltimore to New Orleans was an act of "domestic piracy," and was issuing the first number of the *Liberator*, taking for his motto, "My country is the world, my countrymen are all mankind," and declaring, "I am in earnest, I will not equivocate, I will not excuse, I will not retreat a single inch, I will be heard."

The agitation of the abolition of slavery, which was to end only with emancipation, had thus begun. The discussion found its way into the public prints, and among the thinking circles of all rural New England. The blacksmith's apprentice read what the newspapers had to say, and listened to the neighborhood discussions on the great question. His sense of justice and humanity was aroused, and he adopted the motto and declaration of purpose as announced by Garrison; and from early youth till the time when Lincoln's proclamation assured the full success of the object aimed at, Mr. Wallingford was the earnest friend of the slave and the active promoter of all schemes looking to his emancipation. With Garison, Phillips, Parker, Douglas, Rogers, and the other leading anti-slavery men he was a hearty co-worker, and for years on terms of warm personal friendship.

During the winter of 1849–50, Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, of Alabama, made a speech in the United States Senate, in which he claimed that Northern mechanics and laborers stood upon a level with Southern slaves, and that the lot of the latter was in fact envious when compared with that of the former classes. This speech at once called out from Hon. John P. Hale, then a member of the Senate, a reply in keeping with the demands of the occasion and with the great powers of Mr. Hale as an orator. Soon after a meeting of the mechanics of Dover was held, at which Mr. Wallingford presided, and at which resolutions expressing the feelings of the meeting towards Mr. Clemens' speech were passed and a copy furnished to that gentleman by Mr. Wallingford. Upon the receipt of these resolutions Senator Clemens published in the *New York Herald* a letter addressed to Mr. Wallingford, propounding ten questions. These questions were framed evidently with the design not so much of getting information about the actual condition of the workingmen of the free States as to draw from Mr. Wallingford some material that could be turned to the disadvantage of the system of free labor. Mr. Wallingford replied through the press, Feb. 6, 1850, in a letter which at once answered the impulsive and haughty "owner of men," and triumphantly vindicated our system of free labor. For directness of reply, density, and clearness of style, few published letters have equaled it. It must have afforded Mr. Clemens material for reflection, and it is not known that he afterwards assailed the workingmen of the nation.

From the formation of the Republican party, Mr. Wallingford has been one of its active supporters. Though no man has been more decided in his political convictions, or more frank in giving expression to them, no one has been more tolerant of the opinions of others, or more scrupulous in his methods of political warfare. Despising the tricks of the mere partisan, and abhorring politics as a trade, he has always been content to rest the success of his party on an open, free discussion of the issues involved. Not deeming it consistent with his obligations to his company to spend his time in the public service, he has refused to accede to the repeated propositions of his political friends to support him for important official positions, but he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1876, and Presidential elector for 1876, casting his vote for Hayes and Wheeler. He is, and has been for years, president of the Savings-Bank for the County of Strafford, a director of the Strafford National Bank, president of the Dover Library Association, and a director in the Dover and Winnipiseogee Railroad. In his religious belief Mr. Wallingford is a Unitarian, and an active member of the Unitarian Society in Dover.

COL. ANDREW H. YOUNG.

James Young emigrated to this country from Scotland, and in Philadelphia married Margaret Sloan. To them was born a son, William Young, who married Charity Howe. Among their children was Aaron Young. He was a man of unusual native ability, which enabled him to take a prominent place in Barrington, N. H., where he passed his days, and in the Whig party, with whose interest in the State he was largely identified. He was a representative in the General Court and selectman for many years. He married Lydia Daniels, who was a daughter of Clement and Esther (Danielson) Daniels. Aaron Young died in 1854, leaving, with other children, Andrew H. Young, the subject of this sketch, who was born June 16, 1827. He passed his boyhood on his father's farm and in the public schools of the town, receiving from this two-fold source the thoroughly practical education which has been a grand element in our American civilization. In 1852 he was elected superintendent of schools in his native town. In 1855, Mr. Young removed to Dover, N. H., and that year was elected Register of Deeds for Strafford County. He continued in this position for four years. In 1860 he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the county. On the breaking out of the civil war Mr. Young resigned his office and entered the Union army, Oct. 22, 1861, as lieutenant and quartermaster of the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers. Nov. 26, 1862, Lieut. Young was promoted by President Lincoln to be captain and quartermaster of the United States volunteers. He served as post quartermaster at Fort Jefferson and St. Augustine, Fla., both commanded by Col. Haldimand S. Putnam. He was also commissary of subsistence at both posts. Subsequently Capt. Young was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and was quartermaster of the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Second Corps, commanded by Col. N. J. Hall, chief quartermaster of the First Division Second Corps, commanded by Gen. Francis Barlow, chief quartermaster of the Third Division of the Second Corps, commanded by Gen. Alexander Hayes, and acting chief quartermaster of the Second Corps, commanded by Gen. Winfield S. Hancock.

Col. Young was in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac from December, 1862, to July, 1864. He was appointed paymaster of the United States army by President Lincoln, May 24, 1864, being first assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and subsequently to the department of the Platte, with headquarters at Denver, Colorado Territory, and Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory. He was brevetted, March 13, 1865, lieutenant-colonel by President Johnson, for meritorious conduct during the entire war.

In May, 1866, Col. Young resigned his position in the army, and was honorably mustered out July 30th, having been in the military service four years and ten months. April 29, 1869, he was appointed by President Grant collector of internal revenue for the First Congressional District, New Hampshire. He held the office thirteen years, the last six years being collector for the entire State. He resigned this office April 29, 1882.

Commissioner Raum, in accepting the resignation, bore testimony in a very special way to the great efficiency and utmost integrity which had characterized Col. Young's management of his office. As quartermaster and paymaster in the army, and collector of internal revenue for New Hampshire, Col. Young has received and disbursed many millions of dollars without the loss or waste of a single dime. He has been president of the Dover Five-Cent Savings-Bank, and is at the present time one of its directors.

He is one of the corporators of the Strafford Connty Savings-Bank. He was one of the principal projectors of the Portsmouth and Dover Railroad, and a director for fifteen years. He has been a member of the city government, and was associate justice of the police court of Dover in 1860 and 1861. He is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Dartmouth College, in 1861, conferred upon Col. Young the degree of Master of Arts.

In the later years of Col. Young's busy public life he has gratified his natural tastes for agriculture in carrying on his large farm in the town of Madbury. Here his enterprise has been shown in the successful experiments in making his acres produce the finest crops in all this fertile region of the State. His farming neighbors have always had the full benefits of his large experience and sound judgment in all matters pertaining to raising stock and crops.

Col. Young is endowed with great common sense, quick perceptions, fine judgment, and an unusual share of those many qualities which are gathered up in that one phrase, "mother-wit." His large acquaintance with public events and prominent men has served to bring these qualities into the foreground of his character. His judgment as respects the living issues in politics and of those influences which shape both national measures and individual actions is remarkably clear and comprehensive.

He has always shown himself to be patriotic and public-spirited. He is wise in planning and energetic in execution. He is magnanimous towards those who differ from him, free from personal animosity in all his political conflicts. He is true to his friends, warm and steadfast in his loyalty to them, and ready to serve them every time.

The sisters and brothers of Col. Young are Esther, wife of John E. Buzzell, of Durham, N. H.; Sophia A., wife of George S. Hanson, Ashland, Mass.; Hon. Jacob D. Young, of Madbury, judge of probate for Strafford County; Aaron Young, of Portsmouth, N. H., for many years connected with the customs and rev-

Andrew N. Young

enue departments in that place; and George W. Young, of Clarksville, Va., who has ten years represented Mecklenburg County in the Virginia House of Delegates.

Col. Young, May 12, 1853, was married to Susan Elizabeth Miles, daughter of Col. Tichenor Miles, of Madbury, N. H. They have had four children,—Andrew Hamilton, born May 22, 1856, and died June 18, 1863; Mary Hale, born July 1, 1861, now a member of the junior class of Wellsley College, Mass.; Haldimand Putnam, born Nov. 13, 1863, now a student at the School of Technology, Boston; and Richard Batchelder, born May 17, 1869.

Col. Young's religious associations are with the Congregationalists, and he is a regular attendant upon the service of the First Parish Church at Dover.

COL. DANIEL HALL.[1]

Of those towns in the State whose scenery is somewhat quiet, one of the most beautiful is Barrington. A small tract on its western border is level and not fertile, but most of its surface is gently rolling, two decided heights, however, affording beautiful views. The map shows it to be traversed by streams in every part, one important river being the outflow of Bow Lake; and the map shows no less than fourteen ponds, some of them nearly two miles in length, and whose shores, often abrupt, are full of beauty. Magnificent pine forests of the first growth have been carefully preserved to the present generation, and fertile farms are numerous.

Daniel Hall was born in this town, Feb. 28, 1832, and, with slight exceptions, was the descendant of generations of farmers. His first known American ancestor was John Hall, who appears to have come to Dover, N. H., in the year 1649, with his brother Ralph, from Charlestown, Mass. Of this blood was the mother of Governor John Langdon, Tobias Lear (Washington's private secretary), and others of like energy. The emigrant, John Hall, was the first recorded deacon of the Dover First Church, was town clerk, commissioner to try small cases, and a farmer, but mainly surveyor of lands. His spring of beautiful water is still "Hall's Spring," on Dover Neck. His son Ralph was of Dover, a farmer; whose son Ralph, also a farmer, was one of the early settlers of Barrington; whose son Solomon, also a farmer, was of the same town; whose son Daniel, also a farmer, was father of Gilman Hall (his ninth child), who, by his wife, Eliza Tuttle, was father of nine children, Daniel being the first-born. The picturesque old house in which he was born, built by one Hunking, is still standing near Winkley's Pond, an interesting and venerable landmark, but unoccupied and in a ruinous condition. Gilman Hall was early a trader in Dover, but for twenty-five subsequent years was farmer and trader in Barrington, his native town, on the stage road known as the "Waldron's Hill" road. He was representative, and for many years selectman. Daniel's mother was a descendant of John Tuttle, who was judge of the Superior Court for many years prior to the year 1700, residing in Dover.

Daniel Hall's life as a boy was on the farm. He went to the district school a long distance, through snows and heats, and by and by helped in the store. When older, from fourteen years onward, he drove a team to Dover, with wood and lumber, and sold his loads, standing on Central Square. But he had a passion for books, and a burning desire for an education. He learned all he could get in the district school, and when about sixteen years of age he secured two terms, about six months in all, in Strafford Academy,—one term under Ira F. Folsom (D. C. 1848), and one under Rev. Porter S. Burbank. In 1849 he was one term at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, in Northfield, Rev. Richard S. Rust, principal. Then, for satisfactory reasons, he gave up all academies, returned home, set himself down alone to his Greek, Latin, and mathematics, and with indomitable perseverance prepared for college. He entered Dartmouth in 1850, probably the poorest fitted in his class; but he had the fitting of a determined will, unconquerable industry, a keen intellect, and the fibre of six generations of open-air ancestors, and in 1854 he graduated at the very head of his class, and was valedictorian. It is needless to say, perhaps, that the eldest of nine children had to practice economy, and teach district schools five winters in his native town; and that what small advances he had from his father were repaid, to the last dollar, from his first earnings.

In the fall of 1854 he was appointed a clerk in the New York custom-house, and held the place for some years. He had taken an early interest in politics, being by education a Democrat. But he had always been positively anti-slavery in sentiment. He was dissatisfied with the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and alone of all the clerks in the custom-house, and fearless of the probable result to himself, he openly denounced the Lecompton Constitution policy of Buchanan, and supported Douglas. In consequence he was removed from office in March, 1858.

Returning to Dover, he continued the study of law—which he had commenced in New York—in the office of the eminent lawyer, Daniel M. Christie, and on that gentleman's motion was admitted to the bar at the May term, 1860. He afterwards well repaid Mr. Christie's kindness by an eulogy upon his decease, delivered before the court and subsequently printed. It was regarded as an eloquent and appreciative tribute to Mr. Christie's remarkable qualities of manhood and extraordinary powers as a lawyer.

Mr. Hall, upon his admission to the bar, opened an office in Dover, and commenced practice. In the spring of 1859, just before the State election, in view

[1] By Rev. Alonzo Hall Quint, D.D.

of the great crisis coming upon the country, at an immense meeting in Dover, he (as did also Judge Charles Doe) withdrew from the Democratic party and cast in his allegiance with the Republicans. With them, where his conscience and political principles alike placed him, has his lot been cast ever since; and it is not improbable that that one addition in later and critical years turned the scale in New Hampshire's political destinies.

It was an episode in his life that in 1859 he was appointed by the Governor and Council school commissioner for Strafford County, and reappointed in 1860. His early training in the country district school, his work as master in the winters, and his hard-earned higher education qualified him eminently for the practical duties of this office.

In the autumn of 1861, Mr. Hall was appointed secretary of the United States Senate committee to investigate the surrender of the Norfolk navy-yard. This committee consisted of John P. Hale, Andrew Johnson, and James W. Grimes. Soon after he was appointed clerk of the senate committee on naval affairs at Washington, of which Mr. Hale was chairman. He served in this capacity until March, 1862; but he wished for more immediate participation in the great struggle then in progress. The conflict, which had its symptoms in the Lecompton strife, had become war, and the young man who had then sacrificed office for principle was ready for a still greater sacrifice. In March, 1862, he was commissioned aide-de-camp and captain in the regular army of the United States. He was assigned to duty with Gen. John C. Fremont; but before he had time to join that officer Gen. Fremont had retired from command, and Capt. Hall was transferred to the staff of Gen. A. W. Whipple, then in command at Arlington Heights of the troops and works in front of Washington on the south side of the Potomac. In September, 1862, a few days after the battle of Antietam, Gen. Whipple joined the Army of the Potomac, and eventually marched with it to the front of Fredericksburg. On the 13th of December, 1862, he was in the battle of Fredericksburg, crossing the river with the Third Corps, and taking part in the sanguinary assault upon the works which covered Marye's Heights.

At the battle of Chancellorsville he was in the column sent out to cut Jackson's line as he moved in front of the army, and in the gallant action of the Third Division of the Third Corps, under Gen. Whipple, of whose staff he was a member, and was with that lamented officer when he fell mortally wounded. Capt. Hall was then assigned to the staff of Gen. Oliver O. Howard, commander of the Eleventh Corps, and with him went to Gettysburg. His position in that action was important. When Gen. Reynolds, commanding the First Corps, had advanced through the town and encountered the enemy, Gen. Howard, then moving up and about five miles to the rear, hearing the heavy firing, ordered Capt. Hall to ride forward as rapidly as possible, find Gen. Reynolds, ascertain the condition of affairs, and obtain his orders. Capt. Hall's fleet horse soon covered the distance, and he found Gen. Reynolds himself in an advanced and exposed position from the enemy's fire. He did his errand. Gen. Reynolds said he had met the enemy in force, and sent the order to Gen. Howard to bring up his corps with all possible dispatch. Scarcely had Capt. Hall got back through the town when he was overtaken by the intelligence that Gen. Reynolds was mortally wounded, and near the cemetery he met Gen. Howard impatiently coming up in advance of his corps. Passing Cemetery Ridge, Gen. Howard said, "That is the place to fight this battle," and directed Capt. Hall to take a battery from the leading division and place it in position on the crest of the hill. This was done, and that battery, the first planted on Cemetery Hill, remained on that spot through the three days of the conflict. When Gen. Howard took his own place there, Capt. Hall was of course with him, and on the second day of the engagement was slightly wounded by a shell. These details are given simply to place on record, in this permanent form, his testimony to the justice of the claim made by the friends of Gen. Howard that he was fully entitled to the thanks voted him by Congress for selecting Cemetery Hill and holding it as the battle-ground of the great and glorious battle of Gettysburg.

In the latter part of 1863 his health suffered, and he was forced to leave the service in December, 1863. But in June, 1864, he was appointed provost-marshal of the First New Hampshire District, being stationed at Portsmouth, and here he remained until the close of the war. The affairs of the office were in some confusion, but his methodical habits soon reduced it to order. During his term of service he enlisted or drafted and forwarded over four thousand men to the army. This service ceased in October, 1865. "He was one of the men," said a substitute broker to the writer of this sketch, "that no man dared approach with a crooked proposition, no matter how much was in it."

Mr. Hall resumed the practice of law in Dover, but in 1866 was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court for Strafford County, and in 1868 judge of the Police Court of the city of Dover. The duties of these offices were performed with his usual sense of justice, but in 1874 the Democratic party, being in power, "addressed" him out of both offices. In the mean time he had been judge-advocate, with the rank of major, in the military of New Hampshire, under Governor Smyth, and held a position on the staff of Governor Harriman which gave him his usual title of colonel.

Col. Hall had long taken a deep interest in political affairs. To him they represented principles. In 1873 he was president of the Republican State Convention at Concord. He had been for some years a member

of the Republican State Committee, when, in December, 1873, his abilities as a leader and executive officer were recognized in his selection as chairman of that committee. He so remained until 1877, and conducted the campaigns, State and national, of 1874, 1875, and 1876. These were critical years for the Republican party. The nearly even balance of parties in New Hampshire, the vigor and intensity with which the battles are always fought, and the skill necessary in every department demand abilities and energies of the highest order. The years mentioned surpassed ordinary years in political danger to the Republicans. It is sufficient to say that Col. Hall conducted the last three campaigns to a triumphant issue. So decisive were the successive victories that the tide was turned, and from that time the State has not swerved from Republican allegiance.

In 1876, Col. Hall was chairman of the New Hampshire delegation to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, being chosen at large, unpledged, and with scarce a dissenting vote. Seven delegates voted from first to last for James G. Blaine, but Col. Hall, with ex-Governor Straw and Hon. Charles H. Burns, voted six times for Mr. Bristow, and on the decisive ballot for Rutherford B. Hayes.

In 1876 and 1877, Mr. Hall was, by appointment of Governor Cheney, reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and in that honorable position published volumes 56 and 57, New Hampshire Reports.

In 1877 he succeeded Governor Harriman as naval officer at the port of Boston. This office is co-ordinate with that of collector, upon which it is a check. Mr. Hall's business habits, his keen insight, his perfect accuracy, and the ruling principle of his life to do everything well and thoroughly there came into operation. He quietly mastered the details as well as the general work of the department. Regularly at his post, his office became a model in its management, and was commended in the highest terms by the proper officers. When, therefore, his term expired he was reappointed for another four years by President Arthur, with no serious opposition.

Mr. Hall married, Jan. 25, 1877, Sophia, daughter of Jonathan T. and Sarah (Hanson) Dodge, of Rochester, and has one son, Arthur Wellesley Hall, born Aug. 30, 1878. The beautiful house erected and occupied by him in Dover, and adorned with cultivated taste, has not its least charm in the steadily increasing library of carefully-selected literature, to whose study he devotes the hours not required by official duties.

He attends the First Church of Dover, the Congregational Church, where his emigrant ancestors held office two centuries and a quarter ago. He is a radical teetotaler, and deeply interested in the cause of temperance. It is his personal request to have his great love for the horse, and, indeed, for all animals, spoken of in this sketch.

Mr. Hall's gentle, courteous, and unassuming manners do not meet the common idea of the bold and sagacious politician. His modest conversation will suggest scholarly instincts, but requires time to show the breadth of his culture. Public addresses have, as occasions demanded, exhibited the thoughtful political student, a patriotic love of country, and the ripeness of the accomplished scholar. Fidelity to every engagement, good faith to every principle espoused, firmness in determination, and usefulness in every work undertaken have insured him success. But in a life still so young it is fair to assume that recognitions of public respect will be greater than any trusts yet given, or reputation achieved in his profession, the field of long-past battles, or the offices of public honor.

COL. JOHN BRACEWELL, A.M.[1]

The subject of this sketch was born June 18, 1837, in Clitheroe, England. Clitheroe is a busy cotton-manufacturing town on the Ribble, and in the greatest cotton-manufacturing district of the world, Lancashire.

The father, Miles Bracewell, from his early boyhood had been engaged in printing calico, having served his apprenticeship with James Thompson & Sons, who owned and managed the Primrose Print-Works. James Thompson was a famous manufacturer, his enterprise and liberality being known throughout Europe. For many years Miles Bracewell had charge of the "color department" in the Primrose Print-Works. He afterwards went into business for himself, and at the time of his death was the senior partner and principal owner of two print-works,—one at Oakenshaw and another at Kersal Vale.

It was while the father was in the service of James Thompson that John Bracewell, then a very small boy, was regularly apprenticed to this distinguished manufacturer. The institution of apprenticeship in anything like its English thoroughness is little practiced in this country. For a long period in England the term *apprentice* was applied equally to such as were being taught a trade or a learned profession. The term of seven years was regarded as much a necessity for the learner in any craft as for the scholar seeking to attain the degree of doctor or master in the liberal arts. Although the laws which formerly made the apprenticeship compulsory have been abolished in England, yet the principle is universally recognized there in the form of a voluntary contract. Of its immense advantages in the way of securing the most thorough knowledge and highest skill in the learner no one can doubt. Mr. John Bracewell, who probably to-day holds the foremost place among those engaged in his business in this country, is a living argument for the excellence of the apprentice system. He began

[1] By Rev. George B. Spalding, D.D.

his tutelage as a lad. He began at the lowest round in the ladder of his advancement, and was long and rigidly held at each until he could safely mount the higher one. There was a very superior French chemist employed in the Primrose Works, and no little of the boy's studies were under him.

When eighteen years of age Mr. Bracewell had established such a reputation for proficiency in the mysteries of color that he was offered a fine position in a great carpet manufactory in France, but his father advised him to decline this flattering offer, feeling that the responsibility was too great for one so young. That subtle but irresistible influence which for so many years had been drawing such tides of population from Europe to America was already settling the question as to the country where this young man was to work out his great success. Only a month after he had declined to go to France he received and accepted the offer of a position as assistant manager in the Merrimac Print-Works, Lowell, Mass. There he remained five years and a half, winning for himself a distinguished reputation by the energy and skill of his management. Certainly it argues some unusual qualities in his work while there, some extraordinary gifts and capacities in his nature, that could have led the Cocheco Manufacturing Company to call this young man of twenty-three years of age to its most responsible position, that of superintendent of its print-works. There were no less than thirteen applicants for this office. The directors, with entire unanimity, made choice of this youngest of them all, and gave to him the unlimited charge of the most important department of their great industry. Soon after entering upon his new duties, Mr. Bracewell took advantage of the suspension of work in the manufactory, made necessary at that period of the civil war, to enlarge his scientific knowledge by attending lectures on analytic chemistry at Harvard College. He studied with great thoroughness this science during a five months' course, and at the same time directed the many repairs and changes which were being made in the print-works at Dover. With the beginning of the year 1861, Mr. Bracewell took up his residence in Dover. The remarkable enterprise and judgment of the new manager made themselves at once felt. For just twenty years he continued in his position. These years witnessed a series of brilliant successes. He showed himself to be a genius in his profession. To his originating, creative mind he joins an unusual power of adapting to his own uses suggestions coming from whatever source. By his sheer abilities, his indomitable energy, his quickness of insight, his tireless perseverance, and his perfect command of the minute details of every branch of his work, Mr. Bracewell soon lifted the Cocheco goods to the very head of their class, and held them there to the last day of his service. The production of the print-works very nearly quadrupled during this period.

In 1864, Mr. Bracewell was married to Mary Harriet Hope, of Lowell, Mass., whose noble character death has made the more precious to many friends. There were born to them three daughters and one son, all of whom are living.

During Mr. Bracewell's residence in Dover he endeared himself to all classes of people by his large-hearted liberality, his great geniality, and his keen personal interest in whatever affected the welfare of the city or the condition of every individual in it. He was an ardent supporter of his church, which he greatly loved, and every good cause in the community. He was quick to suggest, and ready to lead any movement which was helpful to the material and moral advancement of Dover. With a view of benefiting the city, and also as a sound investment for his own advantage, Mr. Bracewell built, in 1879, a substantial and attractive block, consisting of nine stores, which spans the Cochecho River. It bids long to stand, a fitting monument of his public spirit and wise foresight.

Though born and educated an Englishman, he became an ardent, patriotic American citizen from the very day that he touched American soil. His pride and hopes for America are as intense as any native son's. His love for Dover is as tender and steadfast as though its air was the first he breathed. The church with which he first united he still regards as his home. He long served her as a most efficient superintendent of its Sunday-school, and when he was about to remove his residence from Dover, out of a great desire to see the church freed from the burden of a debt of thirteen thousand dollars, Mr. Bracewell, by his payment of a tenth of the sum, led on others to such generous donations that the debt was speedily extinguished.

Mr. Bracewell may still be regarded as a New Hampshire son and a citizen of Dover. His nature will not allow him to lose elsewhere the very great interest which twenty years' sojourn here has created in him. It may well be expected that he will some time return to permanently abide among friendships whose preciousness he and his host of friends so fully appreciate.

In January, 1881, Mr. Bracewell received an offer to go into business at North Adams, Mass., and as the physicians thought his wife's health would be better there than in Dover, he decided to make the change. The directors of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, by offer of an increase of salary from ten thousand to fifteen thousand dollars a year, and other inducements, sought to retain Mr. Bracewell in their employment. Mr. Bracewell, however, removed to North Adams, purchasing a third interest in the Freeman Manufacturing Company of that place, and the same success which was acquired in Dover has followed his abilities into the great business which he represents at North Adams. The Windsor calicoes and other products of the Freeman Manufacturing

Chas. M. Murphy

Company already stand in the market among the foremost of their class.

In 1877, Mr. Bracewell received the degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College, a distinction well earned and worthily bestowed. During Governor Prescott's term of office, Mr. Bracewell served as a member of his staff, with rank of colonel.

Mr. Bracewell's remarkable activity has not been shut into his business. The intensity of his nature comes out to an undiminished degree in his politics, his friendships, his public spirit, and his religious faith. His sympathies are quick and universal; his enthusiasms are communicative and inspiring; his affections are tender and loyal.

CHARLES M. MURPHY.

We live in days when the successes of men apparently born to lives of grinding toil are a pregnant sign of the times.

Such opportunities are now open to him who has a good order of ability, with high health and spirits, who has all his wits about him, and feels the circulation of his blood and the motion of his heart, that the lack of early advantages form no barrier to success.

A striking illustration of the truth of these statements is shown in the following sketch.

Charles M. Murphy, son of John and Mary M. (Meader) Murphy, was born in Alton, Belknap Co., N. H., Nov. 3, 1835. In 1842 his parents moved to Barnstead, N. H., and settled upon the Tasker farm, at the south of the town. Here the child grew in stature, and filled out and braced his frame by hard manual labor.

Little record is left of these years of severe work and continuous struggle, but there is little doubt that the discipline developed an indomitable will and sturdy self-reliance, which alone enable poor men's children to grapple with the world, that under more favorable circumstances might never have shown their full capacity of force and tenacity.

Again, it is widely believed, and nowhere more strongly than in opulent cities and busy marts, that a boy is better bred on a farm, in close contact with the ground, than elsewhere. He is full as likely to be generous, brave, humane, honest, and straightforward as his city-born contemporary, while as to self-dependence, strength, and stamina, he ordinarily has a great advantage over his rival.

He attended the district school during the winter terms until of an age suitable to leave the parental care, when he enjoyed for two terms the advantages of the academy at Norwich, Vt. At school it appears that he was diligent and ambitious, and from his natural cheerfulness of temperament very active in all athletic exercises. Then began the active and practical duties of life, and, being the oldest of four boys, for some years he assisted his father in educating and advancing the interests of his brothers. John E. Murphy became a prominent dentist, practicing in Pittsfield, N. H., and Marblehead, Mass., and dying at the early age of thirty-five. Frank Murphy, M.D., graduate of Dartmouth College, practiced his profession in Strafford and Northwood, but died in the very flush and promise of life, at the age of twenty-nine. Albert Warren Murphy, D.D.S., graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, after one year's practice in Boston, removed, in 1872, to Paris, France, where his professional labors brought him both credit and profit. At the expiration of two years an active interest in Spanish affairs, and a desire to test the business advantages of the country, led him to Spain. He soon settled in Madrid, and in 1879 was appointed dentist to the royal court.

Relieved from his generous labors at home, the subject of our sketch was married, at the age of twenty-two, to Sabrina T. Clark, daughter of Isaac Clark, Esq., of Barnstead, N. H., and for six months tried independent farming; but though fully aware what a life full of joy and beauty and inspiration is that of the country, and not destitute of a natural taste for rural pursuits, at the expiration of the time named he surrendered his acres to his father, and with less than one hundred and fifty dollars moved to Dover, and began the study of dentistry with Dr. Jefferson Smith. To this business he brought the same will-power and ability to prolong the hours of labor which marked his home-life, and in two years was pronounced competent to practice in his new calling. Dr. Smith soon died, and the recently emancipated student not only succeeded very largely to his practice, but enlarged and built upon it till a reputation and an income were secured which made travel and study easy and profitable. For eighteen years this patient, hopeful man labored and experimented, adding each season to his knowledge and skill, losing hardly a day, except while studying for his degree at the Boston Dental School. In 1878, as the result of long and careful study of the business interests of the country, he withdrew entirely from his profession, and embarked his all in the precarious occupation of a broker. Here his coolness, sagacity, and equableness of temper found their proper field, and such a measure of success has followed as falls to the lot of few men not bred from youth amid the fluctuations of the stock-market. In his new occupation he is indefatigable in procuring information, and alike keen in discerning new points of view, and shrewd in contrasting them with those which are older and well known. Very naturally the subject of our sketch took a lively interest in political affairs upon becoming of age. A strong and devoted Republican, in his adopted city his influence in local politics has been felt for years. He was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1871 and 1873, and attached to the staff of Governor Straw; appointed and confirmed as consul to Moscow, honor declined; a member of the Chicago

Convention in 1880, where he stoutly supported Blaine so long as a ray of hope remained; president of the Dover Five-Cents Savings-Bank,—from a state of torpor and weakness it has grown under his guiding hand into activity and strength; elected mayor of the city of Dover in 1880, and recently chosen for another term; recipient of the honorary degree of A.B. from Lewis College in 1881. So through all his mature life Col. Murphy has been a busy man. But the energetic and successful are not exempt from the sorsows common to humanity. Three children, who if spared might put off to a distant day the weariness that inevitably comes with advancing years, died while young, and finally the partner of all his vicissitudes bade him a final adieu.

His second wife, Mrs. Eliza T. Hanson, widow of the late John T. Hanson, of this city, dispenses a gracious hospitality in the spacious and richly-furnished Cushing Street mansion.

In closing, we may add Col. Murphy combines qualities which are generally found apart,—a love for work amounting to dedication, and a readiness to assist the unfortunate which seems ingrained. His abode is full of cheerfulness. No one comes there who does not receive a hearty welcome; no one departs without feeling as if leaving a home.

PAUL A. STACKPOLE, A.M., M.D.

Paul A. Stackpole, son of Samuel and Rosanna Stackpole, was born in Rochester, N. H., Feb. 12, 1817. Early in life he evinced a determination to secure a thorough education, and although not encouraged by either friends or relatives, he persisted with that tenacity characteristic of the man, and after a struggle with adverse circumstances which called forth all the determination and courage of his buoyant nature, he found himself master of the situation, ready to face the conflicts of the world, with a liberal education, absolutely essential to the successful study and practice of the medical profession.

After securing the advantages afforded by the common schools of his native town, he attended the Rochester Academy, and when only seventeen years of age we find him engaged in the laudable vocation of teaching school. He subsequently attended Wolfborough Academy, and again taught school, this time in Somersworth. During all this period the money young Stackpole earned was paid, or at least the greater portion of it, to his father. He had now determined to enter Phillips' Andover Academy, then and now a celebrated institution.

He left Dover by stage, and arrived in Andover with six dollars in his pocket, barely enough to pay his initiation fee, without a dollar to advance for tuition, and the immediate future looked not particularly bright, as it was a rule of the institution that payment for tuition be made in advance. Young Stackpole called on the principal, Prof. Osgood Johnson, and acquainted the learned tutor plainly with his position and determination, that he had no money or friends, but he was determined to secure an education, and if by any means he might be allowed to enter the school he would endeavor not to bring discredit upon the institution nor prove recreant to the confidence imposed. His frank and manly manner won the regard of Professor Johnson, and he was admitted. He pursued his studies with indefatigable zeal, and it may be stated briefly that he was ever foremost in his class and became a warm friend of Professor Johnson.

Professor Johnson died while he was a student, and was succeeded by the late Samuel Taylor, who at once formed a warm friendship for young Stackpole, which lasted through life. He took the customary course of three years, graduated, and left Andover with one hundred dollars in his pocket.

He then intended to enter Harvard College and take the regular course, that he might be the better prepared for the study of medicine, which profession he had selected as his life work. His friends in Dover and vicinity, however, among whom was Dr. Joseph H. Smith, persuaded him otherwise, and he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Smith. This was in 1840. After remaining one year he went to Boston and connected himself with the celebrated Boylston School, prominent among whose lights were Drs. Bowditch, Stedman, Perry, etc. He passed much of the time, however, in the office of Dr. Bowditch, and with Dr. Stedman in hospital practice. He also attended lectures at Harvard, and subsequently at Dartmouth, where he graduated in 1843, and the degree of A.M. was subsequently conferred upon him by this college.

He then settled in Dover, taking a prominent position among his medical brethren, where he has since remained in the active practice of his profession, and was early honored with the presidency of the Strafford District Medical Society and the New Hampshire State Medical Society.

While Dr. Stackpole has ever enjoyed a large and lucrative practice he has also been active in political circles, and has done yeoman service in the councils of his party. He is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, and an able and fearless exponent of the principles of that party.

In 1874 he was one of the founders of the *State Press*, a Democratic weekly, in this city, and since 1878 has been its political editor and nominal manager. He wields a trenchant pen, and adds the graces of a lively style.

In 1845, Dr. Stackpole united in marriage with Elizabeth G., only child of Charles P. Hills, of Haverhill, Mass. She died in 1852, leaving three children,—Charlotte E., deceased, and Charles H. and Harry H., both residents of Boston.

P. A. Stackpole

S. J. W. Ray

T. J. W. PRAY.

T. J. W. Pray, A.M., M.D., was born in Lebanon, Me., and is the son of Maj. Moses and Lydia (Worcester) Pray. In his early years he labored with his parents until about seventeen years of age, when he was thrown upon his own resources, and almost unaided through his own industry and perseverance obtained his education. The instruction given in the public schools at that day was meagre, and only a few months in a year were allowed for instruction. Not satisfied with the limited means for knowledge in his native town, he went to the academy at North Parsonfield, Me. In a few years afterwards he entered his name at the South Berwick Academy, under the tuition of that excellent instructor, Joshua D. Berry. The school was then in a very flourishing condition, and the most of his classical education was obtained at the latter institution. In 1841 he joined the sophomore class of Bowdoin College. This was one of the largest classes that ever entered there, and it numbered many who have occupied prominent positions in public and private life. Among this number may be mentioned Hon. C. A. Goddard, of Portland, Me.; Hon. W. W. Virgin, judge of the Superior Court of Maine; D. R. Hastings, of Fryeburg, Me.; H. G. Herrick, of Lawrence, Mass.; Hon. S. J. Anderson, president of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, and others.

In order to get his academical and collegiate education, Dr. Pray was employed in teaching school both before and during his college career. He was a successful teacher in Lebanon, Shapleigh, Sanford, Westbrook, and Pittston, Me. Soon after his graduation he was offered a select school in the neighboring village of Great Falls. He continued this school with remarkable success for two years, when he was compelled to abandon it on account of ill health. This school grew in reputation, and among his pupils who have gained fame were George W. Burleigh, Esq., Hon. E. A. Rollins, of Philadelphia, and other leading citizens of the Granite State.

Soon after Dr. Pray entered his name with J. H. Jewett, M.D., of South Berwick, Me., a physician of excellent repute, and also was under the tuition of Prof. E. R. Peaslee, of New York City. His first course of medical lectures was at Bowdoin College, and his second was at Harvard University, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the spring of 1848. He at once located in Dover, and very soon took a prominent position in his profession. He has been devotedly attached to it, and has not been idle in its various duties. Soon after he commenced practice he obtained a prize for the best paper on the "Medical Properties of Sulphur," and in 1857–58 he was appointed orator for the State Medical Society, and chose for his subject, "Nursing Sore Mouth." This paper called out various complimentary notices, and Dr. Isaac Hays, editor of the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, truthfully remarked that it "was an able and instructive paper." Among the other papers published and written by him may be named "Report of two Cases of Malpractice," "Menopause," "Modern Stimulation," "Thermometry of Disease."

Dr. Pray, in 1880, as president of the New Hampshire Medical Society, gave the annual address, and selected for his subject "Diphtheria." This is a monograph upon this disease. This address exhibited thorough knowledge of his subject, and is an invaluable contribution to the medical literature of the day. In a letter to Dr. Pray, Dr. H. I. Bowditch, of Boston, Mass., says, "I desire to thank you most heartily for your address on 'Diphtheria.' I do not know when I have read an address more admirable, and if read thoughtfully by physicians and laity it must do much good." The *New York Medical Record* in a review says the address is a very full and exhaustive discussion of the subject of diphtheria. On all the mooted points the writer shows thorough information and excellent judgment. Dr. M. A. McCollam, of Knoxville, Ill., author of the celebrated work on civil malpractice, adds, "I never have read so satisfactory an address," etc.

Dr. Pray has been president of the Dover Medical Association, and also presiding officer of the Strafford District Medical Society. He has ever manifested an interest in the weal of his adopted city. In a few years after his location in Dover he found the city without a library. By his efforts and the assistance of Capt. Moses Paul, agent of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, he was the founder of the Dover library. He wrote the subscription-paper, circulated it, and was librarian for quite a number of years.

In educational matters he has been particularly active. He was connected with the schools as one of the committee for about twenty years, and belonged to the State board of education as commissioner of common schools for Strafford County in 1858–59. He was chosen representative to the General Court in 1858–59, and held the position of chairman of the committee on education. He was member of the city government four years, and president of the Common Council for three years during the late Rebellion, at that time a responsible and laborious position. He is a member of the First Congregational Society, and takes much interest in its prosperity.

Dr. Pray has been a promoter of temperance, having been a member of the Sons of Temperance for twenty years, and been Grand Worthy Patriarch of the State society. He has been selected twice to give the graduation address before the medical class of Dartmouth College, and has held other responsible trusts.

In November, 1851, he united in marriage with Sarah E., daughter of John H. Wheeler, Esq., and their family consisted of two children,—John Wheeler Pray, a practicing physician in Northwood, N. H., and Thomas M., an attorney of Dover. Mrs. Pray died in 1857, and in June, 1870, he married Martha A., daughter of Rev. S. S. Matthews, and they have one child, Mary E.

ELISHA RHODES BROWN.

Nothing is more interesting in the histories of families than the very distinctive and often powerful characteristics which with such uniformity run through their generations. The family of Brown, which traces its New England origin to Chad Brown, of Providence, R. I., seems to have received from him to an unusual degree his own marked traits,—a sturdy intelligent independence, a profound religious spirit, and great business capacities, joined to equal benevolence of heart. In this line are found the four brothers,—Nicholas, Joseph, John, and Moses,—" all uncommon men, remarkable for broad views, and for the active and efficient prosecution of public aims." Through the munificent generosity of Nicholas, Brown University was founded, and by the princely gifts of John it was from time to time richly endowed.

The subject of this sketch represents the eighth generation in this Providence branch of the Brown family. The line is as follows:

1. Chad, who was exiled from Massachusetts " for conscience' sake," in 1637, with his wife Elizabeth and son John. He was one of the original proprietors of the Providence Purchase, and pastor of the Baptist Church in Providence. He is described by Dr. Hague in his " Historical Discourse" as follows: " Contemporary with Roger Williams, he possessed a cooler temperament, and was happily adapted to sustain the interests of religion just where that great man failed. Not being affected by the arguments of the Seekers, he maintained his standing firmly in a church which he believed to be founded on the rock of eternal truth, even 'the Word of God, which abideth forever.'" He died about 1665, leaving five sons, of whom the eldest was

2. John. He was a member of the Town Council in 1665, and elder in the Baptist Church. He married Mary, daughter of Rev. Obadiah Holms, second pastor of the First Baptist Church, Newport, R. I. Of their five children the second was

3. James, who became pastor of the Baptist Church, Providence. He married Mary, granddaughter of William Harris, one of the first six who came to Providence in 1636. He died in 1732. He had ten children, of whom the tenth was

4. Elisha, born May 25, 1717. He married Martha Smith, a descendant of one of the first settlers of Providence. He was a man of great ability, a member of the General Assembly, and became Deputy Governor of the colony of Rhode Island. He died in 1802. Of his sons the fourth bore his own name,—

5. Elisha, who was born June 1, 1749. He married Elizabeth Brown, of Rehoboth, and died in 1827. Among their children were twin brothers, Elisha and

6. John, born Jan. 20, 1784. John married Elizabeth Daggett, of Seekonk, R. I. Their second child was

7. Colville Dana, born July 4, 1814; married, July 16, 1840, Mary Eliza, daughter of Capt. Elisha H. Rhodes. During the war he was connected with the commissariat department, purchasing for the government large supplies of provisions and horses. Since the close of the war he has been superintendent of the Capitol grounds, Washington.

8. Elisha Rhodes, born in Providence, R. I., March 28, 1847. He came while a child with his father to live in Dover, N. H. Here he was educated in the public schools. While a young man he became a clerk in the store of Charles Trickey. In December, 1867, at the early age of twenty years, he was elected to the responsible position of teller in the Strafford National Bank, which, under different titles, had been in existence from about the beginning of the century, but which in 1865 had become a national bank. Its cashier at this time was Dr. Asa Tufts, who, for upwards of twenty years, had been filling this office with great acceptability, his fidelity and integrity having won for him the entire confidence of the bank directors and the community at large. The bank has always taken high rank in financial circles as being strong because of its conservative and able management. On the retirement of Dr. Tufts in December, 1875, Mr. Brown was elected cashier. Its board of directors has been composed of men of distinguished ability, such as Hon. Daniel M. Christie, W. S. Stevens (now its president), John McDuffee, Zimri S. Wallingford, Dr. Jeremiah Horne, Charles Woodman, Frank Hobbs, Charles H. Sawyer, Judge Jeremiah Smith. No moneyed institution in the State outranks it in character and success. With a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, it shows a book surplus of seventy thousand dollars, and this without reckoning its premium and real estate account, which amounts to about thirty-five thousand dollars, making in all over one hundred thousand dollars surplus. It has been impossible to purchase this bank's stock for some time past. The brilliant and yet most substantial success which has characterized the operations of the bank during the past few years is in no small part attributable to the remarkably good judgment and foresight of its cashier. The able men associated with Mr. Brown in the management of the bank's affairs speak in no stinted praise of his keen perceptions, and his full acquaintance with market values and the conditions of investment. He is superior as a judge of credit. In the delicate matters pertaining to his office he shows remarkable tact, treating all persons with such kindly consideration that none can take offense.

Mr. Brown has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for thirteen years, and of the Odd-Fellows for seven. He is also connected with the State Historical Society, in all the affairs of which he takes an intelligent interest.

Mr. Brown is true to his ancestral traits; he combines with rare business faculties a large benevolence and a deep religious faith; his charities are wide and constant, and " without observation." The full weight

Alonzo H. Quint.

of his well-balanced character and his ever-increasing influence is on the side of every public measure which makes for the prosperity, peace, and purity of the community. He is a member of the First Church (Congregational), and his activities are devoted to its welfare.

Mr. Brown (Oct. 18, 1870) married Fannie, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Alphonzo Bickford, who held a foremost place in his profession, and, as a man, was largely respected for his public spirit, liberal and intelligent views, and sterling integrity. They have two boys,—Alphonzo Bickford, born Jan. 23, 1872, and Harold Winthrop, born Nov. 8, 1875.

ALONZO H. QUINT.

Alonzo H. Quint was born March 22, 1828, at the house of his maternal grandfather, Barnstead, N. H. He was the only child of George and Sally W. (Hall) Quint. His father, a remarkably skillful mechanic, was in manufacturing business in Dover, N. H., for over fifty years. Dr. Quint's mother was granddaughter of Elder Benjamin Randall, the founder of the Free Baptist denomination in America. Dr. Quint's father's father and three great-grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolution; two collateral were with John Paul Jones; a great-grandfather was a soldier in the French and Indian war, at the massacre of Fort William and Henry, and his ancestor, Shadrech Walton (Judge S. J. C.), was colonel of New Hampshire troops at the capture of Port Royal. The earliest American ancestor of his mother was Deacon John Hall, of Dover, ancestor also of Hon. Joshua G. Hall, now member of Congress, and Col. Daniel Hall, both of Dover.

Dr. Quint fitted for college at Franklin Academy, Dover, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1846. Being but eighteen years of age, he divided the next three years between manual labor in his father's employ and reading medicine; when twenty-one entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1852, but took another year of post-graduate study. He was ordained the first pastor of the Central (Congregational) Church, Jamaica Plain (now a part of the city of Boston), Dec. 27, 1853. Here he remained until the commencement of the war of 1861, when he entered (May, 1861) the service as chaplain of the regiment under Col. G. H. Gordon (a graduate of West Point and a soldier in Mexico), the Second Massachusetts Infantry, the first regiment authorized and raised for three years' service. The church at Jamaica Plain gave him leave of absence, refusing the resignation which he tendered; this leave was extended for two years, when he insisted on a separation. He took part in the gallant history of that distinguished regiment, which, with Gen. Hooker in 1864, "as is known to two armies, has no superior." It served in Virginia, Maryland, and under Sherman in the centre and to the sea. Of its first list of men, the casualties in action were (by official figures) precisely 600, in 115 killed, 70 mortally wounded, 415 wounded not mortally.

Dr. Quint continued in service until the summer of 1864, when in the campaign to Atlanta by advice of surgeon he was mustered out. He had been officially mentioned for good conduct on the field, and especially in two important battles. Abbott, in his history of the civil war, writes of him as "one of the most heroic chaplains of the war," and other writers have borne a like testimony to his fidelity.

July 23, 1864, Dr. Quint was installed pastor of the North Congregational Church in New Bedford, Mass. This church, temporarily depressed, rose under his ministry to a remarkably influential position. The congregation was largely increased, and the pastor's peculiar abilities were making themselves felt throughout the entire denomination. After a ministry of eleven years Dr. Quint felt constrained on account of failing health to resign his position. The malarial fever which he had contracted during the war had made it impossible for him during the last months of his pastorate to do scarcely any service. Although his attached people offered him a leave of absence, he felt it to be his duty to insist upon his withdrawal.

In July, 1875, Dr. Quint came to Dover, and has ever since resided here in the home once his father's. His health has been fully regained, and he has been enabled to perform a large and varied literary work. In addition to this he has been for the past two years and still is regularly preaching in the pulpit of Broadway Church, Somerville, Mass.

Mr. Quint received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Dartmouth College in 1866. In 1870 he was elected a trustee of this institution, and still serves in this office. He was by the appointment of the Governor of Massachusetts one of the eight members of the Massachusetts board of education (the term being eight years), and served until he entered the army of the civil war.

For eleven years he was grand chaplain of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the Odd-Fellows. He was the first person initiated into the Grand Army of the Republic in New England. He helped form the first post (New Bedford), was one of the committee to form its national constitution, and was chaplain-in-chief four years. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society from 1859 until he left the State, its membership being limited to a hundred. He has been for many years a valuable member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He was formerly a corresponding and is now a resident member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. He is also a corresponding member of the New York Historical Society. Dr. Quint has published two books, "Potomac and Rapidan" (army letters) and "Record of the Second Massachusetts Infantry." Various sermons and public addresses have also been

put into permanent form, among them, notable for its fervid patriotism and eloquent expression, is the oration on the occasion and dedication of the soldiers' monument at Dover; he also performed a similar service at New Bedford. He officiated as chaplain at the dedication of the soldiers' monument on Boston Common. A vast mass of most valuable historical material has been contributed by Dr. Quint during the past twenty-five years to the columns of the *Dover Enquirer*. Other results of his patient and wide research in this field of literature are to be found in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" and in the printed volumes of the "Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society." Dr. Quint was one of the founders of the *Congregational Quarterly*, and was one of its editors from 1859 to 1866.

At the present time his literary labors are engaged in preparing two most important histories,—*i.e.*, that of Dover and that of the State of New Hampshire. For more than a quarter of a century Dr. Quint has been busy in gathering in much most recondite and deeply interesting material, which when brought into final shape by him will prove an exceedingly rich contribution to American history.

Dr. Quint's services to the Congregational denomination have been most important and highly appreciated. For twenty-five years he was secretary of the Massachusetts General Association of Congregational Churches, and its moderator in 1865 and 1882. He was chairman of the Business Committee of the National Council of 1865; was chairman of the committee to call a convention of delegates in 1870 to form a National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States; was chairman of committee to draft its constitution; was temporary presiding officer at the National Council which met at Oberlin in 1871, and was chosen secretary of the Council for three years, and has been continued by re-elections in this office ever since. He has since 1860 edited the "Congregational Year-Book" and other publications giving the statistics of the Congregational Churches, excepting four years, and still has charge of that work.

Dr. Quint preached the last sermon given in the old Brattle Square Church before the Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers. He has been for twenty-two years a director of the American Congregational Association, which has in trust the Congregational Home and great Congregational Library in Boston, and is now senior director. He was for twenty years, to 1882, one of the managers of the Congregational Publishing Society, and, since its incorporation in 1868, secretary of the Board of Ministerial Aid, and one of its fifteen members. He is a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He also preached the election sermon by election of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1865.

In 1880 he was chosen member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives from Ward 2, Dover. The Legislature met in June, 1881. He was a member of the Railroad Committee, of the Committee on Old Records, the Committee on the Yorktown Celebration. He was chairman of the Committee on Insane Asylum, and also on the Condition of the Insane in County Almshouses.

During this session there was a great contest over the chartering of the Lake Shore Railroad, and the passage of a general railroad law, involving the questions of the whole railroad policy of the State. He was the recognized leader upon one side of these questions, as also upon one side of the consideration of constitutional and legal questions involved in the election of senators. In this conflict Dr. Quint took a conspicuous part. In his mastery of the subjects, his clearness of statement, his strength of argument, he showed himself a peer among the veteran lawyers and legislators who stood in the arena of debate. In November, 1882, Dr. Quint was re-elected by an increased majority as representative of his ward.

For a man to have served, as Dr. Quint has, in so many and so diversified offices in church and State, argues the possession by him of an unusual range of powers. His versatility must certainly be remarkable. But, beyond this, to have met these so widely different demands with such an acknowledged ability in every case shows Dr. Quint to belong to that order where we place great men. An analysis of his qualities will strengthen this estimate of him.

Dr. Quint is a man of unusual intellectual force. He impresses every one as being full of will-power. This of itself goes far to make him a natural leader among men. He would dominate men if by nothing else by the sheer strength of his own personality. But to this force are added sharp perceptions, clear foresight, and a righteous purpose. This gives to his remarkable executive powers wise and beneficent direction. It is not less his keen comprehension of the conditions and issues of perplexing questions which arise in discussions than his clearness and strength of self-assertion that enables him so often to set a bewildered assembly right, and unloose the skein of some tangled debate. Dr. Quint is by constitution a logician. His mind is orderly in its movements, and as clear as it is orderly. He is naturally an organizer. He must put persons and things under rules, and hold them to a system, just as he loves to put facts and statistics into due form and relation. But there are other qualities in him rarely found in a man of such executive will and logical reasoning. He has great imaginative force and poetic sentiment.

His sermons and addresses, both those written and those spoken out of the inspiration of the moment, are not only strong in statement and muscular in argument, but they are blossoming out all over with the very flowers of poetry, the conceits of humor, and sentiments of beauty, tenderness, and pathos. This

Geo. B. Spalding

makes Dr. Quint an eloquent speaker. He knows men's feelings, their every-day, homely thoughts and experiences, and he reaches these with great delicacy and directness.

Dr. Quint, too, has a wonderful memory, at once capacious and retentive. It is a storehouse wherein lie most various and abundant materials, all properly shelved and labeled, and forthcoming on demand. Dr. Quint, so strong and assertive in these qualities, has great kindness of heart and charitableness of judgment. He is magnanimous to all, and most truly loyal to his friends. He is the natural defender of the weak, and quick to champion the cause of the wronged. His patriotism is intense. The material elements mingle strongly in him. We can easily understand of him why it was said that he was "one of the most heroic chaplains of the war."

Dr. Quint married, Jan. 31, 1854, Rebecca P., daughter of Allen and Eliza (Page) Putnam, of Salem, Mass. Her father was not less able as a shipmaster in the old-time long voyages than respected as a man. He was president of the Salem Marine Society, and four years surveyor of the port of Salem. His father and grandfather were officers in the army of the Revolution, as also was Mrs. Putnam's father, Col. Page. Mrs. Quint is a great-grandniece of Gen. Israel Putnam, and also of Gen. Rufus Putnam, of the Revolution. Their children have been: (1) George Putnam, who died young; (2) Clara Gadsden, named for her mother's sister, wife of William S. Gadsden, of Charleston, S. C.; (3) Wilder Dwight, now a student in Phillips' Exeter Academy; (4) Katherine Mordantt, named from her father's grandmother, and an early ancestor; (5) John Hastings.

GEORGE BURLEY SPALDING, D.D.[1]

George Burley Spalding, the present pastor of the First Church in Dover, was born in Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 11, 1835, son of Dr. James and Eliza (Reed) Spalding. The line of American descent on the paternal side was as follows: Edward, of Chelmsford, Mass., immigrant; Benjamin, whose will was proved April 5, 1670; Edward, of Canterbury, Conn.; Ephraim, of Connecticut; Reuben, of Connecticut; Reuben, who married Jerusha Carpenter, and lived in Sharon, Vt.; Dr. James, and Rev. George Burley.

Deacon Reuben Spalding, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the early settlers of Vermont, whose life was not more remarkable for his toils, privations, and energy as a pioneer in a new country than for his unbending Christian integrity. He entered Sharon in 1769, and lived on the same farm eighty years. He was a member of the church sixty-one years, and deacon forty-two years. He was distinguished for "the best qualities of the old New England Puritanism."

[1] By Rev. A. H. Quint, D.D.

Dr. James Spalding was the third of twelve children, and for many years a successful practitioner of medicine in Montpelier, Vt., but especially eminent in surgery. He graduated at the Dartmouth Medical School at the age of twenty years. He was more than forty years a member of the Vermont Medical Society, its secretary over twenty years, its president in 1866–68. "His life," says a printed sketch, "was that of the Good Samaritan,—a life of toil, prayer, and sympathy for others."

By the line of Reed, the family is of the same blood with Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring and Rev. Dr. Edwards A. Park. The grandmother of Dr. George B. Spalding, and the grandfather of the late Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, were sister and brother.

George Burley Spalding was the seventh of nine children. He fitted for college at the Washington County Academy, Montpelier, and graduated at the University of Vermont in 1856, being twenty-one years of age. He read law one year in Montpelier, with Hon. Charles W. Willard, and then went to Tallahassee, Fla., where he read law another year with Judge W. C. M. Davis. While in the South he was a regular correspondent of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, of which his brother, James Reed Spalding, was one of the editors. As such he attended the noted Southern commercial convention in Savannah, in 1858, where Yancey, Rhett, Barnwell, and DeBow poured out their hot invective. In the following year he mingled with the great Southern leaders on the eve of the great events which were soon to burst upon the country. Doubtless in his law study and in his intercourse with men in different phases of society he acquired that practical acquaintance with human nature which makes available his instinctive and common-sense power of meeting all classes of men.

Flattering offers were made him by Judge Davis to remain and enter into practice with that eminent lawyer at a large assured income. But Mr. Spalding had already changed his purpose for life. He returned North, abandoned the law, and began the study of theology in the Union Theological Seminary in New York City in 1858. Here he remained two years. Here, also, he did regular editorial work on the *New York World*, of which his brother was founder, and subsequently wrote for the columns of the *New York Times*. This experience enabled him later to write for five years a large portion of the editorial leaders of the *Watchman and Reflector*. While in Union Seminary, his spirit of independence and industry was so strong that he supported himself entirely by his literary work. Leaving New York, he entered Andover Theological Seminary, where, after one year's study, he graduated in 1861. On the 5th of October of that year he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Vergennes, Vt., a position to which he had, in fact, been called before his graduation, as well as to another field. He resigned his successful

pastorate at Vergennes, Aug. 1, 1864, to accept a call to the Park Church, Hartford, Conn., formerly Dr. Bushnell's, where he was installed September 28th. He resigned that charge and was dismissed March 23, 1869, and was installed pastor of the First Church in Dover, September 1st following.

This church is the second in point of age in this State, being organized in December, 1638, and preceded by Hampton only. The old Exeter First Church itself later became extinct in 1642, and the First Church of Exeter dates from 1698 only. The Dover First *Parish* dates from October, 1633, and is unquestionably the oldest in New Hampshire. A long line of able men has been on the roll of the pastors of that venerable church. Under none has it been so strong and so influential as under Dr. Spalding. Its numbers have largely increased; its pews are at a constant premium; its pew-occupants number men of the highest distinction in the State. Three years since the whole of the handsome church edifice was refitted at an expense of over twelve thousand dollars, besides the amount necessary to purchase the pew property, and no debt remains. An elegant and commodious parsonage has also been purchased and paid for. Without disparagement to others, it is safe to say that public opinion accords to Mr. Spalding a foremost place among the ministers of New Hampshire. Certainly no pastor of the ancient First Church ever had a greater public respect or a deeper personal affection. His administration of a strong and thinking society goes on without even a ripple. He has been frequently called to attend distant councils, some of great and even national interest, and some where delicate questions required the wisest consideration; and in all cases his calm and deliberate judgment has had an influence inferior to none. One of these was the great Brooklyn Council, of national interest, in 1876.

In his preaching, one has to study him to get the secret of his influence. There is nothing in it to startle. There is no dramatic exhibition. It is the farthest possible from the sensational. There are never any protruding logical bones. He never indulges in any prettinesses of diction. But a critical analysis (the last thing one thinks of in listening to him) reveals the elements of his power. His themes are always elevated themes. One sees the most earnest convictions held in perfect independence and honesty; a natural development of thought in an always fresh and orderly way; a diction as clear as a pellucid brook; illustrations drawn from wide observation, always simple, and frequently beautiful; a genial, sometimes intense, glow pervading his whole discourse; and a dignified but simple manliness throughout. Fully six feet in height, and with liberally developed physique, he impresses one at first mainly with the idea of manly strength. But it takes no great time to see that commanding intellectual abilities are fully parallel with his physique; and those who hear him, and especially those who know him, find an equal development of a generous nature which inclines always to sympathy, and with which he answers, in public and private, to every appeal to his helpful power. In doctrine he is understood to hold the main tenets of what is called *old* theology, but as forces rather than dogmas, and liberally instead of severely applied.

Mr. Spalding's literary work has been extensive, but mainly upon current newspaper periodicals. This has given him, of course, a valuable directness and clearness of expression. A few sermons and other productions have been published: a sermon on God's Presence and Purpose in the War, Nov. 26, 1863; a discourse commemorative of Gen. Samuel P. Strong, Feb. 28, 1864; a discourse on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Dover, May 18, 1873; a discourse commemorative of the character and career of Hon. John P. Hale, Nov. 27, 1873, which the poet Whittier characterized in the highest terms,—a fine specimen of judicious analysis, in which he does justice to the pioneer of the anti-slavery cause in the United States Senate, a justice now lately apparently purposely ignored out of a desire to magnify a brilliant but later laborer; the Relation of the Church to Children, Nov. 6, 1873; the Dover Pulpit in the Revolution, July 9, 1876, for which he searched and well used the manuscript of his eminent predecessor, Dr. Jeremy Belknap; the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Conference of Churches of Strafford County, June 18, 1878; the Idea and Necessity of Normal-School Training, Dec. 26, 1878; Annual Report of the Trustees of the State Normal School, June, 1879; Memorial on the Death of Garfield, September, 1881; historical discourse on the one hundredth anniversary of the Piscataqua Association, Oct. 26, 1881; on the death of Wells Waldron, Nov. 13, 1881; on the death of John Riley Varney, May 5, 1882.

In addition, however, to his other work he has been, and is, the editor of the *New Hampshire Journal*, a successful weekly in the interest of the Congregational Churches, from which some of his keen editorials have met with favor throughout the country.

Mr. Spalding was a member of the Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire which met Jan. 8, 1877. He represented Dover in the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1877. He is also a trustee of the State normal school, by appointment of the Governor and Council, his first appointment, for two years, being made in 1876, and his chairmanship of that board commencing soon after and now continuing. He became a member of the school committee of Dover in 1875, and still continues, having been its chairman from 1876. He was chosen trustee and one of the Executive Committee of the New Hampshire Missionary Society in 1873, and still retains each position. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Dartmouth College in 1878.

A. R. Parker M. D.

Joseph D. Cuppey

Dr. Spalding married Sarah Livingston, daughter of Rev. Dr. John W. Olmstead, manager and editor of the *Watchman and Reflector;* her mother, Mary, was daughter of Richard Montgomery Livingston, a lawyer of Saratoga, N. Y. Their children are Mary Livingston, Martha Reed, Catharine Olmstead (who died Aug. 29, 1881, aged fourteen), Gertrude Parker, and George Brown.

HENRY RUST PARKER, M.D.

The subject of this sketch is of English ancestry, and traces his lineage in this country to William Parker, who emigrated from England in the year 1703 and settled in Portsmouth, N. H. From that time onward members of the Parker family have occupied prominent positions in the councils of the county and State.

The Hon. William Parker, eldest son of the above, was born in Portsmouth in 1703. He was admitted to the bar in 1732, and subsequently held various offices of trust and responsibility. He was clerk of the commissioners who settled the boundary line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts in 1737; was register of probate, judge of admiralty, and for many years the only notary public in the province. He was also judge of the Superior Court. He died April 29, 1781. Of his family, two sons were distinguished citizens of Rockingham County; one, the Hon. William Parker, of Exeter, was for many years judge of the Court of Common Pleas and register of probate, and his brother John was high sheriff of the county, and the first copy of the Declaration of Independence ever received in New Hampshire was read by him from the balcony of the court-house in Portsmouth. He was subsequently marshal of the district of New Hampshire. The third son of Hon. William Parker, of Portsmouth, was Samuel, who in 1804 was consecrated a bishop in the Episcopal Church. Matthew Stanley, the youngest son of William above mentioned, married Anna Rust, daughter of Col. Rust, of Portsmouth, and settled in Wolfborough. Of his children, Henry Rust, the youngest, was the father of John Toppan Parker, father of the subject of this sketch. John Toppan was born in Wolfborough, 1804, and married Sally L. Seavey, a native of Wolfborough. They both died the same year, 1849.

Henry Rust Parker, M.D., son of John Toppan and Salley Seavey, was born in Wolfborough, Jan. 24, 1836. At the age of twelve years he was left an orphan and penniless. He learned the business of making shoes, and continued in it until he had acquired sufficient means to commence a course of education, when he entered the academy in his native town, and subsequently became a tutor in this well-known institution. He was teacher of mathematics and English language, and later at Farmington, where he remained eight years. He pursued the study of his chosen profession with Dr. Luther Pattee, of Wolfborough, now of Manchester, subsequently attending medical courses at Dartmouth, where he graduated in 1865.

Dr. Parker commenced practice in his native town in 1865, at once took a prominent position in the profession, and soon became the acknowledged leading physician in Carroll County, his practice also extending largely into Strafford County. He remained here until 1881, when he removed to Dover, and his present large and lucrative practice is sufficient evidence of his worth as a physician and a citizen. He is studious, energetic, and active, ever keeping abreast with the rapid strides in medical science.

May 16, 1866, Dr. Parker united in marriage with Ella M., daughter of Moses Thompson, Esq., of Wolfborough, and their family consists of three children, viz.: Nathalie Sally, born July 9, 1869; Alberta Thompson, born Oct. 7, 1870; and Henry Rust, born July 19, 1875.

JOSEPH D. GUPPEY.

Information concerning the early ancestors of New England farming families is chiefly gathered from contemporary writings and family tradition. But the Guppeys, of a date anterior to the Revolution, were too bold and energetic in character, and found the struggle for life too severe to afford much inclination or time for the keeping of diaries. Indeed, it is more than probable that the ancient men of this name so rejoiced in their vigor and brawn, and experienced such an intense delight in the twofold occupation of husbandmen and fishermen, that the mere sight of pen and ink was distasteful. Therefore little can be said of those who died before the breaking out of hostilities between the colonies and mother-country, except that the girls grew up healthy, intelligent, and deft in all housewife duties, while the swarthy, big-limbed boys lost little time in acquiring man's stature and capacity for toil. Such ancestors could leave no material wealth, but they did bequeath a priceless store of nerve-power and strength of purpose. The pioneer Guppey was an Englishman who came to this country not because of civil or religious persecutions at home, but for the simple reason that new lands and a simple form of government offered attractions to his adventurous spirit. His descendant, Capt. James Guppey, was born in Beverly, Mass., and from boyhood evinced a strong liking for the sea. In the course of time he commanded ships sailing out of Salem and Portsmouth, and for a number of years prior to the breaking out of the Revolution did a large business in the West India and South American trade. When it became certain that hostilities would continue for a long time, Capt. Guppey embarked in privateering. He met with varying success until he

was taken prisoner and confined in the old "Jersey" prison-ship. There he endured such hardships and cruelties as would have sufficed to break the strength and will of a less vigorous man. For twenty-seven months he saw the dead taken out *every* morning, and the deaths occurred, among men exceptionally strong and vigorous, from starvation and every nameable indignity to which men could be subjected. Upon his release and return the government sent him to the friendly French fleet on our coast as a competent and trustworthy pilot, and while at Portsmouth he was the confidential business adviser of Marquis De Vandreuil. When peace was declared he settled on a farm in Dover, which he purchased in 1770, the same now in possession of the family. He died March 7, 1826, aged ninety-three years and six months. John Guppey, son of James, was a successful farmer and lumberman, dying at Dover, April 3, 1855, aged eighty-seven years. John had five sons; two died in early life. The oldest living is Judge Joshua J. Guppey, of Portage City, Wis. He was graduated at Dartmouth, 1843, and was breveted brigadier-general in the late war. The youngest living, Jeremy B., is a quiet and intelligent farmer in Dover.

Joseph Dame Guppey, whose portrait appears herewith, was born in Dover, Feb. 11, 1823. He received a good common-school education, supplemented by a special academic course in mathematics. He inherits the family physique, and is a sound practical man, always ready to give a strong, common-sense opinion upon any subject to which his attention has been called. In early life he succeeded as a school-teacher, and his fellow-citizens have repeatedly shown their confidence in his integrity and ability by placing him in positions of trust and responsibility. Auditor, moderator, school-committeeman, county commissioner, member of the Constitutional Convention, and mayor in 1879–80, he retired from each office with credit and honor.

It may be briefly added that ex-Mayor Guppey is a good type of that useful class of citizens, nowhere found in greater strength than in New England, which always furnishes a safe adviser in critical times or in an emergency or difficulty of any kind.

SUPPLEMENT.

THE following items were received too late for insertion in the body of the work:

DEERFIELD.

John C. Brown and George J. French were elected representatives from this town, March, 1877. 1878, Joseph H. Veasey and Samuel Woodman, under the old Constitution, were elected—two every year—in March. The next under the new Constitution, Samuel C. Danforth was elected.

The Congregationalist Church has been supplied by Rev. Lyman White, September, 1882; the Free-Will Baptist by Edwin Blake, Orin Pitts, and Nathan Lathrop, who is the present pastor. Rev. H. O. Walker has been pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church fifteen years.

James F. Prescott was elected town clerk in 1868, and has been re-elected every year since, except 1878, when Charles E. P. Hoitt was elected and held the office one year.

SOMERSWORTH.

The First Free-Will Baptist Church of Great Falls was organized Aug. 18, 1828, and consisted of seventeen members,—four men and thirteen women. As the early records are lost, we can only give the names of thirteen of the original members. They are as follows: Jacob Davis, Abraham Andrews, John Clark, Ephraim Curtis, Caroline Stanton, Mary Sweet, Hannah Copp, Susan Nason, Mary G. Doe, Hannah Allen, Olive Goodwin, Emeline Watson, and Abigail Pray.

The church was organized out-doors, in a grove between Elm and Green Streets, a short distance in the rear of the old carpenter-shop which stood where the Somersworth House now stands, and which was then used as a place of worship by the Calvin Baptists. Thus it seems that the organization took place on or very near the place where the house now stands.

Jacob Davis and Abraham Andrews were the first deacons. Before erecting their first house of worship they held their meetings in various places; a short time in one of the factory buildings before the machinery was put in, after that in a house which now stands on a brick basement at the corner of Washington and Court Streets, then in a school-house on Orange Street, and finally in a small frame building erected for the purpose by Jacob Davis, but never finished. It was furnished with temporary seats and a temporary pulpit.

The church was supplied by Rev. Nathaniel Thurston, Rev. Carlton Small, and others until the summer of 1831, when Rev. Samuel Robins took the pastoral charge, and continued his labors till the fall of 1832. Some time before the settlement of Mr. Robins, two young ladies, wearied with the uncertainty of irregular supplies, assumed the whole responsibility of hiring a minister for six months, and paid him out of their own pockets, paying fifty-two dollars each. They were Sally W. Paul and Amy Lord.

The first house of worship belonging to this church was built on Market Street, at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. It was dedicated in September, 1831, Rev. Jonathan Woodman preaching the sermon. In March, 1833, Rev. Arthur Caverno became pastor, and continued till the spring of 1836.

He was succeeded by Rev. Jonathan Woodman, who became pastor in the spring of 1835, and continued till the spring of 1838. Near the beginning of his administration, on the 8th of April, 1836, "The First Free-Will Baptist Sunday-School Society" was organized. Rev. Mr. Woodman was succeeded by Rev. Theodore Stevens, who became pastor in April, 1838, and remained one year. The next pastor was Rev. Silas Curtis, who commenced his labors the last Sabbath in August, 1839, and closed them the last Sabbath in July, 1843. In 1841 the present church edifice was erected at a cost of seven thousand dollars, and was dedicated on the 22d of December, 1842, Thanksgiving day. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Jonathan Woodman. Mr. Curtis was succeeded by Rev. Horace Webber, who remained two years. His successor was Rev. R. Dunn, who became pastor in the spring of 1845, and continued in that relation until September, 1846.

The next pastor was Rev. Nahum Brooks, May 1, 1848, and continued until March, 1853. He was succeeded by Rev. Martin Steer, April 1, 1853. The next pastor was Rev. Daniel P. Cilley, April 15, 1856. He was succeeded by Rev. D. Mott, Oct. 26, 1858. His successor was Rev. A. K. Moulton, April 19, 1860. Rev. J. M. Bailey acted as stated supply after Mr. Moulton resigned.

Rev. A. Lovejoy was called to the pastorate July 12, 1865. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Burnham Davis in the spring of 1869. His successor was Rev.

J. F. Smith, May 29, 1871. Rev. P. W. Perry, who entered upon his labors Sept. 1, 1874, and continued some seven years. During his time of service as pastor the church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, Mr. Perry delivering the historical address, from which we have been able to glean the above facts. We wish that our space would permit us to copy it entire. Mr. Perry was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. C. D. Dudley, Dec. 1, 1881.

The First Baptist Church,[1] Great Falls, N. H., was organized by aid of a council Nov. 12, 1833. Rev. Abner Flanders was moderator of the council, Rev. Luther Crawford clerk; Rev. Joseph Ballard preached the sermon. The number of constituent members was forty-five, only two of whom are still living and members of the church. The church has been served by the following pastors: Abner Goodale, Benjamin Brierly, Benjamin F. Braybrook, E. R. Bailey, Noah Hooper, C. G. Gurr, Samuel A. Collins, R. G. Seymour, D.D., M. A. Dougherty, W. H. Kling, and D. H. Stoddard since April, 1874, the longest pastorate in the history of the church.

The following have served the church as deacons: Thomas B. Parks, Joseph Ricker, O. W. Austin, Richard Yeaton, Samuel Fielden, James M. Tebbets. Deacons at the present time, Oliver H. Lord, Ansel Chick, and Henry H. Wentworth. Clerks, T. B. Parks, S. A. Collins, C. W. Emerson, and C. E. Goodwin since 1867.

The church has given five men to the ministry, viz.: Ivory M. Thompson, O. P. Fuller, Joseph F. Fielden, George H. Harriman, and Arthur L. Bartlett now preparing for the ministry.

The present house of worship was built and dedicated previous to the formation of the church, but has since been greatly improved. A fine parsonage was built in 1874. The present membership of the church is two hundred and twenty-three.

The Free Press and Journal, now in its seventh volume, is an ably conducted and lively local journal. It is published by Edward O. Lord, and justly merits its present popularity.

The Somersworth Bank was organized in 1855, and the Somersworth National Bank in 1865. The present officers are as follows: Edward Hargraves, president; H. C. Gilpatrick, cashier; Directors, E. Hargraves, E. A. Tibbets, S. S. Chick, William R. Burleigh, L. R. Hersom, W. D. Knapp, C. M. Dorr. Capital, $100,000; surplus, $39,000. Oliver H. Lord was president of this bank until January, 1882, when he declined a re-election, and was succeeded by Edward Hargraves. H. C. Gilpatrick became cashier in December, 1881, having succeeded S. S. Rollins.

TOWN OF SOMERSWORTH.

1876.—Moderator, William P. Moses; Town Clerk, James G. Young; Representatives, Joseph A. Stickney, Nathan Wentworth, Noah L. Fall, Alfred Carter, Andrew E. Wentworth, Cyrus Freeman.

[1] By Rev. D. H. Stoddard.

1876, Election of Town Officers.—Moderator, William P. Moses; Town Clerk, William F. Harmon.

1877, State Election.—Moderator, William P. Moses; Representatives, Andrew E. Wentworth, Alfred Carter, Cyrus Freeman, William P. Moses, George Wentworth.

1877, Election of Town Officers.—Moderator, William P. Moses; Town Clerk, William F. Harmon.

1878.—Moderator, William P. Moses; Representatives, Cyrus Freeman, William P. Moses, George Wentworth, Henry C. Gilpatrick, William Symes.

1878.—Moderator, Joseph A. Stickney; Town Clerk, William F. Harmon.

1879.—Moderator, William D. Knapp; Town Clerk, Albert Thwing.

1878.—Moderator, Hiram A. Hayes; Representatives, Henry C. Gilpatrick, William Symes, Charles M. Dorr, George W. Wentworth.

1880.—Moderator, Joseph A. Stickney; Town Clerk, Albert Thwing.

1880, November Election.—Moderator, Emery J. Randall; Representatives, Charles M. Dorr, Christopher H. Wells, Jared P. Hubbard, Edwin P. Hurd, George E. Beacham.

1881, March Election.—Moderator, Clarence L. Chapman; Town Clerk, Albert Thwing.

1882, March Election.—Moderator, Clarence L. Chapman; Town Clerk, William W. Martin.

Dover and Winnipiseogee Railroad.—Directors, William Hale, Dover, N. H.; John McDuffee, Rochester, N. H.; Charles W. Woodman, Dover, N. H.; Charles Woodman, Dover, N. H.; Amos Paul, South Newmarket, N. H.; William S. Stevens, Dover, N. H.; Zimri S. Wallingford, Dover, N. H.; President, William Hale; Clerk and Treasurer, George W. Benn.

HENRY WILSON, LL.D.

Henry Wilson, LL.D., was born in Farmington, N. H., Feb. 16, 1812. When but ten years old, in consequence of the extreme poverty of his parents, he was bound an apprentice to a neighboring farmer until twenty-one years of age. He then removed to Massachusetts, with which commonwealth his history was subsequently associated.

The history of Henry Wilson is so well known that no extended notice is needed in this connection. He first came into the political arena in 1840, when he was elected to the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature. He was subsequently State senator, candidate for Governor, chosen United States senator to succeed Edward Everett, and was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1872. He died in the Vice-President's apartments in the Capitol at Washington, Nov. 22, 1875.

HAMPTON FALLS.

In Military Record, the name Perveare should read Perdeare.

SEABROOK.

The name Colton, page 488, should be Cotton.

Page 491, line 31, Mr. Sookin should be Gookin.

Page 505, line 16 from top, second column, Janin should read Janvrin.

DERRY.

Page 169, line 18, Isaac Thorn should read Thom. On following pages Thorn should read Thom.

Page 171, line 15, Rev. E. T. Rome should read Rev. E. T. Rowe.

Page 172, line 16, Wiltmore should read Miltimore.

Page 172, line 8, second column, Mrs. Beede should read Mr. Beede, and next line, Dr. Farron should read Farrar. Same page, line 20, Learned M. Barker should read Lemuel. Same paragraph, James Thorn should be Thom; Alder B. Smith should be Alden.

Page 173, line 20, Mr. W. Butterfield should read Mrs. Same paragraph, McGraw should be McGaw. Same page, St. Orr should read Lt. Orr. In Military History, A. D. W. Emerson should be added to Fourth Regiment; J. D. Morse to Eighth. Seventeenth Regiment should be Col. Kent. Artillery should read Charles A. Nowell and H. A. G. Storer.

Page 175, line 18 from bottom, second column, April should read September, and twenty-four-column should read twenty-eight. Odd-Fellows, Harlon should read Harlan; Tabor, Taber.

Page 177, line 7 from bottom, posts should read parts.

Page 178, Birch school-house should read Brick.

EAST KINGSTON.

Page 188, Caleb Webster place should read George.

Page 196, Rev. John G. P. Cruse should read Rev. John G. T. Cruse. Same page, J. P. Greenwood should read T. J.; Edwin J. Lake should read Edwin H. Lake. In Military Record, D. D. Lawrence should read D. L. Lawrence; Charles C. Marsh should be Charles E.

LONDONDERRY.

Page 569, line 14, Combe's should read Crombie's.

Page 520, Jonathan Bow should be Brown.

Page 571, David McAfee should be Daniel.

Page 574, Dinsmoor should be Dissmore.

KENSINGTON.

Page 354, fifth line from top, 1713 should read 1730.

Sketches of Revs. F. D. Chandler and Philip Titcomb, page 356, belong with history of Congregational Church, same page.

Page 357, from line 26 to close of chapter, a portion of biography of Dr. Joseph O. Osgood, on following page, should come in after the word Windham.

The balance of paragraph, page 357, line 19, commencing "came to Kensington," is a part of Dr. Jonathan Brown's biography on same page, immediately preceding Dr. Cyrus Dearborn.

Page 358, fifth line, Clara E. Kimball should read Livrie Kimball.

Page 358, 16 lines from bottom, Farmingham should read Tyrringham.

Page 359, line 16, Jonathan G. Brown should read Jonathan E. Brown.

Page 361, 2d column, Remington should read Kensington.

Same page, 15th line, Westwork should read Wentworth.

Page 362, 2d column, list of soldiers, commencing with Lowell Lock and ending with Samuel Tuck, in "Artillery," were in the war of 1812.

Same page, Stephen Hart Brown should read Stephen Hoit Brown, and Capt. James Mullen should read James Mallon.

SEABROOK.

The Friends.—Among the religious organizations in the different parishes or towns set off from the early settled town of Hampton, none date so far back as the Society of Friends in Seabrook. This society was organized in 1701, ten years before the first colony from the Hampton Congregational Church established itself in Hampton Falls. And the earliest records of Hampton Falls, which then included Seabrook, commencing with 1718, show that the legal position of the Friends was at that time well defined, for in the warrants for the parish-meetings occurs this clause, "Quakers excepted." The period of their bitter persecution had then passed, and we will not here recall it. One of their speakers, a Mrs. Hussey, shared the fate of other inhabitants of Seabrook in a murderous attack by their savage foes.

Their present house of worship was erected in 1765, two years after the old Presbyterian house. In a good state of repair, and possessing the usual appearance of a Friends' meeting-house, it stands near the main road to Newburyport, a short distance beyond the Hampton Falls and Seabrook line.

This society is now quite reduced in numbers, and has had no local speakers since the decease of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gove, a few years since. Mrs. Gove was a very gifted speaker, and her departure in 1873 was commemorated by the poet Whittier in tender and touching lines. While these good old people commanded the respect of all, their mantle appears to have fallen on none. Their first house of worship was erected in 1703, and stood on the southeast side of the present house until 1818, when it was purchased by Daniel Perveare, and moved to its present location, near Great Hill, in Hampton Falls. It is now owned and occupied by Squire Oliver Eaton, who has recently had it repaired. The "Squire" probably carries as much local history in his head as any man in the State, and it seems quite appropriate that he should be the occupant of this historical building, which is just one hundred years older than himself. This society, with those in Amesbury, West Newbury, Mass., and Epping, N. H., compose what is called "The Seabrook Monthly Meeting," which meets with the Seabrook society in June and November.

The Advent Church, Seabrook, was organized in 1868, with about forty members, and a church edifice erected in the following year. The two active deacons in the society are Amos Felch and Charles Dow.

Attorneys.—The present members of the bar in Strafford County are as follows:

Milton.—E. F. Cloutman.

Farmington.—George N. Eastman, George E. Cochrane.

Rochester.—Worcester & Gaffney (Joseph Worcester and Charles B. Gaffney), Cyrus K. Sanborn, Henry Kimball, Daniel J. Parsons, Charles S. Ela.

Somersworth.—William D. Knapp, Copeland & Edgerly (William J. Copeland, James A. Edgerly), Wells & Burleigh (Christopher H. Wells, William R. Burleigh), George E. Beacham, Rufus W. Nason, Harry V. Moore, Joshua Getchell.

Dover.—Samuel M. Wheeler, Joshua G. Hall, Thomas J. Smith, Frank Hobbs, Calvin Sanders, Carter & Nason (Buel C. Carter, William F. Nason), J. Colby Caverly, Charles S. McLane, John Kivel, Woodman & Whittemore (Charles W. Woodman, Arthur G. Whittemore), Robert G. Pike, Henry H. Hart, Thomas M. Pray.

Franklin Academy.—This institution was incorporated in 1805, on the petition of William K. Atkinson, Henry Mellen, John Wheeler, Oliver Crosby, Joseph Smith, Nathaniel W. Ela, Edmund Sise, William Hale, Abraham Duncan, Amos Cogswell, William Twombly, Ezra Green, and Samuel Hale. The charter was granted "to promote religion, piety, virtue, and morality, and for teaching and instructing youth in the English, Latin, and Greek languages; in writing, music, painting, and the art of speaking; in geography, logic, geometry, mathematics, and such other branches of science as opportunity may present and the trustees hereinafter to be provided shall order and direct." The trustees named in the charter are William K. Atkinson, John Waldron, Henry Mellen, John Wheeler, Oliver Crosby, Daniel Henderson, and Samuel Hale.

Nothing appears to have been done until March 6, 1818, when Daniel Waldron, a descendant of Maj. Richard Walderne, deeded one acre and forty square rods of land to a new set of trustees for the "sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to me in hand paid by Daniel M. Durell, John Wheeler, William Flagg, Jonathan Locke, Jacob M. Currier, Moses Hodgdon, and Andrew Peirce, Esqrs., trustees of Franklin Academy, in Dover aforesaid, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the said Franklin Academy forever." This lot of land comprised the present yard, and that on the east of it to Central Street.

The next move appears in a call issued in the *Dover Sun*, June 23, 1818, for the first meeting of the trustees at Wyatt's Inn (old Dover Hotel), on the following 20th day of July. At this meeting such action was taken as led to the erection of the present academy building, the money to build which was raised by subscription. It was completed and dedicated on Saturday, Dec. 5, 1818. The first term commenced on the following Monday, December 7th, under the instruction of Mr. Andrew Thayer, with such assistants as were needed. John McDuffee, Esq., of Rochester; Hon. Thomas E. Sawyer, of Dover; and Hon. Richard Kimball, of Dover, were among the pupils who joined the school on the first day and remained in it till they graduated.

The classical studies have been kept up from the start, and many have been fitted for college here. The academy numbers among its graduates a long list of distinguished names of New Hampshire men. The principals of the academy have been as follows: After Mr. Thayer, John K. Young, D.D.; Hon. John Aiken; Israel W. Bourne, 1827–29; Thomas Hardy, A.M., 1829–31; E. Tenney, 1831–32; Nath. S. Dodge, 1833–34; Charles Jackson, D.D., 1834–35; Newton E. Marble, D.D., 1836–39; Burton O. Marble, 1840–43; John R. Varney, A.M., 1843–45; Alfred W. Pek, 1850–52; Appleton H. Fitch, 1855–56; Thomas A. Henderson, A.M., 1857–60, afterwards colonel of the Seventh New Hampshire Regiment, war of 1861, killed in service; John W. Allard, Ph.D., 1861–63; Charles Jewett, A.B., 1864–65; Samuel S. Caswell, 1866–67; Orrin Cobb, A.B., 1867; John F. Clark, A.B., 1868; John Scales, A.M., 1869 to the present date; and during that time Mrs. Ellen T. Scales has been assistant, with one or two others, as the school demanded. The largest number of students that have attended any one term was under the present teacher, which number is ninety.

The trustees at the present time are Dr. Nathaniel Leon, Dr. Charles A. Tufts, Hon. Jeremiah Smith, and Hon. Joshua G. Hall. The institution has a fund of five thousand dollars. The bell that is on the building was made in London in 1770, and was used for a ship-bell on board an English ship of war, from one of which ships it was captured in the war of 1812 and brought into Portsmouth, whence it was brought to Dover and placed in the belfry of the building in 1818, and is there at the present time.

1509